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London Advertiser

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40TH YEAR. NO. 16921. LONDON, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1903. PRICE ONE CENT.

MURDERED SERVIAN ROYALTY WERE THROWN INTO A PIT

The Bodies of King Alexander and Queen Draga Receive Brutal and Secret Burial at Night.

CORPSES OF THE MINISTERS HEAPED OVER THEIRS

The New Government Will Assemble in a Few Days and Then Request Recognition From the Powers—Belgrade Is Given Over to Rejoicing—No Interference Expected.

Belgrade, June 12. — King Alexander and Queen Draga, who were assassinated early yesterday in the royal palace, were buried during the night in the family vault of the Obrenovitchs in the chapel of the old cemetery of St. Mark's.

The interment was carried out with complete secrecy between 1:30 and 3 o'clock this morning.

Col. Nauvomics, aide-de-camp of the late King, will be buried this afternoon.

The city is lavishly decorated with flags and national colors. All officers yesterday removed Alexander's cipher from the cockade caps.

BURIED IN A PIT.

London, June 12. — A special dispatch from Belgrade says the bodies of King Alexander and Queen Draga were buried in a large pit, dug in the village of Rakovica, and that, as a mark of ignominy, the bodies of their murdered relatives and those of the ministers killed, were placed above them, and then the common grave was refilled with earth.

SERVIA AND THE POWERS.

Europe Will Act in Concert as Regards Recognition.

Paris, June 12. — The foreign offices here received a dispatch today from the French agent on the Servian frontier confirming the press announcements that the new Government at Belgrade had abolished the Legislative Assembly created by the late King Alexander, and had renewed the ancient Skupshtina, which had been ordered to assemble next Monday, for the purpose of ratifying the proclamation of Prince Peter Karageorgevitch as king. The assembly just abolished was made up of appointees of the late King and did not contain a member who was opposed to Alexander's policy.

The dispatch adds that Belgrade continues quiet, the people apparently being reconciled to the new conditions. The officials here doubt the truth of the reports that Belgrade is quiet, as the authorities here are unable to secure further direct dispatches from Belgrade. Even the official dispatches which have reached Paris appear to have been mutilated.

It is stated authoritatively that thus far there has been exchange of communications between the powers concerning Prince Peter Karageorgevitch's assumption of the throne of Servia, but the officials are beginning to seriously consider the delicate question of the recognition of the new sovereignty. It is expected that the Servian authorities will convoke a meeting of the foreign ministers at Belgrade and present the latter with definite evidence, that the people accept the new government, and that it has the ability to maintain order and guarantee the safety of foreigners. When the ministers advise their respective governments that such assurances have been received the various powers probably in concert will determine whether recognition will be accorded. It is further stated that if the powers individually or collectively protest against the bloody methods adopted there is likely to occur trouble in connection with the question of recognizing the new government. The latter, thus far, has not addressed any communication to the powers which have received all their information from their own ministers.

KILLING WAS UNAVOIDABLE.

Assassins Say It Was Necessary to Make Clean Sweep.

London, June 12. — The Servian minister here has received confirmation of the statement that neither Russia nor Austria will interfere in the Servian choice of a sovereign. He anticipates that Prince Peter Karageorgevitch will await at Geneva a summons from the Skupshtina, a deputation from which will probably go to Genera and escort the new King to Belgrade.

Berlin, June 12. — A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Belgrade today says the massacre lasted three-quarters of an hour. The assailants declared the killing of King Alexander was unavoidable, because, if the Queen alone had been murdered, or removed, the court clique would have incited the King to persecution and reprisals.

Prince Alexis Karageorgevitch, a nephew of the newly-proclaimed King of Servia, who has himself been a pretender to the throne, during the course of an interview here today, announced that he had abandoned all claim thereto, and welcomed the advent of his uncle as the bes tsolution. This prince, like other well-informed persons, attributes the revolution to the dissatisfaction at the late King Alexander's marriage, to the attendant scandals, and to the King's hostility to the radicals.

ST PETERSBURG SHOCKED.

St. Petersburg, June 12. — The tragedy at Belgrade yesterday caused an immense impression here. The newspapers express indignation and horror at the outrages, parallels for which, they add, are only findable in ancient times.

At the same time, the papers here consider that the interference of the powers in Servia's international affairs at present is not permissible, although developments might compel Russia and Austria to take action.

IN HUNGARIAN DIET.

Budapest, June 12. — In the Hungarian Diet today the Premier, Coloman De Szell, following other members of the Diet, who expressed horror at the occurrences at Belgrade, said he would confine himself to an expression of the deep sorrow and indignation produced by the outrages, the consequence of which could not at present be foreseen.

THE MIDNIGHT MASSACRE

How the Wholesale Assassination Was Planned and Carried Out.

Vienna, June 11.—A dispatch from Semlin, Hungary, says that in addition to the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga, Premier Mrovitch, his wife, the commander of the palace guard, and two other persons were murdered.

Dispatches from Servia say that since the late King Alexander's suspension of the Servian constitution the army had been aninnated by nostile feelings toward both the King and Queen.

THE PLOT DETAILED.

The revolution was planned weeks ago. Secret committees were organized in the country, and worked in co-operation with the army. The leaders of the revolution are said to have been the new Ministers of Justice and Finance respectively, M. Schickovics and M. Velikovics, and the sixth regiment of infantry, garrisoning Belgrade, was designed to carry out the plot. It was originally intended that the plot should be executed later, but fears that the new Servian Parliament would settle the question of the succession to the throne, hastened matters. Colonel Maumovics, the adjutant of the King, was intrusted with the execution of the plans. While on duty at 11 o'clock last night Naumovics burst in the door leading to the sleeping apartments of the royal couple with a bomb, and then entered, acompanied by Mischics and a number of junior officers. Previously the guard had been overpowered.

The commander, Captain Pauajovics, was killed. Naumovich presented to the King a form of abdication for his signature. The document contained the statement that by marrying a "public prostitute," the King had degraded Servia, and that therefore he must abdicate. The King's answer was to draw a revolver and kill Naumovich on the spot. Mischics then picked up the document and presentceived again, and the King, who perceived his danger, fled with Queen Draga to the palace roof, both being in their night clothes. The officers followed, continuously firing, and ultimately shot down the royal couple. Major Luka Lazarewics, who had been under the King's displeasure for two years, is said to have fired the shot which actually killed the King.

At about 2 o'clock this morning Queen Draga's two brothers were shot at their homes, as well as Premier Markovitch and his brother-in-law, M. Milkovit, the Minister of the Interior. M. Tudorvics, and his daughter, and the War Minister, General Pavlovitch.

While events were proceeding at the palace the streets of the city were already occupied by soldiers and an armed force surrounded the royal residence. The horses and guns of the batteries of artillery were all decorated with evergreens as for a festival. The soldiers discarded the badge of King Alexander from their helmets. An attempt was made to support the dynasty by the commander of the Danube division, who tried to march the light regiment of infantry into the city to help the late King Alexander. But he was opposed by a body of troops under Col. Gagovits. In the fight which ensued both the officers mentioned were killed.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

What purports to be an official explanation of the tragedy was issued at Belgrade during the day. It says: "After dinner on Wednesday evening the King and Queen with some of their relatives and several ministers sat on the balcony of the palace. Suddenly the King demanded that Queen Draga leave the country. She refused, and was supported by some of the ministers. When the King saw this opposition he ordered the military to occupy the palace.

In the meanwhile the Queen's friends were also active and collected her supporters. It was in a fight between the two factions that the King and Queen were killed.

A dispatch received by the Austrian Foreign Office this afternoon announced that the Servian Parliament which had been summoned for June 15, will only elect Prince Peter Karageorgevitch King in the event of Austria and Russia not opposing such a step. Austria would not object, because, although the prince was once the avowed enemy of Austria, he has since given repeated assurances that in the event of his coming to the throne of Servia, he was desirous of living amicably with Austria. The question of Austria's intervention in the present situation has so far only been considered in the case of civil war breaking out. Otherwise it is regarded as being Servia's private affair. In the case of civil war in Servia, Austria's forcible intervention is not impossible, but even in such a case only if the signatory powers should request Austria to take such a step.

THE NEW SOVEREIGN.

Paris, June 11.—Prince Karageorgevitch was a member of the fashionable diplomatic set of Paris and included among his acquaintances a number of Americans. He is described as having an agreeable personality, is about 50 years of age. He was a frequenter of the leading clubs and hotels and was a well known figure at the races and sports. The Prince was educated at the St. Cyr Military College and entered the French army in 1870, with the rank of captain. A brother, Prince Arsene, is now in Paris. The latter received a dispatch this morning advising him that his brother had been proclaimed king. Prince Arsene said he probably would join his brother and take part in the events connected with his assuming the sovereignity of Servia.

Former Queen Natalie, mother of the late King Alexander, is living at the Hotel Reservoir, Versailles, with her sister, Princess Ghika, wife of the Roumanian minister. The former queen had broken off all relations with the late King Alexander since the latter's marriage to the late Queen Draga, who was formerly a lady in waiting of Queen Natalie. The interesting fact is recalled that it was at Queen Natalie's Bairritz home that the late king first met Queen Draga, then Madame Maschin.

KING ALEXANDER'S CAREER.

Sketch of the Royal Degenerate and His Wicked Queen.

London, June 12. — Servia's history has been one of bloody conflicts and turbulent scenes of death and debauchery. The terrible coup by which Peter Karageorgevitch ascends the Servian throne is perhaps one of the most terrible chapters of the history of by far the worst state of the Balkan Peninsula, and there is every indication of more bloodshed before the end is written. Up to 1835, when it was subjugated by the Turks, Servia was an independent state, but throughout the entire Turkish rule there were numerous fierce, but futile, uprisings. In 1806, the Servians, led by Czerny, came near overthrowing the Turkish control, but it was not until 1814 that they finally succeded. Then, under the leadership of Milosch Obrenovitch, a swine herder, they achieved independence, and their leader became King Milosch I. He had no sooner ascended the throne than rivalry and trouble began. The Obrenovitchs were cattle raisers, but the Karageorgevitchs sold cattle, and they considered themselves superior to the rulers and sought to supplant them.

Daggers and deadly drugs have since played a prominent part in their attempts to gain the throne, and many tragic scenes have resulted. One of the most tragic occurred in 1868, when King Michael III., grand uncle of King Alexander, was shot to death while driving in the national park in Belgrade with his daughter. The conspirators failed to secure the throne this time, however, and a number of the leaders were executed. Prince Milan, a nephew of the King, was made King Milan I., and he was crowned on Aug. 22, 1872.

Alexander, the dead King, was 17 years of age when he assumed control of the Servian Government. He has been ascribed as a man of filthy habits, wearing dirty clothing, and neglecting soap and water. He was dull witted and cowardly, it is said, and his habits were of the most vicious kind. His features were repulsive, owing to his heritage of disease from his father, and he was both a physical and mental degenerate. His brow was low and retreating, his beard sparse and straggling, his voice squeaky and his gait shambling and uncertain. He was a drunkard, and possessed a violent temper, which he often displayed even to his closest friends.

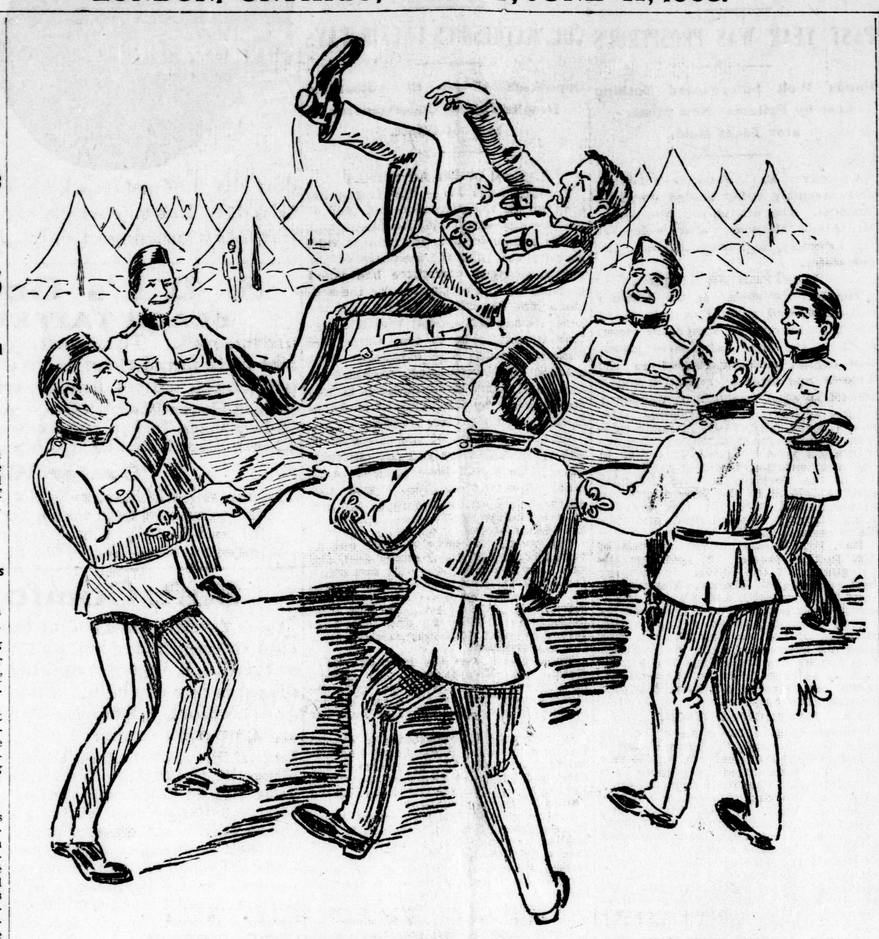
MARRIAGE TO DRAGA.

Shortly after his accession to the throne, Alexander insisted on marrying Draga Machen, who was once an humble lady-in-waiting to his mother, Queen Natalie. After touring Europe in search of a wife and being repulsed everywhere, Alexander returned to Belgrade and decided to marry Draga. Although ten years older than Alexander, and a divorced woman, Draga was still beautiful and magnetic. Queen Natalie bitterly opposed the match, for which she was upbraided furiously by her son, who declared:

"I am king and can marry whom I please."

The marriage was performed on Aug. 5, 1901, and Queen Natalie then left the country in fear of her life. Queen Draga commenced her reign by driving out all the disreputables who had gathered there under Milan's rule, filling their places with a set of rakes and people of her own choosing. The disgraceful doings of the court soon became public property, and it was not long before Draga was hissed by the people whenever she drove through the streets of Belgrade. She was undoubtedly the most unpopular woman of all Servia.

In 1902 she attempted to palm off the child of her sister as her own and heir to the throne. The discovery of her plot brought a storm about her ears, but in spite of public opinion King Alexander refused to divorce her.



THE OLD GAME ON THE HEIGHTS.

MULHERON WAS NOT THE PARTY

The Suspect Arrested by Collingwood Police Makes Satisfactory Explanation.

Collingwood, Ont., June 12.—Another case of the wrong man and a disappointed crowd was fully demonstrated yesterday in the case of Hugh Mulheron, the man who it was reported had made a statement regarding the murdered Glory Whalen to the police at Owen Sound. Mulheron was brought to Meaford yesterday morning, whence he voluntarily came yesterday afternoon with Detective Greer. On his arrival he was met by an excited crowd of people, who had become possessed of the idea that he had made a confession of the murder. He made a statement to Detective Greer, and accompanied by the detective and Chief Wilde, he made the round of the places he had previously visited. He also satisfactorily explained his movements on the day of the murder, and also on the preceding days. He also told some stories which he states were told him by an acquaintance named Osborne, with whom he associated while in town.

Mulheron says he arrived in town a day or so before the murder, and left shortly after, having in the meantime boarded with Osborne with a Mrs. Graham in the west end of the town. Osborne is said to have peddled furniture polish around town, but also left shortly after the murder, stating he was going south to Duntroon. The police are now endeavoring to trace him.

Mulheron was allowed to go, and was provided with sufficient funds to return to Meaford. His home in is Mitchell.

Perth Consumption Hospital.

Stratford, June 12.—At the session of the Perth county court, just closed, the grand jury suggested that some effort should be made whereby the municipalities of the county should unite in the erection and maintenance of a consumption hospital for the country. The local hospital authorities have been offered a tent for consumptives, but they do not care to experiment with something which might not turn out satisfactory.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Friday, June 12.

Sun rises..4:35 a.m. Moon rises..9:43 p.m.
Sun sets...7:59 p.m. Moon sets...6:59 a.m.

Tomorrow—Cloudy and Cool.

Toronto, June 11—8 a.m.

A very pronounced development of an area of low pressure has occurred since this morning on the Atlantic coast, and rain is now likely to be more general in the St. Lawrence valley and Maritime Provinces. The weather is fine and warm in the Northwest Territories, and will probably continue.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 52—76; Kamloops, 62—88; Calgary, 46—76 Prince Albert, 44—84; Qu'Appelle, 44—78; Port Arthur, 38—58; Parry Sound, 46—62; Toronto, 52—62; Ottawa, 50—68; Montreal, 58—76; Quebec, 52—68; Halifax, 48—62.

Friday, June 12—8 a.m.

FORECASTS.

Today—Strong northerly winds; cloudy and quite cool.

Saturday—Strong northwesterly winds; partly cloudy and continued cool.

Temperatures.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	50	46	Fair
Winnipeg	56	52	Fair
Parry Sound	50	44	Cloudy
Toronto	52	50	Cloudy
Ottawa	58	52	Rain
Montreal	58	54	Rain
Quebec	52	50	Cloudy
Father Point	44	42	Cloudy

WEATHER NOTES.

Since yesterday a storm of decided energy has developed over the middle Atlantic States, and from present indications will move slowly northward. Heavy rain has fallen throughout Quebec and Eastern Ontario. The weather continues fine in Manitoba and the Territories.

Local temperatures: Thursday—Highest, 59°; lowest, 49°.

FEAR CONFUSION IN NAMING BANKS

Senate Banking Committee Discusses Title of New London Institution.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Ont., June 12. — Senator Coffey's bill to incorporate the Colonial Bank of Canada to be established in London, Ont., was before the Senate banking and commerce committee this morning.

Senator Fulford took objection to the name. A bank of the same name failed some years ago and thousands of dollars of unsigned notes were floating around Eastern Ontario.

To incorporate another bank of the same name would cause loss and confusion. Senator Coffey said the objection was a reasonable one, and he asked that the bill be allowed to stand until he communicated with the promoter. The latter had considered other titles, among them the Bank of London, but a bank of the same name had also failed. Personally he favored the title of Forest City Bank. The bill stands.

The promoters are W. H. Wortman, Oscar Benson, H. L. Atkinson, Samuel G. Oren and T. H. Luscombe.

Senator Coffey's bill to incorporate the Empire Accident and Surety Company was adopted by the same committee. The London promoters are T. E. Robson, F. G. Rumball, Alex Stuart, Thomas Beels, J. D. Wilson, Benjamin S. Murray and B. N. Campbell.

Senator Lougheed's bill to prevent foreign labor delegates from inciting strikes was deferred till Wednesday.

CLIFTON'S FLOOD HERO

Rides Ahead of Waters and Saves Hundreds of Lives.

El Paso, Texas, June 12.—Twelve bodies of flood victims have been recovered at Clifton, Arizona, but the death list generally is placed at 31. Many of the bodies will never be recovered.

The rush of waters bore most of the bodies from Chase Creek into San Francisco River.

Harrowing tales of death are brought in by people living along Chase Canyon, one man reporting that he counted twelve people struggling in the water and believes that all of them were lost. One Mexican woman lost five children who were swept away with the wreckage of her house. Clifton had her hero on horseback similar to the man who rode down the valley of Johnstown, Pa., on horse back and warned the people of the impending danger. The Clifton hero rode at breakneck speed five minutes ahead of the torrent and shouted to the settlers to flee to higher ground. His warning saved hundreds of lives.

Justice Armour Better.

Toronto, June 12.—A special cable to the Evening Telegram yesterday said that Sir Victor Alexander Horseley, the eminent physician, who has been attending Mr. Justice Armour, reports favorably on the patient's condition. Sir Victor says he is very much pleased at the gratifying progress made.

THE TREADGOLD CONCESSION STIRS UP A WARM DEBATE

Brought Up Again in House of Commons.

AN INVESTIGATION PROPOSED

The Premier Denies an Insinuation—$3,000,000 Loan to Montreal Harbor Commission.

Ottawa, June 11.—The House this afternoon discussed the resolution providing for a loan of $3,000,000 to the Montreal harbor commissioners, which was reported. This evening, on motion to go into supply, Mr. Casgrain moved for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the Treadgold concession. The debate lasted until midnight, and was unusually warm. The amendment was lost by 88 to 40. Mr. Fisher's estimates were then taken up, and at 1:35 the House adjourned, having passed appropriations aggregating $97,000.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC BILL.

This afternoon Mr. Hyman, chairman of the committee on railways, moved that the bill incorporating the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company be referred back to the committee. He explained that the reason for this motion was that when the bill was before the committee it was decided that the railway should not build within 30 miles of existing or incorporated railways. The duty of drafting a clause to this effect was left to the Minister of Railways and himself, but they had been unable to bring the contending parties to agree to the terms of the clause. The motion was allowed to stand until tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Fisher introduced his bill respecting the inspection and sale of seeds. Many complaints had been received that seeds are often sold which are not what they are represented to be.

Hon. Mr. Blair informed Mr. Barker that the earnings of the Intercolonial for the ten months ending April 30, 1903, amounted to $5,292,639, and the working expenses to $5,288,763. The expenditure on capital account during the same period was $910,000.

In committee, Mr. Fielding moved the resolution authorizing the loan of $3,000,000 to the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, to enable the Corporation to construct such further terminal facilities as are necessary to properly equip the port. Speaking in support of the resolution, Mr. Fielding said that with the increasing trade of the country, additional transportation and terminal facilities at our ports are required, especially at Montreal. The resolution was debated by Mr. Monk, Hon. Mr. Tarte, Hon. Mr. Blair, Hon. Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Bickerdike and others.

At 6 o'clock the committee reported the resolution, and Mr. Fielding introduced a bill founded on the resolution, which was given a first reading.

This evening, on motion to go into supply, Mr. Casgrain again brought up the question of the Treadgold concession, and moved an amendment, for appointment of a commission to inquire into it. He complained that the commission, as issued, provided for an inquiry into the scientific question whether the system proposed for securing hydraulic service in the Yukon was a proper one. It should include an inquiry into the circumstances attending the granting of the concessions. He again went over the applications that had been made to Parliament for an investigation. He said the Opposition objected to the terms of the commission for two reasons, that it was too limited in its scope, and because it was an investigation by a royal commission, to which they were absolutely opposed. What the country demanded was a full investigation by a committee of the House.

Sir William Mulock challenged Mr. Casgrain to make, on his own name and responsibility, the charges outlined. He held that the commission lately issued went further than Mr. Casgrain's resolution of June 12, which dealt with the effect of the Treadgold concession upon mining in the Yukon and upon the resources of the county. Sir William described Mr. Casgrain's conduct as cowardly. If Mr. Casgrain was prepared to make charges against a minister or a servant of the crown, the Government would have them investigated in the proper way. The mover of the amendment, said Mr. Mulock, presented no charges, named no persons, and as a practicing lawyer he must know that he was assuming an utterly absurd position. Instead of that he based his charges upon rumors which, he said, were abroad in the streets of New York, of London and of Dawson, rumors that found place in the breasts of the Opposition. Sir William said he believed in fair play.

Mr. Monk said he did not appeal to Sir William as an authority.

Sir William retorted that he wished Mr. Monk would, and assured him if he would look to him for precedent he would find one. Sir William assured Mr. Casgrain that if he would make his charges and put himself in order by naming the individual against whom they were leveled he would have the inquiry he desired.

Mr. Monk said that common report stated that these rumors had been brought to the attention of the Premier by the Governor-General himself.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I give that statement a denial in the most absolute terms.

Mr. Monk said he accepted, as he was bound to, the denial of the Premier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking with great emphasis and energy, protested against the action of the member for Jacques Cartier (Mr. Monk) in insinuating or implying by the repetition in the House, after the statement had previously been denied, that his attention had been called by the Governor-General to the rumors in connection with this concession. "For the third time," said the Premier, "I beg to say to my honorable friend that there is not the slightest foundation for the statement he has made."

Mr. Monk denied that he had made any assertion and insisted that he had only asked whether there was any truth in the rumors current.

Some further discussion followed and the amendment was defeated, the vote being: Yeas, 40; nays, 88.

Jews' Defense Leagues.

Berlin, June 12.—The Oswoboschdenije, a Russian review, published at Stuttgart, announces that the Jews in many Russian towns have formed defense leagues. The members will be drilled and armed.

The Jewish students at Kieff have organized a league, which is divided into companies of twenty men each, under the leadership of men of military experience. In the event of an anti-Semitic outbreak, the league will be mobilized at any point in the town within fifteen minutes.

COLLEGES AND HOME MISSIONS

Text of Reports Presented to General Assembly of Presbyterian Church.

Vancouver, B. C., June 12.—Wednesday night was devoted to the reports of the home mission committees, east and west, and to addresses from superintendents and missionaries.

Rev. E. A. McCurdy reported for the eastern section. There was not the material for a fascinating report, as in the west. The growth in population was slow, and in places declining, but the year had been a good one. Eight missionaries had been employed and had ministered to 3,000 families. They had added 314 members during the year, one-tenth of the whole number. The stations had contributed $17,500 for self-support, and had given $4,894 for mission work in the west.

The home mission committee, eastern section, of which Rev. Thomas Stewart is convener, was unable to report much that is exceptional in connection with its work during the past year. There have been diligent effort and sustained activity in the various mission fields under its oversight, fair progress in the way of growth, organization and consideration of its work, generally, and in some quarters a most gratifying increase in the number of accessions to the membership of the church, as well as a very marked advance in the amount of the contributions both from the mission fields and the congregations generally.

THE COLLEGE QUESTION.

Pursuant to a notice of motion, Mr. John Charlton introduced the resolution relating to amalgamation of colleges. He made a strong, eloquent speech. He proposed to establish two colleges, one east, associated with Queen's, and one in the west. He pointed out the small number of students in some colleges, and the inadequate equipment, which had a depressing influence on professors and students. He maintained the interests of the church and education would be served better by the concentration of money and energy. He deprecated the proposed nationalization of Queen's, and advocated making a strong Presbyterian university into a college of which all might be proud. The changing conditions of the country and the distress of some colleges pointed to the present time as opportune for a change.

KNOX COLLEGE.

Mr. A. McGillivray, Knox College, Toronto, presented the report, in the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Clarke, chairman. He expressed sorrow at the illness of Dr. Caven and the death of Dr. Halliday Douglas.

The Knox College board of management report 77 students enrolled in theological classes during the past session, of whom 30 received diplomas, the largest in the history of the college. The net receipts of the ordinary fund were $21,304. The expenditures amounted to $20,976, leaving a balance at the credit of this fund of $328. The amount of the contributions received during the past year from congregational subscriptions, legacies, etc., has exceeded the sum obtained from similar sources by $621, and the interest received from investments exceeds last year's receipts by $1,738. This increase has enabled the board to pay on account of repairs to the building $602, and to pay the heavy assessment levied on the college premises for local rates. Without this increased revenue the accounts for the year would have shown a considerable deficiency. The hazard to which its library is continually exposed in its present position of destruction by fire continues to give much anxiety to the board. The necessity for the friends of the college to exert themselves in providing moneys for the erection of the proposed Caven library is very urgent. The board hopes that before the date of its next report it will be able to state that the building has been completed.

The balance at the credit of the endowment fund in March, 1903, was $309,570, a net increase of $4,398. The endowments of all kinds and $14,329 cash on hand amount to $369,504.

THE STOCK SITUATION

Bankers Convened at Montreal to Discuss Slump.

Montreal, June 12.—A conference of the general managers of a number of the leading banks in Canada took place in this city yesterday, representatives from Toronto and Ottawa meeting the local bankers. It is understood the meeting was called at the request of the Montreal Bank, and had reference to the situation in the stock markets, which was becoming alarming at the time the call for the meeting was sent out. It is believed the banks considered it time to take some action to relieve the heavy slumps in prices which was in progress, but fortunately the trouble came to an end, or is at present so considered, before interference on the part of the banks became necessary. Had the trouble gone further it is believed the assistance of the banks would have been welcomed.