

PROCEEDINGS FOR DIVORCE

To be Instituted by Crown
Prince of Saxony.

A SPECIAL COURT NAMED.

By King George to Try the Suit—Full
Official Account of the Elopement
Ordered—Crown Princess Says
Giron is the Only Man She Can
Love.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—King George of Saxony has ordered the preparation of a full official account of the elopement of the Crown Princess Louise and the circumstances leading up to it, for the Saxon people, among whom the most fantastic stories are in circulation, to the detriment of the royal house, especially with reference to the future King. The scandal is undermining, according to some opinions, the people's loyalty and respect for their King. The dynasty being Catholic and the people Protestant, the affair is being utilized for sectarian controversy. The King's statement doubtless will follow the line indicated in the intimations supplied to the newspapers having court leanings, published to-day, affirming that the Crown Princess's sole reason for eloping was her criminal relations with Professor Giron, and that documentary proofs have been found showing that the elopement had long been in preparation. The stories of ill-treatment on the part of her husband, of oppressive court ceremonial and of her fettered existence are classed as inventions. The Crown Princess's own account of the immediate cause of her flight from Salzburg, written to an intimate friend, presumably the Princess Therese of Bavaria, was telegraphed from Munich this morning. It says her father, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, intended to imprison his daughter either in the lunatic asylum or in an Italian convent. He already had consulted the court physician and several medical authorities in Vienna with the object of obtaining certificates which would enable him in shutting her up. Her father, the Crown Princess adds, was giving her no time for deliberation. He demanded, first, that she should give up her engagement to the Crown Prince, and then to Dresden to apologize to the Crown Prince, and that she then choose between confinement in a convent or in a madhouse. The Crown Princess asks the Bavarian court to use its influence with the court at Dresden to see her children to choose their vocation in life freely.

A SPECIAL COURT.

Dresden, Saxony, Dec. 30.—King George has appointed the special court of seven judges to try the suit for divorce which the Crown Princess has decided to institute.

THE KING IS ILL.

Professor Gurschmann, of Leipzig, has been called here for consultation with the court physicians regarding the King's condition, which gives much concern to his family. Although diagnosed as influenza, His Majesty's condition has grown steadily worse during the last few days, due to excitement over the elopement of the Crown Princess, which, in connection with his great age and weakness, has a depressing effect on the King's mental condition.

AN ALLEGED INTERVIEW.

New York, Dec. 30.—The Herald correspondent at Zurich, Switzerland, cables the report of an interview with the Crown Princess of Saxony, in which she is quoted as saying that Mr. Giron is the only man she ever met whom she felt she could love, and that it was a question of mutual love and affinity which made her life impossible without him. "Between my husband and myself," said the Princess, "there was no bond of sympathy. He was a typical royal officer. I myself was full of ideas. He was miserable that life was. I tried so hard to love him for the sake of my darling children, whom I adore. I also hesitated for the sake of the Saxon people, whom I love, and myself. But all that could not alter my resolution. The ill of my life at the court were too great to bear."

SAMUEL WATSON COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

On the Charge of Causing the Death
of His Brother—Coroner's Jury
Find No Evidence of Malice or
Premeditation.

Brantford, Ont., Dec. 30.—The Middleport inquest called to hear evidence on the Watson murder case, was concluded last night, the jury bringing in the following verdict: "We find that Wesley Watson met

NORTH PERTH BY-ELECTION.

Splendid Conservative
Rally at Stratford.

SOME TELLING SPEECHES.

The Ross Government Scored by Mr.

Monteith, the Conservative Candidate; Mr. Ingram, M. P.; Mr. Downie, M. P. P., and Mr. Miscampbell, M. P. P.

Special to the Free Press.

Stratford, Ont., December 30.—A crowded meeting was held in the Opera House to-night, Alex McLaren, M. P., in the chair. The speaker, Mr. McLaren, reminded his hearers that they were concerned in the biggest fight of their lives. The eyes of the whole Dominion was centered on North Perth. It was said, because the Conservatives had been in power eighteen years it was time for them to get out, surely, after 30 years, the Ontario Government should be given a rest. There were two good men in the field—two "Johns," both good men, but John Brown was in the wrong company when he associated with G. W. Ross.

Mr. John C. Monteith reminded his hearers that the majority at the general election was 291. Every free voter in this country was determined to elect Mr. Whitely in the interest of good Government and honesty in politics, so that Canada should not in future be pointed to as the most politically disgraced and corrupt country in the British Empire. Stratford was the pivot of the present election. Mr. B. E. Ingram, M. P., of Elgin, was pleased to be present in behalf of the Conservative candidate. Conservatives were well within their rights in asking for registration. North Grey, North Norfolk, North Perth and the ridings upon which the fate of the present Government depends, and these constituencies held it in their power to elect Mr. Ingram, went on to speak on labor questions, and scored the Ross Government, which had promulgated the most onerous legislation, especially in the matter of income taxes and the assessment of the life assurance companies, which increased the cost to be insured, and so on.

Whenever the Ross Government gets into a hard place they appointed a commission so as to produce a larger army of officials, with fat salaries. His criticism of the school book monopoly was very scathing, and showed how the commission which was appointed to inquire into the matter was interested in their publication. The West Elgin commission was shown up, and the Government was scored for its appointment of men who were very much connected with the "machine." When Col. Clarke, clerk of the Legislature, was asked to produce the report of the committee, he was told that he was not required to produce them on an order from a police magistrate. The Ross Government had been constructed by the Government that he was not required to produce them on an order from a police magistrate. The Ross Government had been constructed by the Government that he was not required to produce them on an order from a police magistrate.

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Mr. Downie, who had spoken at Wellington last general election, said neither Mr. Whitely nor Mr. Monteith were doing the country any good. These by-elections on the 7th of January; the fate of the Ross Government would be sealed forever. 7,000 of a million had been given to Mr. Whitely in the last election. It was the duty of North Perth, North Norfolk and North Grey to carry out the commands of the people. On the 24th of May last, immediately after the last election, there was a majority of one for the Government; they said it would grow but did not grow. The Government then proposed a coalition. But Mr. Whitely spurned the offer, and said the people had elected him to carry out his mandate to him to form a government. Then at Newmarket, Mr. Ross said they would fight, and the fight began for South Oxford. Three hundred and seventy-five dollars had been spent to give false evidence to turn out Donald Sutherland, and \$375 more of the charges were proved. Convicted men who had served terms in the penitentiary were brought into the witness box to give evidence. Mr. Whitely, who had been looked upon as a man of the people, was now being looked upon as a man of the people. Mr. Whitely looked up large in the public eye. He had a large number of the best people in the Province at his back, who would support him in any cause which he would form a government which will be honest and honorable. Mr. Foy had been offered a judgeship if he would desert his party, but he rejected offer with scorn, and said he would stand by Mr. Whitely, the man who would carry the country and turn the Ross corrupt Government out. He asked the Liberals whether they would keep the party who had been in power for thirty years, and who had surrounded themselves with barnacles whom they are afraid to shake off, on account of something they had done and whom they were afraid of discharging for fear of exposure. In 1894, 1898 the temperance people rolled up a very large vote, and the Manitoba act passed the Privy Council. On two occasions the onus was placed on the temperance people to show their principles. Mr. Ross put the onus again on the temperance people on the 4th of December, when roads were rough, and it was almost impossible for people to get to the polls. Mr. Ross had said, "You liquor people can take it easy, and I'll make the temperance people work," and made them bust to roll up a majority of 200,000. G. W. Ross was one of the biggest humbugs in the Province of Ontario, and if they voted for him they would be humbugged. He was bleeding the liquor men, and at the same moment was posing as the temperance man's friend and co-worker. Speaking of the hog scandal, he said there were seven thousand two hundred office hogs in Ontario. He went on to speak of the way in which the Ontario Government has allowed the water power at the Niagara Falls to be monopolized by an American capitalist, to build up American cities and industries at the expense of

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Mr. Downie, who had spoken at Wellington last general election, said neither Mr. Whitely nor Mr. Monteith were doing the country any good. These by-elections on the 7th of January; the fate of the Ross Government would be sealed forever. 7,000 of a million had been given to Mr. Whitely in the last election. It was the duty of North Perth, North Norfolk and North Grey to carry out the commands of the people. On the 24th of May last, immediately after the last election, there was a majority of one for the Government; they said it would grow but did not grow. The Government then proposed a coalition. But Mr. Whitely spurned the offer, and said the people had elected him to carry out his mandate to him to form a government. Then at Newmarket, Mr. Ross said they would fight, and the fight began for South Oxford. Three hundred and seventy-five dollars had been spent to give false evidence to turn out Donald Sutherland, and \$375 more of the charges were proved. Convicted men who had served terms in the penitentiary were brought into the witness box to give evidence. Mr. Whitely, who had been looked upon as a man of the people, was now being looked upon as a man of the people. Mr. Whitely looked up large in the public eye. He had a large number of the best people in the Province at his back, who would support him in any cause which he would form a government which will be honest and honorable. Mr. Foy had been offered a judgeship if he would desert his party, but he rejected offer with scorn, and said he would stand by Mr. Whitely, the man who would carry the country and turn the Ross corrupt Government out. He asked the Liberals whether they would keep the party who had been in power for thirty years, and who had surrounded themselves with barnacles whom they are afraid to shake off, on account of something they had done and whom they were afraid of discharging for fear of exposure. In 1894, 1898 the temperance people rolled up a very large vote, and the Manitoba act passed the Privy Council. On two occasions the onus was placed on the temperance people to show their principles. Mr. Ross put the onus again on the temperance people on the 4th of December, when roads were rough, and it was almost impossible for people to get to the polls. Mr. Ross had said, "You liquor people can take it easy, and I'll make the temperance people work," and made them bust to roll up a majority of 200,000. G. W. Ross was one of the biggest humbugs in the Province of Ontario, and if they voted for him they would be humbugged. He was bleeding the liquor men, and at the same moment was posing as the temperance man's friend and co-worker. Speaking of the hog scandal, he said there were seven thousand two hundred office hogs in Ontario. He went on to speak of the way in which the Ontario Government has allowed the water power at the Niagara Falls to be monopolized by an American capitalist, to build up American cities and industries at the expense of

Ontario, and showed that the water power could be utilized in such a way as to produce cheap motive power for a great radius at about two-thirds of the expense to inland towns, if the Government were only alive to the wants of the people they misgoverned.

Mr. Ross, who had been in the House since Confederation, and the Premier had not denied the statement; and that he had elicited from the Government auditor, under oath, that no monthly trial balances had been taken, that individual vouchers were not examined, that he had been refused access to the books of the Crown Lands Department, and he further stated he had been refused permission to examine any of the books but the treasury's. He also dealt largely with the disadvantages which the settler labored under in North Perth, and stated that in 1890 to 1900, inclusive, 272 lots had been located; 4,617 had been vacated, which left 272 that had cost the country \$111,832. He read the letter from Hon. Samuel Blake, deploring the state of the present Government and the political atmosphere, and impressing the necessity of a change in marking their ballots at this by-election they were deciding the fate of the Province of Ontario, the finest thing that had shone on for a long time to come.

Mr. B. E. Ingram, M. P., of Elgin, was pleased to be present in behalf of the Conservative candidate. Conservatives were well within their rights in asking for registration. North Grey, North Norfolk, North Perth and the ridings upon which the fate of the present Government depends, and these constituencies held it in their power to elect Mr. Ingram, went on to speak on labor questions, and scored the Ross Government, which had promulgated the most onerous legislation, especially in the matter of income taxes and the assessment of the life assurance companies, which increased the cost to be insured, and so on.

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