4 P.M. EDITION

London Advertiser

25c Per month delivered to your home. That's all the cost of this paper.

40TH YEAR. NO. 16920. LONDON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1903. PRICE ONE CENT.

ALEXANDER AND QUEEN DRAGA OF SERVIA ASSASSINATED AT BELGRADE PALACE

The Queen's Brother and Sister, the Servian Premier, Two Crown Ministers and Guards Slaughtered.

Deed Was Climax of Army Plot to Destroy Dynasty.

KARAGEOREVITCH MADE KING

Powers Fear European Peace May Be Disturbed—Austrian Troops May Enter Servia.

Belgrade, June 11.—A military revolution broke out here last night. The troops, who revolted under the leadership of Major Angikovics, surrounded the palace, assassinated King Alexander, Queen Draga, the latter's sister, the Queen's brother, Nijodem; Premier Markovitch, Ministers Petrovitch and Tudorovics, General Pavlovitch, the former Minister of War, and some of the members of the royal guard.

Prince Karagorgevitch was proclaimed kind. A new government was formed and the following proclamation was issued: "To the Servian people: Last night the King and Queen were shot. In this grave and fateful moment friends of the fatherland have combined to form a new government. While the Governent makes this announcement to the people it is convinced that the Servian people will gather round it and lend it their aid to maintain order and security throughout the land."

THE PROCLAMATION.

The Government hereby makes known that from today the constitution of April 6, 1901, comes in force. A meeting of the National Representatives, dissolved by the proclamation of March 24, is summonced to meet at Belgrade June 15. (Signed)

Jovan Avakumovics, Premier.

Ljubonur Kalievics, Foreign Minister.

Stojan Protics, Minister of the Interior.

Georg Genshics, Minister of Commerce.

General Jorvan Alanazkovics, Minister of War.

Vojislav Velikovics, Minister of Finance.

Colonel Alexander Machin, Minister of Public Works.

Ljubomir Schiokovics, Minister of Justice.

The street are thronged with people, whose actions seem to approve the coup d'etat. M. Protics, the new Minister of the Interior, was loudly cheered as he drove to the ministry.

M. Avakumovics, the new Premier, belongs to the Independent Liberal party.

DYNASTY WIPED OUT

Officer's Attempt to Carry Off the Queen Started Assassination.

Cologne, Prussia, June 11.—A telegram says: The career of the Obrenovitch dynasty was closed in the early hours of this morning, the same day of the year on which Prince Michael was murdered 35 years ago in the Park of Tophschider, near Belgrade. Today a requiem mass was sung in memory of Prince Michael, and now the last of his race, together with all connected with the dynasty by his unfortunate marriage, lies on a bier in the palace at Belgrade.

The people of Belgrade have been flocking the street since 3 o'clock this morning, discussing the tragedy, but without condemnation. A strong detachment of troops is encamped about the palace of the newly proclaimed king, who was a pretender to the throne for many years. He was born in Belgrade in 1846, and was married in 1883 to Princess Zorka, daughter of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro. She died in 1890.

KING PLANNED SEPARATION.

The Cologne Gazette prints a dispatch from Belgrade which says a story is current there that the late King Alexander was recently considering effecting a separation from Queen Draga and that the latter became aware of this, planned preventative measures.

Some high military officers last night, the dispatch adds, entered the palace and tried to carry off the Queen by force, but encountered strong resistance on the part of the Queen's partisans, and in the fierce struggle which followed the King and Queen and their respective supporters were killed.

THE POWERS ANXIOUS

An Austrian Army May March Into Servia at Any Moment.

London, June 11.—The Servian minister said there were many causes leading to the revolution. A large section of the people were greatly dissatisfied with the tendency of King Alexander to eliminate the radical element from the Government, and by the constant rumors of his intention to appoint Queen Draga's brother, Lunjevitza, heir apparent. In addition to this the Queen was disliked by the people, who were also intensely outraged at the recent suspension of the constitution. The minister did not anticipate that the changes would result in internal strife or in any real dangers to the country. He pointed out that the original Karageorge was not a prince. He was a rich swine owner. The father of the new king was made a prince in 1842.

The minister also related a curious incident. He said that a month ago he was present at a clairvoyant's seance, at which a letter written by the murdered King was handed to the clairvoyant, who immediately became intensely agitated, predicted that King Alexander would be assassinated very shortly and even depicted the scene which appears to have been enacted at the palace at Belgrade during the night.

CIVIL WAR UNLIKELY.

The tragedy at the palace at Belgrade, marking the latest prey of the revolutions which have convulsed Servia from time to time during the past century, is not regarded in diplomatic circles in London as likely to lead to civil war. Stress is laid on the unpopularity of King Alexander since his marriage to Queen Draga. King Alexander's susccessor, Prince Karageorgevitch, is a son-in-law of the Prince of Montenegro, and is regarded as being most acceptable to the people.

The universal anxiety of the government's of Europe for peace is advanced as a reason why the Servian situation is not likely to lead to complications. Should, however, these unexpectedly arise, official circles think an Austrian-Hungarian army will immediately march into Servia and restore order. This eventuality, however, is considered improbable.

THE PEOPLE ARE QUIET

Paris Says the Trouble Has Been Long Pending.

Paris, June 11. — The startling announcement of the assassination of the King and Queen of Servia caused a deep sensation here, particularly in governmental circles. The foreign office received early advices from the French ministers at Belgrade, confirming the Belgrade press dispatches, and adding that the city was comparatively quiet this morning, the people seeming to accept the proclamation of Prince Karageorgevitch as king. Foreign Minister Delcasse communicated his advices to President Loubet. Officials of the foreign office say it is too soon to indicate clearly the effect of the situation in Servia on the European situation. Servia's dynastic troubles have been long impending, the present uprising being due to the animosities growing out of the propaganda of the Pretender Karageorgevitch. It is recalled that when the Karageorgevitch dynasty secured brief rule in 1858, the European powers intervened and established a protectorate, and thus terminated that dynasty. Whether there will be similar action of the powers at this time, officials are unwilling to predict, saying the shock of the tragedies is chiefly occupying attention. It is generally believed that the assassinations are the

QUEEN DRAGA OF SERVIA.

sequel of the King's coup d'etat, two months ago, when he suspended the constitution, resulting in the disgrace and retirement of a number of senators and leading officials.

PALACE IS GUARDED.

Belgrade, June 11. — All entry to the palace is prohibited and a strong cordon of troops surrounds the royal residence. The ministers who shared the fate of their sovereign were the leading spirits of the Obrenovitch party. Their murder removes the only men capable of making a real stand against the Karageorgevitchs, who have now no serious opponents in Servia.

LATER.

Berlin, June 11.—A dispatch from Semlin, Hungary, to the National Zeitung gives an interesting version of the events at Belgrade. It says:

"A party of officers proceeded to the palace by previous arrangement with Gen. Ljubasivkovics, and called upon King Alexander to abdicate in favor of Prince Peter Karageorgevitch. The King refused and shot Col. Naumovics, who made the proposal. The other officers thereupon summoned the War Minister, Gen. Pavlovitch, and Tuderovics, the Minister of the Interior, and shot the King and Queen and Petrovics, one of the King's aide-de-camps, and other loyal officers. The leader of the actual assailants was Lieut.-Col. Mischich, who himself murdered the Queen. The latter, together with her brother and sisters, was struck down with an axe. The King was shot. The Queen died immediately. The King lived a few minutes after being shot. The immediate cause of the revolution was the return to Belgrade of Lieut. Lunglevitza, brother of the Queen, and a supposed candidate for the throne.

"The surviving ministers have been arrested.

"The obsequies of the King and Queen will occur on June 14.

"A festal illumination of Belgrade is projected for this evening."

The dispatch concluded with stating that intense joy prevails at Belgrade.

The German Government cannot be said to have taken any attitude regarding the provisionad administration of Servia. Horror was expressed at the foreign office at the bloody coup d'etat. The immediate feling is one of antagonism to the new ministry. The foreign office for the present is simply waiting full information from its legation at Belgrade, and is also sounding the other chancelleries.

The fact that the late King Alexander was not allied to any European reigning family is regarded as simplifying the situation. Germany has no special political interest in the events in Servia. That an intrigue looking to the detronement of the late King was on foot had been known to the German Government, and also to the Government of Servia, for some time. The late King seems to have looked upon the hints effect have been circulated in the Austrian and German newspapers, but as

KING ALEXANDER OF SERVIA.

of the existence of a plot as not having special significance. Reports to this the Balkans are so productive of baseless rumors, those concerning the plot against the late King of Servia were treated lightly.

EARLY DESPATCHES.

Belgrade, Servia, June 11. — King Alexander and Queen Draga were shot to death in the royal palace during the night. The deed was carried out by the army.

Besides the King and Queen, Premier Markovitch, General Petrovitch and former Minister of War Pavlovitch were shot.

THE NEWS AT LONDON

Dispatches Say The Queen's Brother Was Also Killed.

London, June 11. — Dispatches received here confirming the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga of Servia add that three ministers of the king, together with several aides-de-camp, and Queen Draga's brother also were murdered.

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

ARMY PROCLAIMS A KING

Troops Surrounded the Royal Palace and Murdered Sovereigns.

Cologne, June 1. — A private telegram from Belgrade, Servia, states that the army last night, proclaimed Peter Karageorgevitch to be King of Servia.

Troops immediately surrounded the Konak and forced their way into the royal palace, where they assassinated King Alexander and Queen Draga. The assassination of the ministers occurred between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning.

Budapest, June 11. — A dispatch from Semlin, Hungary, six miles from Belgrade, confirms the statement from Cologne of the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS HANDS IN REPORT

Investigation in Timber Limit Case Is Finished.

MATHESON STIRS UP TROUBLE

Capreol Limit Was Given to Chew Brothers in Exchange for Georgian Islands.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, Ont., June 11.—In the public accounts committee this morning evidence was taken in connection with the Chew Bros. limit. The Midland Bank managers were unable to be present. Aubrey White, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, testified that the Capreol limit had been given to Chew Bros. in exchange for two Georgian Bay Islands, previously granted to them. The exchange was made in pursuance of Mr. Hardy's policy of preserving the natural beauties of Georgian Bay. The northern residents had protested, said Mr. White, against "turning a fairy archipelago into a gehenna of burnt rock." The islands were estimated to contain 3,143,041 feet of pine, and the Capreol limit 4,836,000, but the increase was offset by the greater difficulty of getting out the timber. The cut of timber on the Capreol limit proved to be over 7,000,000 feet, showing the estimate to have been too low, but this was partly owing to the fact that smaller trees than were usually taken had been cut. Edwin Leatherley, chief clerk for Chew Bros., said his firm had objected to the exchange of limits and had offered a bonus of $2,000 to keep the islands. In the sale of Capreol limit, Capt. Sullivan, acting for the late J. W. Munro, had arranged the bargain with George Chew. The sale of limits on commission was a common thing. A warm passage took place between Mr. Latchford and Col. Metheson, each accusing the other of being no gentleman. The chairman advised them to go outside and settle it, but they remained. The chairman said it was advisable to wind up the committee and report to the House this evening. Col. Matheson wanted further meetings held for investigating purposes, but his motion was lost 11 to 4. The commission report was then compiled and passed. It reported to the House the evidence taken during its sitting. The committee then adjourned.

ARIZONA CLOUDBURST

Seven Bodies Recovered and Thirty Persons Missing.

El Paso, Texas, June 11. — Seven bodies, most of them of women, have been recovered at Clifton, Ariz., since the torrent from the cloudburst of Tuesday night, spent its fury. Thirty persons are missing and the property loss will exceed $100,000.

The Arizona Copper Company, located in a canyon, through which the water swept, was the worst suffered. Its loss will reach $50,000. Enght miles of the Arizona and Mexico Railway track were washed out and the evening passenger train was rolled over into the canyon.

Telegraphic communication was cut off and the news was sent to Lordsburg and surrounding towns by runners.

ANOTHER ARREST IN WHALEN CASE

Mulheron, Caught at Hanover, Implicates a Peddler.

CAMPED NEAR COLLINGWOOD

He Has Given a Written Statement to the Police Bearing on the Murder.

Owen Sound, Ont., June 11.—Chief of Police McAuley, of the Owen Sound police force, effected an arrest Tuesday night at Hanover that may lead to the solution of the mystery surrounding the murder of Glory Whalen at Collingwood. William Mulheron is the name of the man under arrest, and while he is not charged with the murder, he has made a written statement in which he implicates a peddler of stove polish in the vicinity of Collingwood, whose name he gives. The circumstances surrounding the arrest of Mulheron are of interest, since they are significant in the light of the story he has told the police. The body of Glory Whalen was found on Thursday morning, and the same day Mulheron left Collingwood, boarding a freight train for Meaford. He was seen there by Chief Owen on Friday. Before the story of the murder had reached the Owen Sound police, Chief McAuley saw two men on Division street bridge, He went up to move them on, quietly taking hold of one of them by the arm. The man turned an ashen face on the officer, and seemed about to collapse with fear. Under these circumstances the officer questioned the men closely, and finally tripped them up in half a dozen lies. Then the man who had shown signs of nervousness, slipped quietly away up through Queen's Park. Mulheron, for he it proved to be, got away also.

On being notified of the murder the officer recalled the strange actions of the one man in particular. He then started on a still hunt, finally locating his man at Hanover. With the assistance of Constable Follis, the arrest of Mulheron was effected Tuesday night. He was brought to Owen Sound late the same night.

There are one or two important passages in Mulheron's statement that will scarcely bear publication, but may have a most important bearing on the case, should the man he mentions be taken into custody. Mulheron claims that the peddler told him he camped with several tramps in a bush on the outskirts of Collingwood, where they milked cows and stole provisions. In concluding his statement Mulheron said that he believed the peddler guilty and that he ought to hang for the crime.

A Press Party.

London, June 11.—Mr. Clifford Sifton is contemplating the organiation of a selected newspaper party of twelve to tour through the Dominion, leaving England between July 16 and 20, and going through to the Pacific Coast. The details are not settled, but the project is likely to be carried out.

Newspaper Proprietors Assign.

Kingston, June 11. — The failure is reported of Oran & Carter, proprietors of the Kingston News, who have assigned to H. F. Cunningham. The liabilities are in the neighborhood of $5,000, while the assets consist mostly of outstanding accounts. The Kingston News was taken over by Oran & Carter in March, 1902.

Pope Celebrates Mass.

Rome, July 11. — This being the Feast of Corpus Christi, the Pope insisted on celebrating mass. Only the members of his family and intimate friends were admitted. After the ceremony, although he was fatigued, the pontiff repeated several times that he was feeling perfectly well and turned laughingly to Dr. Lapponi, saying: "I am glad to see you, but I have no need of you."

WEATHER BULLETIN

Thursday, June 11.

Sun rises..4:35 a.m. Moon rises..9:02 p.m.
Sun sets...7:58 p.m. Moon sets...6:06 a.m.

Tomorrow—Fair and Cool.

Toronto, June 10—8 p.m.

The weather today in Ontario and Western Quebec has been mostly fair and warm, with a few scattered showers. In Eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces cool conditions have continued, with scattered showers and fog along the Nova Scotia coast. It has been warmer in the Territories and Manitoba.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 52—72; Calgary, 34—80; Winnipeg, 42—62; Parry Sound, 50—66; Ottawa, 60—78; Quebec, 52—76; Kamloops, 64—96; Qu'Appelle, 22—66; Port Arthur, 38—48; 38—48; Toronto, 58—74; Montreal, 66—76; Halifax, 50—56.

Thursday, June 11—8 a.m.

FORECASTS.

Moderate winds, mostly northeasterly; fair and cool tonight and on Friday.

Temperatures.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	54	46	Clear
Winnipeg	52	44	Clear
Parry Sound	48	46	Cloudy
Toronto	54	52	Rain
Ottawa	56	50	Fair
Montreal	64	58	Fair
Quebec	56	52	Cloudy
Father Point	42	42	Rain

WEATHER NOTES.

During the past day fairly heavy local rains have occurred in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, but as yet the drought continues in the Ottawa and upper St. Lawrence valleys. The weather continues fine throughout Manitoba and the Territories, and decidedly higher temperature is probable for some days.

Local temperatures: Wednesday—Highest, 72°; lowest, 52°.

WILL RELEASE PRISONERS

Turkey to Free 1,400 Bulgarians Detained at Monastir.

London, June 11.—According to the Times correspondent at Sofia, the Sultan of Turkey has decided on the speedy release of 1,400 Bulgarians, who are still detained in various prisons in the vilayets of Uskub and Monastir. This decision and the partial mitigation of the Turkish severities in Macedonia is believed to be directly attributable to the mission of Hatchevics, former Bulgarian Minister of Finance, who went to Constantinople at the end of May with the sanction of the Bulgarian Government to endeavor to pave a way to a Turco-Bulgarian rapprochement.

CONFESSES TO THREE MURDERS

Michigan Borgia Breaks Down Under the Strain

AND RELATES TERRIBLE STORY

Poisoned Her Brother, His Wife and Their Little Girl--May Have Killed Others.

Kalkaska, Mich., June 11. — The long agony in the McKnight case, is over at last, and the wretched woman stands today the self-confessed murderess of John Murphy, her brother, his wife Gertrude and their innocent infant. After so long stolidly protesting her innocence, Mrs. McKnight, unable to stand the strain of her trying position, and overburdened by the weight of guilt and remorse, has at last admitted that she administered strychnine to the ill-fated Murphys and sent them to their final accounting.

The confession was made yesterday to Prosecuting Attorney Ernest C. Smith, who, from slight clues, has with bulldog tenacity stuck to his original theory that Mrs. McKnight was the guilty party, and to him was made the confession that she was the perpetrator of one of the most horrible crimes that has ever stained the annals of Michigan.

Mr. Smith is not gloating over his success, however. His heart is overflowing with pity for the woman, fiendish as were her crimes, but with him duty comes first, and however he may pity her as a woman, he will prosecute her nevertheless vigorously as a criminal.

The signed confession of Mrs. McKnight was not a surprise to Prosecuting Attorney Smith, as she had made a partial one to him last Monday. The woman, who was looked upon as a marvel in retaining her composure after the terrible charges had been made against her, finally broke down. For the past week she had eaten but little and had practically no sleep, spending her nights walking about her cell and her days reclining on her bed, trying to make people believe she was resting. When her limit of endurance had been reached she was glad to relieve her mind and told the prosecutor she wanted to tell him all. She said:

TOLD OF THREE MURDERS.

"I had this strychnine and some quinine mixed together in capsules. When Gertie's baby died I thought it would soothe her if I gave her one of the capsules. I didn't mean to harm her. Then Gertrude died. I did the same with John. I did not intend to hurt my own brother. I thought the capsule would soothe him. It seemed to kill him, though. I didn't give the baby anything. I don't know how it came to die."

After telling him the above the murderess calmed down and asked Mr. Smith to come and see her, which he agreed to. From that time on until the next meeting she acted as if she wanted to talk more fully and repeatedly asked for the prosecutor. When they met last evening she made a full confession, which he was unable to take down verbatim, but wrote the substance, which she signed. She told Mr. Smith that she didn't intend to harm anyone, saying:

"I did give the baby the strychnine. It woke up and cried while its mother was gone and I mixed up a little of the strychnine in a glass with some water and gave a spoonful of it to the baby. I didn't mean to harm the little thing at all. I confessed all I did. to the Lord and I feel that he has forgiven me."

The wretched woman went along in this strain, continually asserting she did not mean to hurt any of her victims and that she loved them all.

She told in detail how she administered the poison to Gertrude, her brother's wife, and when she died that John, her brother, was so badly broken up she thought it best that he should die, and gave him the poison.

AN AWFUL RECORD.

The story of the life of this modern Borgia has no parallel in the history of Michigan and few in the annals of crime. In less than twenty years there have been eighteen deaths in her family, several of whom have died under suspicious circumstances, outside of the three she confesses to having murdered.

Prosecuting Attorney Smith is still busy looking up the records on these deaths. It has been found that in nearly all cases Mrs. McKnight was in attendance, and that it would have been possible for her to have administered poison, if the deaths were violent ones.

Londoners On Teutonic.

New York, June 10.—The steamer Teutonic, of the White Star Line, sailed from New York for Liverpool today with full cabins and a number of prominent people on board. Among them were Captain and Mrs. A. E. Hodgins, of Chelsea, England; Prince Jean Sapieha, Sir William Lawrence Young, Bart.; Miss Elizabeth Tyree, the well-known actress; Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Charles F. McKim, the architect of the remodeled White House, who goes to receive the medal recently awarded him by King Edward, and Mr. Joseph Devlin, M. P. Mr. A. Fraser and Dr. Kenneth Fraser, of London, Ont., were also booked to sail on the Teutonic.

BALFOUR TO THE RESCUE; HE SAVES THE SITUATION

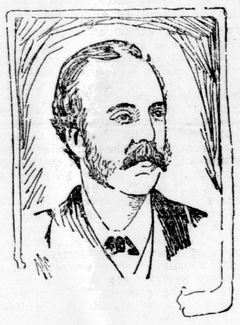
Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Leader of the English Liberals.

By Clever Speech He Relieves Feeling of Perplexity.

NO CABINET RESIGNATIONS

Mr. Chaplin's Amendment Defeated, the Liberals and Nationalists Supporting the Government.

London, June 10.—By a dexterous and extraordinary speech Premier Balfour tonight temporarily smoothed over the differences in the Cabinet, relieved Colonial Secretary Chamberlain of resigning, and for the moment averted a crisis which threatened the Unionist party. This Mr. Balfour accomplished without committing the Government either to protection or free trade, though the effect of his speech will generally be taken to mean that the tariff issue is to be shelved for the present. Henry Chaplin's amendment, which gave rise to the most interesting debate of the present Parliament, was defeated by the overwhelming majority of 396 votes, composed of Unionists, Liberals and Irish members. The vote stood 424 to 28. The minority who supported Mr. Chaplin's amendment were almost all followers of the Government, while many others of the Conservative party abstained from voting. In a whimsical vein, Mr. Balfour explained that the only reason that the corn tax was put on was because the Government wanted money, and the only reason it was taken off was because the Government wanted money no longer. Reverting to the charges of vacillation made against him, the Premier declared that he himself, though a believer in free trade, was absolutely an open mind regarding the necessity for any alterations in a system which was founded to suit conditions of fifty years ago. He refused not only to make a statement of any finality upon such an important question, but he also refused to compel his colleagues to conform to a standard of opinion upon which he himself had an open mind. He admitted that differences of opinion



PREMIER BALFOUR.

existed within the Cabinet, but these were not serious enough to cause the resignation of any member.

Mr. Balfour made an impassioned plea, enforced by the precedents of friction in Mr. Gladstone's ministries, for allowing the Premier to retain an open mind upon a question so difficult and so superior to all party issues. They were confronted, continued the Premier, by three great phenomenas: Huge tariff walls against the United Kingdom, the growth of the trusts, and the desire of the colonies for closer fiscal union with the mother country. It would be folly and rashness, he said, to interfere with the great system which had been in operation for so many years without the most careful examination, and without due regard for history and the traditions of the past, while at the same time they could not ignore those new problems which the ever-changing face of industrial life presented for decision and the action of statesmen.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, briefly replied, further appealing for the opportunity for the House to more fully discuss the issue raised.

The Colonial Secretary, himself jubilant, said: "Our friend the enemy is nonplussed this time."

With the exception of some ironical malcontents the Unionist party is greatly relieved by the outcome of the debate, all the members expressing gladness that the crisis was passed, though at the same time believing that the same Cabinet could not long brave such opposites on the fiscal policy of Great Britain as Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and Chancellor of the Exchequer Richie.

Describing the situation as "politically indecent," Mr. Asquith urged an explicit declaration of the collective judgment of the cabinet in regard to the larger questions of fiscal policy, and, turning towards Mr. Chamberlain, who at that moment entered the House, and sat down beside Premier Balfour, Mr. Asquith asked the Colonial Secretary what was his position in view of yesterday's speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ritchie. He was glad to see Mr. Chamberlain still sitting on the cabinet bench, although it was quite unprecedented to see two ministers sitting on the same bench and holding divergent views on a matter which affected more vitally than any other the unity of the Empire and its fiscal and commercial prosperity.

Sir Edward Grey (Liberal) characterized the situation as intolerable. He disagreed with the contention that the grain tax did not fall on the consumer; and said he opposed its imposition last year because he felt it was bound to lead to a colonial demand for preferential rates. Mr. Chamberlain's suggested inquiry into the subject was merely another name for a crusade. Having raised the issue the Government was not entitled to hang it up. Preference with the colonies was an irretrievably dangerous step.

Then followed the speeches of the Premier and the Liberal leader, and finally the division.

REFORMS FOR JEWS

Anglo-American Indignation Has a Good Effect.

London, June 11. — The Anglo-American indignation aroused by the massacre at Kishineff has produced such a great effect, says the Daily Telegraph's correspondent at St. Petersburg, that it is believed that in spite of Minister Von Plehve's opposition, the imperial council will accept and the Czar sanction legislative reforms in favor of the Jews, which Finance Minister Witte wishes to introduce.

Serious disorders by workmen are reported to have taken place at Nikolaieff.

DECLARED A DIVIDEND

The Hudson Bay Company Has Big Surplus.

Toronto, June 11.—The Hudson Bay Co. shareholders have received good news on the declaration of the dividend. Cable advices stated that the governors had declared £1 2s 6d as a dividend and £2 as return of capital, while carrying £90,000 forward as surplus, and largely increasing the pension fund, with a liberal allowance for writing off of any shop accounts. As the most roseate predictions in Canada did not exceed £3 a share in way of dividend return and £2 was considered more probable, the statement is even better than had been hoped for, and this increment does not include the enormous land sales made since March 1, nor the largely increased returns on fur sales. As the Hudson Bay governors are noted for their conservatism, their dividend decision is a very strong testimony to their faith in the present and future of Canada's Northwest. Last year the company carried forward £61,000,, so that their reserve has been increased by nearly £20,000, and is now practically equal to ten per cent of their capital—a remarkable exhibit for a land company.

ROCHESTER HAS DISASTROUS FIRE

An Early Morning Blaze Does $800,000 Damage.

A CHURCH EDIFICE CONSUMED

Three Firemen Injured and a Chief Breaks an Ankle—Row of Houses Lost.

Rochester, N. Y., June 11.—The fiercest and most devastating fire which ever visited this city started in the Pancost building on Fitzhugh street earl today, entailing a loss which is variously estimated at from six to eight hundred thousand dollars. The fire originated in an overturned pot of greese in the Star Headlight Company and spread rapidly. It communicated quickly to the brick Presbyterian Church, a costly edifice, quickly consuming it. Higgin's livery stables, the finest in the city, went next. An entire row or houses on Fitzhugh street were attacked by the flames and badly damaged as was the case with several buildings on State and Allen streets. Three firemen were slightly injured and Acting Battalion Chief Lynch was carried out with a broken ankle. The new water tower caught fire and was so badly damaged that it had to go out of commission. The fire is now under control.

THE KANSAS FEUD

Alleged Murderers Guarded From Would-Be Lynchers.

St. Francis, Kas., June 11.—Chauncey Dewey, Clyde Wilson and W. J. McBride charged with the murder of several of the members of the Berry family near Colby, Kan., have arrived here under military escort. The prisoners are closely guarded by soldiers to prevent any attempt of Berry sympathizers to capture them. Hundreds of persons gathered in the town to witness the arrival of the troops, but no demonstration of any kind was made.