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PRINCE GEORGE'S REMORSE

Details of the Homicide Which Deprived Servia of Heir.

BELGRADE, April 21—The resignation of the Crown Prince of Servia was not due to political complications, but, as already hinted at in cable despatches, to the fact that in a spasm of temper he killed his valet, named Kolakovics, and was filled with remorse. Here are the details of the tragedy as authoritatively related by a member of the palace staff:

His Royal Highness returned unexpectedly from a motor drive, and was irritated to find Kolakovics in the ante-room with a letter in his hand that he had been charged to deliver immediately. When asked why he had delayed, Kolakovics replied that he was just going out with the letter when he heard the motor coming back, and waited to see if his services would be required. As he spoke he laid the letter on a table, and advanced to take the Prince's overcoat.

According to Kolakovics himself, the Prince, if his arms had not been entangled in the sleeves, would have administered, as was his wont, a cuff on the ear, but his master aimed a kick on the shin, which, as the man swerved, caught him full in the stomach. Kolakovics fell writhing to the ground, and instantly the Prince's rage gave place to consternation. He went down on his knees to raise him, rang for the other servants, and despatched a messenger for the doctor. Kolakovics was removed unconscious to the hospital, and succumbed within a few days.

Kolakovics had twice previously left the Prince's service. The widow relates that when he last resumed it she tried to dissuade him, warning him that the Prince's violent ways might cost him his life or the loss of a limb. Kolakovics replied that he knew better how to humor the Prince than any man who had replaced him; that the good wages were worth some sacrifices; that the Prince was not only generous, but kind-hearted, and had shown it on several occasions when the children were ill, and, finally, that a hot temper was his worst fault.

BELLS AND CHIMES RING IN HISTORY

Their Use Very Ancient, Bible Tells of Them.

Chimes on Old Trinity, N. Y., Oldest in United States—Others Have Romantic History.

(Bangor Commercial).

The story of the bell containss more of romance than any other inanimate thing known in history. Its use since the earliest times has been chiefly sentimental, and mainly consecrated to religious purposes. Especially is this true of chimes, which are hung in church steeples and rung on Sundays to remind the faithful of their duties as Christians to worship God in His holy temple.

The use of bells is very ancient. We read of them in the tabernacle worship, as tinkling on the vestments of Jewish high priests. The Chinese temple bells are doubtless far older than Judiasm; and the warhorses of the ancient Babylonian and Assyrian armies were hung with them, as well as the steeds of the Greeks in the Persian wars. Coming down to our own day, the bell is useful in tolling out warnings on the sea coasts to befogged mariners; as a summons in our dwelling houses, both outside and in. But the chief use of bells in istimately associated with churches, and has been ever since the great persecutions of the early days ceased with the convesion of the civilized world to Christianity

Tradition credits the first use of bells in convoking church congregations to Paulinus, Bishop of Nole, in Campania, about 400 A. D., though Jerome mentions one at an earlier date than this. In the time of Pope Sabianus, early in the seventh century, their use in religious worship was well established. The venerable Bede tells us of their introduction into England in 670 A. D., and the churches throughout Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands, especially Belgium, were soon using their bells in calling the faithful to worship. Ritual speedily surrounded the bells. Alcuin tells us they were appointed and blessed. Monarchs became their sponsors, and the highest officers of the church officiated. Pope John XIII. baptized a bell with his own name, and in the eighteenth century the Bishop of Chalos baptized a peal, speaking of it as a "happy and holy family."

HENRY VIII. GAMBLED WITH BELLS.

Except in Scotland, the Reformation spared the bells. Even the "passing bell" was retained. But while the prelate was merciful to the bells and preserved them, even though associated with a faith other than his own, the soldier was less merciful. There were few mediaeval peals which did not mourn the loss of some of their great bells, many being used in the manufacture of cannon, as were those from Rouen Cathedral Even less worthy causes often explain the disappearance of others. Henry VIII. lost a peal of bells that hung in Farrington Without in a game of dice with Sir Miles Partridge. The knight himself soon afterwards was hanged—fitting retribution, although his fate was due more to his having outgambled his prince than to his having robbed the belfry.

The first big bell brought to America was purchased by New Haven in April, 1681. Trinity Church, New Haven, now has one of the largest chimes in this country, consisting of ten bells, from E flat to F, weighing 3,030 pounds and costing $5,250. The chimes in Old Trinity, New York, are undoubtedly the oldest, though nothing definite can be learned of them except that they came from England. Christ church, Boston, has a beautiful chime, and Christ Church, Philadelphia, has a set of bells of historic interest. During the Revolution they were taken down from the tower and sunk in the Delaware to prevent their capture by the English. At the close of the war they were restored to the old belfry. Tradition says that the Myrtilla brought these bells from London and that afterward, whenever her sails whitened the harbor, the bells were rung in her honor. Philadelphia treasures also the famous Liberty Bell, which unverified tradition declares was cracked when proclaiming the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

Old St. John's at Portsmoth, N. H., has a bell that was cast by Paul Revere. It was recast from the famous bell that had been brought there by the brave Pepperell after the sacking of the Louisburg cathedral in the French and Indian war, and was injured later in a fire. The bells of St. Michael's Charleston, are widely traveled. They were brought from England and hung in the steeple in 1761. Twenty years later they were taken back to England by the British, when they occupied the town, and were not restored until some time after peace was declared.

THE LARGEST SINGLE BELL.

In Vredrych Flypse's old brick church in Sleepy Hollow, in the Hudson vayley, still hangs the bell with the date "1685" on its side, though its pealing has long been still. Other church bells not so still as this are those that compose the chime in St. Louis' Cathedral, New Orleans. These are rung not only for ritualistic ceremonies, but every Saturday night in memory of Don Andres Almonaster y Roxas, whose munificence made the edifice a possibility.

The largest single bell in this country is probably that of Montreal Cathedral, which weighs 28,560 pounds. That in the New York City Hall weighed 23,000 pounds, but was recast into five smaller bells. Washington, D. C., possesses a chime of 11 bells in the tower of the Metropolitan M. E. church, made famous through the interest taken in their installation by Mrs. Grant, wife of the president. They were dedicated on Nov. 30, 1871. New York has in addition to Old Trinity's chimes, carillons at St. Thomas's and at Grace church. Troy, Albany, Montreal, Toronto, and several other cities possess excellent sets of bells.

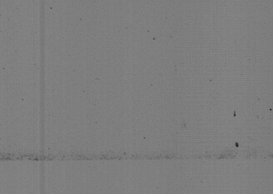
Russia has long claimed the largest bell in the world, though a recent thaveler in Burmah states he has seen a still larger one, which can easily hold fifty people. The Great Bell of Moscow was first cast in the reign of Boris Godunof and recast in 1654. It then weighed 130 tons, was 54 feet in circumference, and had walls 2 feet in thickness. The value of the material alone was placed at $1,750,000. It fell in the great fire of 1706, and was again cast in 1733, when the nobles in their enthusiasm threw into the moulds, silver, gold and jewels. This foreign matter is supposed to have caused an imperfection, and, although the bell was never hung, a fire in the shed in which it was housed, found the flaw, and a great eleven-tonwedge fell out of the side, leaving an opening as large as a church door. The great bell at Pekin is nearly 15 feethigh and weighs close to 54 tons.

The largest swinging bell is Great Paul. It took eight hours to melt the 20 tons of material of which it is composed, threefurnaces being employed, and it cost £3,000. Big Ben at Westminster, weighs between 13 and 14 tons. The two Toms of Oxford and Lincoln are said to owe their names to the sound they emit. Since the night of May 29, 1684, Tom of Oxford has been tolled 101 times every evening, at 9.05 o'clock, the strokes representing the original number of scholarships. Peter of York, the second largest bell in England, takes 16 men to toll it, but it is struck with a mechanical hammer 12 times each day at noon and is also struck at midnight of Dec. 31. It is being literally beaten to death, for beneath it lie scattered fragments loosened by the strokes of the heavy hammer which is necessary to make it sound.

The chime, or carillon, is native to Belgium, where Peter van den Gheyn put up a modest octave of bells at Louvain. Now large carillons of 40 bells and more are common there, and are heard for vast distances over the flat fields of the Netherlands, as the bells of St. Peter's reach the ear across the Campagna from Rome. While the carillons of England do not compare in size with those of the continent, they are not less beautiful in tone. The bells of Christ church, Oxford, were greatly admired by Handel, and Queen Elizabeth once paid tribute to the beauty of those at St. Leonard, in Shoreditch, by stopping to listen to them as she returned to London. The largest peal in the English island is probably that of St. Paul's, consisting of 12 bells, of which the tenor weighs 64 hundredweight. The English have filled each hamlet with peals and every town with chimes until the island has been styled "the ringing isle."

Bell ringing is an art. In England, where the bells for the most part are hung with rope and wheel, pealing and ringing the chimes are accompanied by a band of men each with a separate rope to pull. In Belgium the bells are rung by means of a rough keyboard, a clavecin, resembling in appearance the bass pedals of an organ a clapper of the bells being attached to the free end of each claver. In the older days bell ringers were a sort of minor clergy. As a class they grew to have an unenviable reputation, and Bunyan, once bellringer at Elstow, forsook the occupation for the good of his soul.

The curfew is said still to survive at several places in England. The useful diurnal bell, at 8 in the morning, is for the most part replaced by the factory whistle. The "passing bell," rung when poor folks were dying, has largely fallen into disuse, though still enjoined by a canon of the English church. "As merry as a marriage bell" has passed into proverb, but one Thomas Nash in 1813 bequeathed $250 a year to the ringers of the Abbey church, Bath, 'on condition of their ringing on the whole peal of bells with clappers muffled various solemn and doleful changes on May 14 of each year, being the anniversary of my wedding day; and also on the anniversary of my decease to ring a grand bob-major and merry mirthful peals, unmuffled, in joyful commemoration of my happy release from domestic tyranny and wretchedness."



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See Lot Raincoats at $3.00 and $5.00. were 6.00 to 12.00.
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HOPE TO SETTLE OLD DIFFICULTY

OTTAWA, April 21.—Hon. A. B. Aylesworth and J. S. Ewart, K. C., of Ottawa will leave for England early in May, when they will meet the Newfoundland Minister of Justice, Hon. Mr. Hunt, and together they will propose at the British foreign office the case of Canada and Newfoundland relative to the Atlantic fisheries dispute with the United States to be submitted to he Hague ribunal during he coming summer acccording to the tefms of the treaty passed in February last. Mr. Aylesworth will probably be absent from Canada all summer, and during his stay in Europe he will again take treatment from specialists in Vienna for his aural malady.

A bill providing for the creation of a new portfolio of labor will be introduced in the commons in a few days by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in accordance with announcement made previous to the last general election. The Minister designated for the new department, Mr. MacKenzie King, is still in China, where he is supplementing his mission as Canada's representative at the international conference for the suppression of the opium traffic by making a general inquiry on behalf of the government into the problem of oriental immigration into this country. He is expected to return to the capital about the middle of next month.

A return tabled in the commons today shows that since January 1st, 1896, Canada has spent $1,193,708 in building new drill halls and armories. The value of the new drill halls and armories now under construction is $707,824.

W. D. Scott, commissioner of immigration, was before the commons agriculture committtee today. He estimated that about 200,000 immigrants will come to Canada this year. Last year the arrivals totalled 146,908, which was a decrease of 44 per cent. over the previous year. March of this season showed an increase of 7 per cent. He anticipated that 70,000 Americans would cross the boundary into Canada during the current year. Last year 4,500 had been turned back at the ports of KEntry because of physical unfitness or lack of money.

NEW I. C. R. BOARD.

The new Intercolonial railway board of management, which was appointed last week, will meet the Minister of Railways and his deputy here on Monday for organization.

Hon. Sidney Fisher has given notice of a government bill to create a permanent commission on the conservation of the national resources of Canada. This measure will give effect to the agreement reached during the international conference on the conservation of national resources, held at Washington last month. The Canadian commission, it is expected, will be named soon after the bill has received the royal assent so that practically work may be at once inaugurated.

The commission will consist of from 25 to 30 representative Canadians and will be non-partizan in character.

The commons committee on mines and minerals this morning heard a deputation fro the Canadian Mining Institute, which presented a resolution passed by that body in favor of having the administration of all mineral lands transferred from the interior to the department of mines, so as to have the surface rights separated from the mining rights. The committee viewed the suggestion favorably and will recomend it to parliament.

OUT OF HIS LINE.

"Good morning, sir," says the lady, entering the studio of the famous portrait painter. "I wish to engage you to paint my portrait."

"I shall be delighted, madam."

"I wanted it painted with my new hat on."

"Pardon me, madam, but I am not a landscape artist."

THE WRITING DESK.

A much used writing desk sometimes becomes ink stained. An application of niter is said to do wonders in removing these stains. Mix six or eight drops of niter to a teaspoonful of water, drop on the stains and rub quickly with a deep cloth. Unless the niter is removed at once it leaves a white spot.

MOHAMMEDISM TO BLAME FOR TROUBLES IN TURKEY

Eloquent addresses were delivered last evening at the public missionary meeting conducted in the Stone church school house. The attendance was large and the speakers were given a most cordial reception. The response to the collection was large.

His lordship Bishop Richardson occupied the chair, and after the opening hymn Dr. Gould of Palestine was introduced to the assemblage.

In the course of a lengthy and highly interesting address Dr. Gould told of the conditions existing in Turkey and of the efforts made by missionaries to Christianize the country. He also referred to the government of the country and the degradation of the women and children.

Dr. Gould assured his hearers that by far the largest number of the Mohamedans are under the rule of the King of England. The second largest in number is under the rule of the Queen of Holland. Turkey rules a comparatively small number.

IN TURKEY TODAY.

In Turkey the speaker declared one sees today the contradiction between the Mohammedan law and anything in the way of constitutional government and progress.

According to the Mohammedan belief the whole world is divided into two great sections. These are the house of Mohammed and the house of the world. The great complaint against the members of the government was that their enactments were contradictory to the Mohammedan law. They contended that instead of forcing the submissions to Mohammedan power they should be admitted.

Continuing, Dr. Gould stated that the one unpardonable crime in Turkey was that of having some political opinion. An opinion was sufficient to condemn a man. Murder was a trivial offense. Should the murderer be a man of authority or wealth, he paid nothing at all for his crime.

Dr. Gould related one instance where a man saw another picking oranges. He rushed into the house, secured his gun and shot the other dead. The body was thrown into the ditch. The speaker believed the murderer had not been at all questioned.

The speaker told of a case where a man had been absent for fifteen years After the proclamation in June last the family determined to find his whereabouts. They at length located him in a prison. His release was obtained and a band organized to meet him on his return. As the ship sailed into the Bospherous, the rejoicings were turned into sorrow as it was perceived the returned exile was but a wreck of a man.

Dr. Gould characterized the administration one of justice as being most unreliable in the extreme. He declared judges would pervert the ends of justice for small sums of money.

The women of Mahomedan territory suffered most severe degradation. The cruelty of the men is shown strongly in their treatment of the women.

In concluding the speaker urged the necessity of living up to the privileges and not be satisfied with the past work performed but freshen and renew the effort to conquer the world for Christianity. In the work the Lord and Master was with them.

REV. CANON SMITHERS.

Rev. Canon Smithers was the next speaker and declared the diocese of Fredericton required men, means and effort to spread the Christian religion. At present the clergymen were overworked. The six English clergymen had done splendid work and deserve credit. There were still twelve missions in the diocese vacant.

After 18 years' experience Canon Smithers declared that no clergyman can live on the sum of $700 or $800.

The speaker advocated the appointment of a permanent organizing secretary in the diocese and the redistribution into parishes in order to give each clergyman a parish. He made an appeal to the women in attendance, telling them that the highest and best offering they could make is the offering of their sons to the ministry.

BISHOP RICHARDSON.

Bishop Richardson stated that he did not desire the impression to prevail that there were not so many young men volunteering for the ministry as in the past. There were many who had gone into the West, and he had heard it stated that a New Brunswicker was the best man for the ministry in the West.

Bishop Richardson declared the standing of the Anglican missions in the province was better than last year. Oromocto, Gagetown and other missions had been filled and there were hopes of obtaining ministeries for the increasing vacancies in the near future.

PIPE DREAM OF A MIND READER

HAMILTON, Ont., April 21.—Something of a sensation was caused this morning by the finding of a revolver beneath the walk in front of Mrs. Abbott's house, 111 Herkimer street west, by Detective Sayer. This "find" is the result of a statement made last night in Bennett's Theatre by Mrs. Eva Fay , mind reader. She was asked by a man in the audience about the revolver, and in reply said: "You are asking about a revolver; you want to know if it is hidden in a jar of fruit. I seem to see that revolver under the walk on the left side of Herkimer street, between Bay and Caroline streets. I do not know whether the revolver is the one used in the celebrated case you are thinking about, but I am sure you will find a revolver hidden where I say."

Spread Over City

Such a statement, coming at this time when the inquest is about to be roopened, could not but awaken some excitement and the report was spread all over the city this morning. Two men passing there saw it under the walk, and Detective Sayer was sent out before 8 o'clock this morning to investigate. As he passed along the street near where the revolver was said to be hidden, he pulled it out.

While many of the credulous and ignorant are ready to believe this genuine, the police do not appear to put any stock in it, and it is believed by most people to be a plot to work up a sensational interest in the matter. Many people are indignant to think that anyone would commit such an outrage. There was not a speck of rust on the revolver, which is a six shooter, and it was in a place where it could easily have been seen at any time by passersby. Mrs. Abbott's dwelling is three doors west of the Kinrade house.

Rheumatism

More than nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism are simply rheumatism of the muscles, due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism. In such cases no internal treatment is required. The free application of

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is all that is needed and it is certain to give quick relief. Give it a trial and see for yourself how quickly it relieves the pain and soreness. Price 25c; large size, 50c