

HONEYMOON IN A BIG FACTORY

How Kaiser's Second Son and Bride Will Live

Weekly News Review of the Great Eastern Empires of Europe, Specially Interesting.

(Special to the Sun.) BY MALCOLM CLARKE. Copyright, 1906, by the Hearst News Service.

BERLIN, May 4.—That the Kaiser's second son, Prince Eitel Frederick, and his young bride are going to live in a factory sounds rather incredible, but it is nevertheless a fact. The young couple, who have already grown tired of Villa Ingenheim at Potsdam, which the Kaiser furnished and decorated for them more according to his own taste, it is said, than according to the taste of his son and daughter-in-law, who have for some time been house-hunting and are now said to have decided to make their future home in the castle of Caput, an old building which for many years was used as a factory of leather ware and linen goods. By purchasing this old castle they will get back the property which came into possession of the Hohenzollern family more than 300 years ago, but which since then has passed through many hands.

The original castle, part of which is still standing, was built in the middle of the sixteenth century by Kurnerst Joschim, who called it the famous Dutch painter Gallus Kitzner, to decorate four large halls in it. In 1606 the castle was lent to a Count Heinrich Von Bylandt for three years, but in 1608 it again became the summer home of the Hohenzollerns. King Frederick the Great sold the castle for 32,000 thalers to an English manufacturer, Counselor of Commerce Smith, who used it as a factory of Turkish yarn and later it was used for tanning and pressing English leather. Since 1820 it has been in the possession of members of the family Von Thun.

In its present condition the castle is far from being a fit place for the home of the Prince and Princess, and extensive repairs will have to be made, but the young Princess has fallen in love with its old walls and there is little doubt that the Kaiser will have to pay.

Although Prince Kotschouba is a cousin of the Czar of Russia, he has found scant money before the German courts. Evidently forgetting that he was no longer in Russia, the Prince treated a hotel employe at Dresden to a series of kicks because he didn't like his face, with the result that the man was injured for life.

His influential connections soon got him out on bail, but only under a severe lecture, him, sentenced him to pay a fine of 1,000 marks on the condition that he promise to pay damages to the man who had been injured. To escape more than six months in jail, which would have been his sure lot if he hadn't paid, the Prince paid the fine immediately, but when it came to arranging matters with the injured man, he absolutely refused to promise anything, and a civil suit for damages was brought against him.

Now the supreme court awarded the hotel employe an annuity for life of 2,000 marks, which the Prince must pay and will pay, as the Czar has threatened him with all kinds of punishments unless he pays.

Because of their recklessness the Russian revolutionists are losing the sympathy of a great many people who are anxious to see autocracy abolished. Who do not believe that crimes of the worst kind are the right foundation upon which to build a new order of things.

In order to maintain a full treasury for further struggle the revolutionists are taking into their service expert criminals. In addition to systematic attacks on banks, post offices and government liquor stores, forgery being used on a large scale. During the past few weeks the proceeds of more than a dozen forged checks have been traced to the local postmasters declare that one letter out of every twenty bears a forged stamp. In Klett a revolutionist, wearing the postal uniform of the other day and carrying a large roll of stamps, was arrested.

Arrested two days later, he proved to be a locksmith, in no way connected with ordinary crime. His papers showed that he was an agent of the social revolutionists. He is also forging credit notes. A large number of forged notes issued in Harbin and supposed to be of Japanese origin have been traced to the Irkutsk Reds.

A man named Guryeff, tried by a Saratoff jury for uttering a forged check, got off with three months' imprisonment by pleading that the booty had gone to the Moscow revolutionists and furnishing the authorities with valuable information as a result of which a large number of conspirators in that city have been arrested.

NEWS OF GREAT BRITAIN OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO AMERICA

(By Paul Lambeth, a Noted English Journalist.)

(Special to the Sun.) Copyright, 1906, by the Hearst News Service.

LONDON, May 4.—The Bishop of London waited purposely until the Archbishop of Canterbury had condemned the new Educational Bill outlined by the Liberal Government and then he "went one better."

Personal friends who have seen the Bishop lately say that never before has he displayed such passionate humor and good spirits. The Bishop was almost frenzied and striking a table with his fist declared that the bill which he considers practically abolishes religious teaching in the schools of England, "was a disgrace to a Christian country."

That the Bishop will influence a very large section of the working classes is certain. In the East End he was as the Bishop Steney simply idolized by working men and loafers alike who always call him "Good Old Steney" to the day.

Mass meetings will be held all over the country through the Bishop's influence to protest against the bill. The Duke of Norfolk, too, as the lay leader of the Roman Catholic Church will rally his forces to the Bishop's side.

It has been definitely decided that the marriage of King Alfonso of Spain and Princess Ena of Battenberg will be celebrated in London by a magnificent banquet given by the Spanish Embassy at their fine house at Grosvenor Gardens.

The Premier and Cabinet will be invited as well as the whole of the Diplomatic Corps. The Spanish Embassy is noted for the splendid liveries of the servants. The footmen are arrayed in pale blue uniforms, with gilt buttons, cut double-breasted and fitting very tightly as in the early Victorian days.

The members of the Embassy are renowned for their wonderful manners. Their bows and salutations belong to the real old days of the Spanish grandees. The banquet will be the statest function ever held in London.

The inhabitants of Cookham and Maidenhead on the Thames are delighted over the announcement that William Waldorf Astor has settled Cliveden, his beautiful home midway between these two towns, on his son on the occasion of the latter's marriage with Mrs. Nanmie Shaw.

During the Easter holidays the villagers, townspeople, and even the boatmen, talked of nothing else. They appear to think that young Astor will at once give orders for the cancellation of the many strict orders against steeplechasing passed by his father-in-law, which turned all the riverside folk into bitter enemies of the millionaire.

Great high walls surrounded with broken glass to protect the Astor vegetable garden against looting from the public road and anybody daring to picnic in the Cliveden Woods, as they used to in the Duke of Westminster's time, is at once threatened by a keeper with imprisonment.

It is believed that young Mr. Astor, who is very popular with rowing men, will abolish these feudal and distasteful regulations.

Miss Maxine Elliot, Mrs. Nat Goodwin made such an immense social success in London last year that she has taken a house for the whole coming season, and she will be seen at all the big functions.

In spite of several tempting offers she has declined all theatrical engagements for the next six months. Some of her friends declare in fact that Mrs. Goodwin will forsake the stage altogether.

Lady de Grey, Mrs. Adair, the Duchess of Somerset, Lady Cunard and Mrs. Frank Mackay are among the well-known society women who are constantly asking Mrs. Goodwin to their houses. With the exception of Mary Anderson (Madame de Navarre) no American actress has ever received so much social attention in London as Mrs. Nat Goodwin. At present she is busy buying frocks in Paris with which to dazzle the London world later on.

A FAMOUS WEDDING.



NEWS FROM FRANCE AND MEDITERRANEAN KINGDOMS.

(By Paul Villiers, a Distinguished French Writer.)

(Special to the Sun.) Copyright, 1906, by the Hearst News Service.

LONDON, May 2.—One of the most interesting weddings of the Lenten season was solemnized on Thursday, when Captain Donald Cameron, and bearer of a name intimately connected with stirring and romantic episodes in Scottish history, the marriage was solemnized at All Saints', Ennismore Gardens, Oak leaves, the badge of the Camerons, playing a prominent part in the decorations, as they also did in the bouquets of the bride and bridesmaids.

The bridegroom, Captain Donald Walter Cameron, and bearer of a name intimately connected with stirring and romantic episodes in Scottish history, the marriage was solemnized at All Saints', Ennismore Gardens, Oak leaves, the badge of the Camerons, playing a prominent part in the decorations, as they also did in the bouquets of the bride and bridesmaids.

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Captain Donald Cameron of Lochiel



Lady Hermione Graham, Lady Willoughby de Eresby, Viscountess Ridley, Viscount Ridley

Lady Isabel Kerr, one of Lady Hermione's bridesmaids

WITHIN THE PALE OF BRITISH ARISTOCRACY

(Special to the Sun.) Copyright, 1906, by the Hearst News Service.

PARIS, May 4.—Times and feelings have indeed changed during the last thirty-five years. Even ten years ago no one would have dared to exhibit in this city a portrait of the grandson of the man who, through Prince Bismarck and Field Marshal von Moltke, deprived France of two of her provinces, but today a splendid portrait of Kaiser Wilhelm II. is one of the principal attractions of the Paris salon and is always surrounded by a crowd of people, who very often express their admiration for the head of the German Empire by, although, of course, some adverse criticism is also heard.

The portrait, which is declared to be an excellent likeness to the Kaiser, is by Felix Borchardt, a Parisian painter, and shows the German war lord in hunting costume. It was ordered by the "Figaro Illustré," which is forming a gallery of European sovereigns.

The Kaiser who, by the way, delights in having his picture taken, immediately granted their request and ordered a special studio fitted up for the artist on the roof of his palace in Potsdam.

Instead of three sittings he gave the painter nearly a dozen, and personally suggested as well the pose as many details of the painting.

The portrait shows the Emperor clad in a grey hunting suit with green trimmings and a Tyrolean hat with cock feathers and high yellow hunting boots. He stands, leaning on his cane, on a heather covered hill with a thoughtful and stern expression.

While Mamma Bernhardt has been having an adventurous tour in the States, her dear son Maurice, who has, as usual, talking exception to what the French press has had to say about the celebrated actress and has been challenging people right and left to duels.

The latest object of Maurice Bernhardt's anger has been M. Henri de Weindel, editor of a prominent illustrated weekly. The divine Sarah's son sent his seconds to M. de Weindel, who, the eldest son of the Earl of Ancastrer. She is exceedingly well known in London, where she is one of the prettiest and most popular girls in society, and her stepfather, Harry Higgins, is one of the chief supporters of Covent Garden Opera. Before her marriage, she was known as Miss Eloise Breese, and was a regular feature of the opera, being herself exceedingly fond of music.

Viscount Ridley, whose name has been somewhat prominent of late in connection with tariff reforms, is better known under the name of Sir Matthew White Ridley, which he bore until the year before last, when he succeeded to the title on the death of his father. He has had a good deal of parliamentary experience, having been for some years M. P. for Stalybridge, and acted as private secretary to his father and to the late Lord Ritchie.

More recently he acted as assistant private secretary to the then Chancellor of Exchequer, Austen Chamberlain, and is looked upon as one of the coming men of the day. He has been a good deal assisted by his wife, who is one of the daughters of Lord and Lady Wimborne, and who earned the reputation of being a very charming hostess at her pretty house in Portland place.

At present they are the tenants of Lady Galway's house in Stratford place, the beautiful mansion in Carlton House Terrace to which they succeeded on the death of the late Viscount being at present in the hands of the decorators.

The note is practically an ultimatum, and constitutes Great Britain's last word on the encroachment of Turkey on the Sinaitic peninsula. The French and Russian ambassadors at Constantinople are supporting the British contention. Should the ultimatum fail to have the desired effect, the British ambassador in Constantinople will take the measure to often employ the powers in recent years as the result of disputes with the Sultan and

near the ruins of Ed Djem. The water was so bad he had to mix coffee with it. Dr. Mantel notes that this is the only case of the kind that has come under his observation, but medical history is full of instances of leeches living in men.

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FACTS ABOUT RUSSIAN DUMA

Government Anxious to Give Appearance of Importance

Meeting Place of Russia's First Parliament—Peasant Representatives in the Duma Active.

BY MALCOLM CLARKE. (Copyright by Hearst Syndicate.)

BERLIN, May 4.—Through the Russian Duma may be of much value to the people politically, the government is planning to give it an appearance of importance by giving it for its sessions the most imposing parliamentary building in the world.

The Taurida Palace is now practically ready for the meeting of Russia's first parliament, \$300,000 having spent on its reconstruction.

Fifteen thousand persons could if necessary, be accommodated in the different rooms of the palace; so, as the Duma has only 600 members, there will be ample room.

The building is heated throughout with steam and the system of ventilation is perfect, while 400 electric lamps will illuminate the deliberations.

The decorations are all in the style of the Great Catherine, who built the palace for her favorite, Prince Potemkin. All the ironwork has been supplied by the French Iron and Steel Society, which built the galleries and stairs leading thereto in sixteen days. Such extraordinary precautions have been taken against fire as to justify the joke that the first Duma will be an "incendiarist body."

The voting apparatus has just been finished at a cost of more than 40,000 roubles, which were required to install a system of voting with electric lamps, the touching of a button being all that a member has to do in order to record his vote. The committee, however, refused to pay the money, which will now be paid by the Czar.

The peasant representatives in the Duma are already engaged in drawing up projects for expropriating all state and proprietorial land and handing it over to their own class. As moushik deputies will probably number a third of the whole Duma, these projects cannot be ignored.

Some of them are extremely mild. A Saratoff moushik named Gulkoff, who has already been chosen as an "elector," and expects to become a deputy, preaches that as Russia is a peasant empire, all Russian citizens must hold a certain allotment of land, and either till it himself, or pay a special tax for not doing so. Every Russian, he urges, should have an equal allotment, and nobody, from the grand dukes downward, should be wholly a townsman.

Nearly all the peasant deputies are in favor of compulsory expropriation, but most acknowledge the necessity for compensation. The Cossack system of land tenure, they claim, should be abolished; and the vast Cossack lands in south and southeast Russia divided among peasants.

A Khartsoff suggests that the socialist members should join the peasants in a demand for the equal distribution of all immovable property, urban as well as rural.

So far the peasant deputies show no disposition to interest themselves in anything to save the land. Their support will be sold to the party which will give them most help in that direction.

The Princess Amelie Goltzsh has undergone the remarkable experience of being taken for an enchantress by the peasants of her husband's estate in Kursky government.

According to the predictions of the local centenarian, Dmitri Lukoff, a young and beautiful woman whose hands would "give forth a blue radiance which would cure all diseases it fell upon." All the young and beautiful women who came were closely scrutinized for signs of the blue radiance.

When the princess, recently married, travelled to the estate for the first time, she had in her carriage a lamp which could be made to give a dim light at night time when the travellers were asleep.

A local moushik caught a glimpse of the blue light as the carriage whirled past at night, and spread the story that a lady whose hand gave forth a blue radiance was on her way to the village.

The day after the princess' arrival, the house was besieged by all the sick, blind and halt in the village. In vain the bride protested that she had neither radio-active hand, nor any other power to dispel disease. The peasants went away, saying they would return next day when she was less tired.

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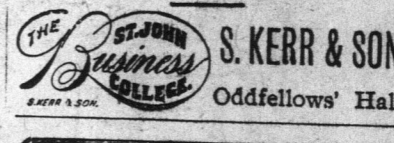
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NOTICE.

The Canvassers and Collectors for the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN are now making their rounds as mentioned below. The Manager hopes that all subscribers in arrears will pay when called on.

EDGAR CANNING in A'bert and Westmorland Counties, N. B. F. S. CHAPMAN in King's Co. N. B. J. E. AUSTIN, in Sunbury & Queen

A naval demonstration, it is anticipated, will quickly bring about the evacuation of the Tabah territory.

FREDERICTON, N. B., May 4.—Sarah E., wife of Harry A. Braithwaite, the well-known guide, died this morning of la grippe at the age of 73. She was a daughter of the late James Flynn, and is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Albert Ashford, Mrs. Gail, three brothers and one sister, the latter Mrs. Mary Ridout, of Gib-

son. Funeral on Sunday afternoon. The river has risen about three inches since yesterday and as the day is warm the prospects are that the rise will continue. Large quantities of logs still pass the city and are being gathered in at the booms below the town.

Your business must live up to its advertising and your advertising must live up to your business.—Brookline, Mass., Chronicle.

GENERAL NEWS.

TUNIS, May 4.—The physicians report the most remarkable experience in Tunis, a strong, energetic man came to a few months afterwards he became weak, worn, and thin, the shadow of his former self. The Tunis doctors af-

firmly that he was suffering from tuberculosis, of which, indeed, he had all symptoms. The patient was finally examined by Dr. Mantel, who looked down his throat and saw what seemed to be a tumor at the back of the pharynx. It was nearly as large as the thumb of a man's hand. The doctor washed the supposed tumor with water in which boracic acid was put, and sent the patient away until the following morning. When the man returned to the doctor, the latter again looked down his throat, and saw clearly that the tumor was a full-grown brown leech. The doctor says, biologically as the doctor, Dr. Mantel carefully removed the leech with an instrument, and the thing has been preserved in spirits.

A few days after the operation the man became cured, and is now himself again. He believes he drank water containing the leech in an inn,

near the ruins of Ed Djem. The water was so bad he had to mix coffee with it. Dr. Mantel notes that this is the only case of the kind that has come under his observation, but medical history is full of instances of leeches living in men.

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