

MUTINY ON FLAGSHIP OF BLACK SEA FLEET.

Captain Shot One of the Seaman Who Complained About the Food.

Crew Mutinied and Now Threaten to Bombard the City of Odessa.

The City Panic Stricken—Sea Front on Fire—The Whole Fleet May Mutiny.

An Odessa cable: The most sensational development that has yet occurred of the revolutionary spirit which the misery of the people has produced in Russia has burst forth here with startling suddenness. The crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky, flagship of the Black Sea fleet, broke into open mutiny, killed their officers, and now, with the assistance of equally desperate striking laborers ashore, hold the city at their mercy.

Late last night the battleship arrived in the bay from Sebastopol, accompanied by a torpedo boat, both flying the red flag of revolution instead of the imperial and national standards. They ignored the signals from shore, and when the port authorities sent a launch to communicate with them the boat was driven off by the torpedo boat, which threatened to sink it if the order was not obeyed. All night the torpedo boat patrolled around the flagship, which lay anchored off the town.

When morning came it was some time before the populace realized what had happened, the numerous rumors being ascribed to the malevolence of the strikers, who throughout yesterday kept the city in an uproar. The rumors, however, quickly crystallized into fact when the torpedo boat, with her guns cleared for action, ran into the harbor and fired upon the Russian collier harbor, with a cargo of two thousand tons of coal, and took her alongside the battleship. At about the same time an armed pinnace, which had been launched by the battleship, steamed to the quay, where it landed an open coffin containing the body of a seaman, to whose uniform a written paper was attached. This paper stated that the man's name was Omelchuk, and that he had been shot dead by the chief officer for complaining about the bad quality of the soup served the crew. It was added that Omelchuk had been murdered for telling the truth, and that the whole crew had avenged his death by killing all the officers.

Threatened to Bombard City.

As the news spread large crowds, consisting mainly of riotous strikers and their followers, flocked to the quay and passed, with bared heads, respectfully saluting the dead. The police, supported by Cossacks, tried to disperse the crowd and remove the body, but the crowd surrounded the coffin and defied them to touch it. Some scuffling followed, but before there was definite result the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky hoisted signals that the body was to be left on the quay, that it was to be taken on board later for burial at sundown, with full naval honors, and that if the authorities interfered the battleship would immediately bombard the city. This threat, emphasized by the sight of the muzzles of the ship's 12-inch guns levelled at the port, had its effect. The police and troops were called off, and the coffin remained, surrounded by the sympathizing, angry crowd.

Authorities Helpless.

Meanwhile the battleship was rapidly sailing from the Esperanza, while the authorities conferred on how to work in the harbor to cease, and later directed that all the shops and public places should be closed. He had meanwhile telegraphed to St. Petersburg and Sebastopol, asking the authorities at the latter place to send a fleet. It was evident that the authorities realized their helplessness. Any attempt at force would have undoubtedly led to a realization of the mutineers' threat to bombard the city. Moreover, there is reason to believe they distrusted the loyalty of the troops, who apart from their natural sympathy with their comrades of the navy in the circumstances producing the mutiny, have long been pitted by revolutionary agents' arguments in behalf of a social uprising.

The boldness of the strikers was markedly increased by the presence of the mutineers, who were recognized as allies, and whom the strikers helped by sending men to assist in coaling the battleship.

Therefore, beyond posting strong guards at the Government offices, banks and other public buildings, the officials could do little to protect the town or allay the panic which seized a large proportion of the inhabitants.

Whole Sea Front Blazing.

A crowd of many thousands of orderly residents thronged the elevated Nikolai boulevard, whence they could view the harbor and the battleship, watching the latter with mingled curiawatching the latter with mingled curiosity and fear. During the evening the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky moved nearer to the shore, with her heavy guns still trained on the city. This caused renewed excitement among the strikers, whose numbers were augmented during the day, partly by the crowd and partly by the encouragement derived from the presence of the mutinous warship. A huge mob, following the battleship, and waving red flags, burst through the troops, which they looted, stores, offices and shipping, which are now blazing, lighting up the whole sea front of the city.

All foreign ships are preparing to slip their moorings, but the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky is playing her

searchlight in every direction, and it is doubted whether she will allow any vessel to leave. So far as known, no foreign ship is burning, the victims seeming to be only those owned by Russian employers, against whom the strike is directed.

Whole Fleet May Mutiny.

There is no news of the approach of the rest of the squadron to which the mutinous battleship belongs. Its arrival is feared quite as much as it is hoped for. Discontent, not to say insubordination, is known to be rife among a large part of the fleet, the grievances being identical with those which drove the exasperated crew of the flagship to rebellion. It is doubtful whether the other sailors could be induced to coerce the crews of the flagship, while it is believed by many that they are likely to make common cause with the mutineers. The peaceful residents are longing for the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky to sail and quit the Black Sea, which some think the mutineers will do with the object of saving their skins, but up to a late hour to-night there was no sign of her departure.

Among the many violent incidents of the day a workman threw a bomb at a policeman, killing the latter and himself. Several persons were injured. Many of those who viewed the body of Omelchuk placed coins in a basket at the head of the body towards a fund to defray the cost of the funeral, which the sailors propose to hold to-morrow, and which the strikers will make the occasion of a great demonstration.

During the day a red flag was hoisted on the Kniaz Potemkin and members of the crew rode from ship to ship in the harbor, stopping all work thereon. One report says that eight of the officers were spared on condition that they would join the mutineers. The flagship had a complement of 630 officers and men. Odessa is one of the richest Russian cities, taking one-eighth of the entire foreign trade of the empire. It has a population of about 430,000, nearly one-third of whom are Jews.

Other Warships Seized.

A London cable: The Odessa core respondent of the Standard sends under reserve a rumor that four other warships mutinied at Sebastopol and are now on the way to Odessa to join the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky. The London, June 29.—The Odessa correspondent of the Standard says that the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky fired a shell during the night at a Cossack picket stationed at the Boulevard, killing four and wounding twenty.

ALARM IN ENGLAND.

British Vessels in Ports and Residents in Towns.

A London cable: Several versions of the outbreak on the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky are published here. According to one, the crew had for a long time complained of the abominable rations served to them. Representatives made to the officers were in vain. Finally a delegation waited on the captain who furious at the presumption of the crew, shot their spokesman dead. Thereupon the whole crew seized arms, and a desperate fight followed, in which all the officers died defending themselves. Another story is that one midshipman was spared to navigate the ship.

British underwriters are gravely concerned. There is a large trade between Odessa and Liverpool, and there are many British officers and agents at the former place. It is known that nine British vessels are now there. Some have already reported that their departure has been delayed by the strike.

The possibility of employing foreign warships to overawe the mutineers and protect the foreign residents, whom about 500 are British, is being discussed.

RUSSIA PANIC-STRICKEN.

Mutiny More Serious Than All the Defeats.

A St. Petersburg cable: More serious in its possible effects than all the defeats in Manchuria or the destruction of Roestevsky's fleet, was the news which reached St. Petersburg last evening that the standard of open rebellion was floating on board one of the Emperor's battleships in the harbor of Odessa, and that with shotguns the mutinous crew were holding the ship against all comers.

The authorities are panic-stricken, and at the Admiralty consternation reigns. Admiral Wrenius, chief of the Naval General staff, frankly confessed that the situation was grave.

The Black Sea squadron which left Sebastopol Tuesday under command of Vice-Admiral Kruger, was due to arrive at Odessa last night, and a battle with the mutineers may occur at any moment.

The Kniaz Potemkin is a more powerful ship than any in Kruger's squadron, and the gravity of the situation is increased by the fact that the city is practically in the possession of the Emperor's mutineers, and the Government would have to spread like wildfire to other towns in the Black Sea littoral.

The news of the mutiny, coming when Poland is in a state of ferment, when agrarian disorders are coming to a head

and when the Government is attempting to mobilization involving about 200,000 men, may easily precipitate a crisis, and the authorities are endeavoring to keep it from the public. Nevertheless, the Liberals and agitators have ways of spreading the tidings, and the news was known here in all the cafes at midnight.

The Radicals hail the event as the dawn of an actual armed revolution, and say Omelchuk's name will go down in history as that of a martyr who precipitated a Russian revolution.

It is stated that sympathizers in Odessa are supplying the crew of the Kniaz Potemkin Tavritchesky with food. The Mayor of Odessa has gone to Moscow. He has telegraphed to the citizens, begging them to be calm and refrain from disorders of a Russian revolution.

ANARCHY AT ODESSA.

Frenzied Workmen Fighting With Troops in the Streets.

A St. Petersburg cable despatch says: Shortly after noon an untimed despatch was received here reporting that complete anarchy reigned at Odessa. The inhabitants were panic-stricken and were huddled together in the houses. The streets were filled with frenzied workmen fighting the troops. The warehouses, quays, and some of the shipping in the harbor were in flames. The correspondent of the Associated Press who forwarded this despatch had to make his way to the telegraph office through dense smoke which covered the city like a pall. In the darkness the mob was beginning the work of pillage and plunder.

Admiral Avellan was summoned to Peterhof at eight o'clock this morning to discuss the situation with the Emperor. Such advice as the Emperor and the Government have received have carefully withheld. The War Office is not in control of the authorities and appeals sent to the press correspondents at Odessa to telegraph what has happened since last night have met with no response. Many of the officers on board the ships belonging to the squadron of Vice-Admiral Kruger, which left Sebastopol for Odessa on Tuesday, according to one report, and for a practice cruise, according to another story, have shared the fate of the officers of the battleship. Several reports have been received that mutineers are in possession of other warships of the squadron. If so the mutiny has control of more than half of the ships of the Black Sea fleet. The other vessels said to be in the hands of the mutineers are the battleships Tieshmo, Sinope and the Tria Sviatila, (three apostles). The admiralty, however, does not confirm the report of the mutiny on board Admiral Kruger's warships. Admiral Wrenius, chief of the naval general staff, at noon today informed the Associated Press that he did not know whether Kruger's squadron had arrived at Odessa. Wrenius appeared to be at a loss to account for the mutiny, saying that the commander of the Kniaz Potemkin was a fine officer, having a most kindly disposition towards the crew. He said that he had not seen the reports received at Odessa was at least for a time practically in the hands of the strikers who erected barricades from which the police and troops were powerless to dislodge them.

St. Petersburg, in view of the developments at Odessa, is filled with stories of disaffection and sedition among the troops, even the guard regiments. It is reported, say they never again fire upon people. The Cossacks alone, according to these tales, are absolutely reliable. The discontent and disaffection among the soldiers is widespread and of little doubt, but it is hardly as black as it is painted. Up to the present there is no reason to believe that the vast bulk of the army is not loyal. The officers are going over to the strikers is, however, problematical. Certainly a crisis seems to have been reached.

MAKE THE DESERT BLOOM.

Denver Man is Producing Drought-Proof Wheat.

Denver, Col., July 3.—Eight years ago Robert Gauss, an editorial writer and grandson of the German Mathematician, Carl Gauss, conceived the idea of applying the Darwinian theory of selection to grain. He would be if he could develop a wheat that would survive droughts in the arid regions.

Selecting the best grains of experimental crops, working unassisted, he has demonstrated his theory to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture. It is probable that Gauss will be assisted to complete it in some such way as Carnegie Institute has aided Burbank, the Californian wizard.

M. A. Carleton, of the Agriculture Department, who is here looking into Gauss' method and the advancement toward filling the desert, says: "He is doing a greater work of this kind than any other private experimenter that I know. In some respects it is advanced more than that of the Government. I believe the time is near when all the semi-arid regions will be under cultivation."

GERMANS DEFEAT NATIVES.

Capture of Warmbad by Insurgents is Denied.

Berlin, July 3.—Official despatches received to-day from German Southwest Africa report heavy fighting, resulting on June 17 in the defeat of the insurgent chief, Morenga. The Germans took the native position after fourteen hours' fighting, losing and three missing. Major Von Kamptz was among the wounded. Capt. Seichert assumed command of the German forces and pursued Morenga to his stronghold at Narus, on the Karib River. The Hottentots captured on June 19. The Hottentots fled southward. An official denial is published of the reports from Cape Town of the capture of Warmbad, German Southwest Africa, by Hottentots.

CHARLES KING FOUND GUILTY.

Sentenced to be Hanged the Last Day of August.

Murderer of Hayward at Lesser Slave Lake.

A New Witness Gave Important Testimony.

at Edmonton yesterday of Charles King, charged with killing his partner in the far north and burning the remains, Sophia Cardinal wife of Casmer Cardinal and sister of Chief Moostoss, was called. She is a new witness and gave important testimony. She related how two men, identifying King as one, camped near her house. The missing man she identified from a photograph of Hayward. The latter, she said, called at her house on horseback when she was making a pair of moccasins, and by signs expressed a desire to buy them. The following morning about sunrise she went over to the camp to take them to him. She found a log fire blazing brightly, logs piled some two and a half feet high, and a blaze as high as a man's head.

Witness identified the prisoner as the man who was standing before the fire. She came near, looking for the missing man, and distinctly saw flesh burning in the fire. King then came towards her and motioned her to leave, and, being unable to find Hayward, who ordered the moccasins, and not being able to converse with King, she left and went home. This concluded the evidence for the prosecution.

This afternoon King was for the second time sentenced by Judge Scott to be hanged for the murder of Edward Hayward at Lesser Slave Lake. The jury retired at 2:10 and at 3:30 returned to the court room with the verdict of "guilty of murder."

King had anything to say why his sentence should not be passed upon him, the prisoner said: "My Lord, I say I am not guilty. If the man Hayward is dead I had nothing to do with it. I don't know if he is dead. I never had such an idea in my head as to murder Hayward. I don't know if he is dead. I know he was alive when I last saw him. If he is dead I hope you will find out who did it. I am sure I never did it."

His Lordship said: "You have had a fair trial, and on the evidence we do not see how the jury could arrive at any other verdict. There is nothing else for me to do but to order that you be taken to the barracks at Fort Saskatchewan and detained there until the 31st of August, when you shall be taken to the place of execution and there hanged by the neck until you are dead. I can hold out no hope for the remission of your sentence by the powers at Ottawa, and my advice to you is in the meantime to prepare to meet your God."

GONE, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN.

New York: Man Bereft of Wife, but Finds a Fortune.

New York, July 3.—B the death of his wife last Wednesday, Edward Tuohy, of 222 East 42nd street, left undisputed heir to a snug bundle, containing \$15,000. Mr. Tuohy found the bundle in the bed on which he lay expired. He gazed for a moment at the money, and a happy man now, he declares he would rather have his wife than all the gold she could have strewed away for him.

Mr. and Mrs. Tuohy had lived together for fifteen years. Tuohy worked hard every day, spent little and his wife spent less. She was always saving. Tuohy told the neighbors he was putting some money in care of a parish priest, but never imagined it would total more than \$500.

Mrs. Tuohy had several teeth extracted about a month ago, and contracted a severe cold, to which was added a species of lockjaw. She was sick only one week when she died. Tuohy, when the undertaker came, helped to remove the bed on which she lay, when he lifted the upper tick his hand fell upon the bundle.

He hurried into an adjoining room, opened it, and soiled bills of all denominations fell from it.

There was a big funeral at St. Agnes' Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Braun is pastor, with a solemn High Mass. The neighbors say it took a \$100 bill for the service. She was buried in Calvary Cemetery. Mr. Tuohy has told the neighbors that he will erect a monument over her grave.

DEPORTING IMMIGRANTS.

Large Number at the House of Detention, Quebec, to be Sent Back.

Quebec, July 3.—The medical branch of the Quebec agency of the Dominion Immigration Department is getting prepared to deport a number of diseased immigrants, at present undergoing treatment at the House of Detention. This afternoon one immigrant, a Scotchman, was placed on board the Allan steamer Pretoria, sailing for Glasgow, and to-morrow several others affected with the same disease who have been declared incurable will be placed on the first Dominion Line steamer that sails. There are at present 180 foreign immigrants undergoing treatment at the House of Detention, and quite a number of these will have to be deported.

SOLD LOOT IN PRISON.

Italian Bond Thief Successfully Bribed French Prison Warden.

Castle Monteferrate, Italy, July 3.—Francisco Russo was on trial here to-day for a burglary committed in March, 1903, when he entered the house of a rich widow named Gavino, and carried off booty valued at \$200,000, mostly in the form of negotiable bonds. Russo fled to France, and was caught, but he delayed justice by bribing a prison warden to pass out letters by which he disposed of the stolen money among accomplices, to the number of sixteen. The authorities seized \$20,000, which Russo had deposited in a Paris bank under an assumed name.

THEY PREFERRED DEATH TO BEING SEPARATED.

Because Bandmaster in U. S. Navy Was Ordered on a Long Cruise He and His Wife Suicided.

Paterson, N. J., July 3.—Unable to endure the thought of a long separation involved in the foreign service to which he was ordered, Henry Eichenrodt, bandmaster of the United States battleship Alabama, and his young wife, to whom he had been united less than a year, committed suicide yesterday.

Eichenrodt married Clara Tetzold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tetzold, of this city, and their life was very happy, although the bandmaster's duties only permitted him to visit his bride at long intervals.

After the last cruise of the North Atlantic fleet he came home and was to have rejoined his ship last night with the understanding that he would not again obtain short leave before departing for the Asiatic station. The young couple were deeply depressed at their approaching separation.

Yesterday friends gathered at his home to bid farewell to the bandmaster. In the midst of the festivities Eichenrodt and his wife left the party, and later were found dead in their bedroom and clasped in each other's arms. Examination showed that after turning on the gas both had swallowed carbolic acid. Mrs. Eichenrodt was 26 years old, and her husband two years older.

CANADIANS AT SHEFFIELD.

Manufacturers Received Officially by Lord Mayor.

Sheffield, July 3.—Sheffield's reception to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was fully equal to that received in other places. A magnificent luncheon was prepared at Cutler's Hall, where Mr. Ballantyne, in reply to the toast of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, said Sheffield's trade with Canada on account of the preference had trebled within the last seven years. He expressed the opinion that they should put it to still greater advantage.

The United States, though at fifty per cent. disadvantage compared with Great Britain, still managed to do a large trade with Canada. He impressed his hearers with the fact that Canada was more of a manufacturing country than was generally regarded here. Her manufacturing interests were greater than her agriculture and kindred interests.

He alluded to Hon. Mr. Fielding's budget statement that three tariffs would be adopted—a maximum against Canada, a moderate and a minimum to the mother country. His remarks were received with enthusiasm.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association visited various factories, and to-night were officially received by the Lord Mayor.

The Scotsman, referring to Mr. Chamberlain's speech to the Canadian manufacturers, says the sentiments of kinship and loyalty are not stronger now than they were in the days of the British colonies in America that were driven part from us in the eighteenth century and formed the United States. It was extremely unlikely that exactly similar causes should ever operate to assert their independence, but it was not difficult to foresee other difficult causes that might produce that result. If the empire went on living, as it were, from hand to mouth, taking no thought for the future, it was unsafe to trust kinship almost as close between Canada and the United States as between Canada and the United Kingdom, and there was but an imaginary line between Canada and the United States.

BRITISH PRESS.

On Canadians' Visit to Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain.

Ottawa, July 3.—Mr. Robert Small, The Manchester Guardian says the sentimental journey which the Canadian visitors made to Birmingham yesterday offered Mr. Chamberlain an irresistible temptation to indulge in a thoroughly emotional speech. He made no attempt at economic argument, but posed instead, with a certain frankness admirable in its way, as a man of feeling, an imperialist without adjective or afterthought. One is tempted to say when Chamberlain strikes an Anglo-Saxon attitude, that Canada pays one pound per head to encourage the immigration of agricultural laborers from the continent as against a mere seven and sixpence to lure them from this country.

The Birmingham Post says Chamberlain did not minimize the existing difficulties on both sides. He recognized the limitations which Canadian conditions imposed upon Canadian statesmen.

The Globe, referring to the association visit, says we shall learn from them quite as much as they will teach us.

The Liverpool Mercury says Chamberlain talks separation when he says we are not an empire as other empires are, but a collection of states that accept one crown, one flag, but are in all also independent.

The Leeds Mercury, re the visit of the association, says their return to Canada with so fatal a misapprehension as believing that any considerable section or class of people in England had been converted or is likely to be converted to Chamberlain's views would be fraught with the most disagreeable consequences.

PRICE OF NATION BUILDING.

Two Surveyors Drowned; Another Becomes Insane.

Chicago, July 3.—The failure of the last and air. Pickering, of party No. 7, House of Detention. This afternoon one immigrant, a Scotchman, was placed on board the Allan steamer Pretoria, sailing for Glasgow, and to-morrow several others affected with the same disease who have been declared incurable will be placed on the first Dominion Line steamer that sails. There are at present 180 foreign immigrants undergoing treatment at the House of Detention, and quite a number of these will have to be deported.

Messrs. Almon, White and Smallman were canvassing about fourteen miles from the camp on the Ottawa, looking out for a suitable route to strike the head of the line, when their canoe entered Birch Rapids, a swift current which turned into a whirlpool. Before they were aware of their perilous position the canoe overturned. Mr. Smallman, who could not swim, clung to the overturned canoe, and his companions, who were swimming were quickly swept away and drowned.

Mr. Smallman, after regaining the shore, tramped back to the camp for help to recover the bodies, which were being by Mr. Pickering and the survivor of the party five days after the message accident. For ninety miles Messrs. Pick-

ering and Smallman canoe and carried the bodies of the late chief and his assistant, until they reached the Long Portage, twenty miles from Ville Marie. Here rough boxes were constructed and the remains were taken on to that village, thence to New Liskeard on the Government tug Dora. The survivor and his companion were much exhausted after their long and arduous journey.

Mather B. Almon was forty-four years of age, a graduate of the Royal Military College in 1880, and a son of Mather B. Almon, Halifax. The remains were sent to Milwaukee for interment, where his wife resides.

Amadee Bayard, jun., a son of a resident in Janville, a suburb of Ottawa, went insane while surveying with the Transcontinental party at New Liskeard last Saturday night. He attempted suicide by jumping from the wharf, but was rescued and brought to Ottawa today and locked up for examination.

HINT FROM VATICAN.

Renunciation of Temporal Power for Subsidy Arrears Mentioned.

Rome, July 3.—The Vatican has indirectly asked whether the Government is inclined to pay the arrears of the subsidy offered by the guarantee laws to the Pope and ruled by Pius IX. and Leo XIII. The Vatican hints at the possibility that it will renounce its claims to temporal dominion in case of a favorable answer from the Government. A favorable answer is improbable, owing to the large amount of the arrears and the expected opposition of Parliament. The guarantee laws referred to were passed by the Italian Parliament on May 21, 1871. They offered the Pope full personal liberty and honors, and an annual revenue from the Italian Government of \$2,500,000. Pope Pius IX. in an allocation delivered on May 15, 1871, rejected the offer.

BRIDE HAD FRACTURED LEG.

Connecticut Girl Was Married While Sitting in a Chair.

Greenwich, Conn., July 3.—Though suffering from a serious compound fracture of the leg, caused by the running away of a horse, her fiancée, Dr. John Reswell Hasbrook, of New York, had given her, Miss Edna M. West, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. West, and Dr. Hasbrook were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents in North Street. It was intended to have a church wedding, but this was postponed unless there was a protracted session in the parlor. Miss West was propped up in a big chair, with her leg in a sling, and Dr. Hasbrook stood at her side, while the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Selden, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, in a brief ceremony united the couple.

HUNTING THE TIGER.

Montreal Men Start for Ste. Madeleine to Shoot the Beast.

Montreal, July 3.—The tiger scare at Ste. Madeleine has turned out to be a reality, and, according to reports, the people of that district are more terror-stricken than ever. As a result one of the biggest hunting expeditions in recent years has been organized by fifteen hunters from Montreal. The party left the city at 4 o'clock this afternoon in order to be ready for an early start to-morrow morning. They were in charge of Lieut. Landriant, of the Montreal police force, who is a well-known marksman.

Others persons of local reputation as experts in the use of firearms will join in the chase. Various persons in the neighborhood of Ste. Madeleine have made further reports of having seen the ferocious monster.

MURDERER'S PLEA A POEM.

Secures His Acquittal, But He Had Cribbed It.

Paris, July 3.—A typical Parisian murder case has just been concluded in the courts. The prisoner, after shooting his sweetheart, attempted to shoot himself, but as is often the case, failed. His counsel made a powerful appeal to the jury, concluding with the reading of some pathetic verses. The poetry so affected the jury that it unanimously acquitted the poet.

Now, however, Viscount Berrell writes to the newspapers to say that he wrote the poem, which was published in the Gaulois three years ago. The Viscount claims that he deserves to be congratulated in this matter.

LOOKS BAD FOR NORWAY.

"King Has Lost Both Crowns," Says One Senator.

Stockholm, July 3.—Both Houses of the Riksdag to-day elected extraordinary committees to which was referred the Government bill looking to a settlement with the Norwegian. The debate on the bill brought out fiery speeches, in which the action of the Norwegian Storting was condemned and the Swedish Cabinet severely criticized.

The tenor of the speeches in both Houses leaves the Norwegian in the majority of the speakers were of the opinion that a peaceful solution of the difficulty was extremely improbable.

Baron Kennedy, speaking in the Senate, said: "If the King's message is extended by the party five days after the message accident. For ninety miles Messrs. Pick-

"If this got brown dogs for herself soon she would stroll the better with an Bu Hal, are al don't are ge true! "No we sh come the la Hal "Dk but V he wo he'll edly. "Fear the un cliff-his has and bl and bl pull the brush-to-mor fond of "Des his red be a go tortle, I to give she say you're easy, lo to the hill Jean looks; carriage horse, read a "The horse, chin o prancer boy's "Wh says they'll just be What? As he ed alme can see that ti chafing endure pulling henive him. "The "Why breaks with a Plunges Hal i the dog got do time to hear a "Ope "Hal h fallen h notice, lays her at the touches looking fair face out at l For a spea face, wi dely ce thair the fight, bi is deam marvel. —a faal and t less th takes the ure, dre ish, bo hat; fr and the