

NEW SERVIAN KING'S POWER TO BE VERY MUCH RESTRICTED.

Russia Advises Rigorous Punishment of the King's Murderers.

Belgrade, June 22.—It is understood that the chief modifications in the constitution of 1895 deal with the curtailment of the King's prerogatives, but His Majesty will still remain chief of the army. There will only be one Chamber, having a proportional representation of the various parts of the Kingdom. The constitution altogether will be very liberal, and the changes made are important in this respect that they will completely alter the existing cumbersome machinery necessary to modify the constitution. The King will be deprived of the power of incurring supplementary expenditure, and the Ministers will be solely responsible to the Skupshtina, which will have absolute control of all budgets, the Senate being abolished. It is reported that the treasure found in the Konak included the sum of \$1,000,000, being part of the proceeds of the recent loan, and \$400,000, which had been secretly reserved from the amount credited to the War Ministry and given to Queen Draga. The Russian Note. St. Petersburg, June 22.—An official note was published in the Gazette today, recognizing Prince Peter Karageorgewitch as King of Serbia and welcoming his accession. In brief, the note declares that it is incumbent upon King Peter to avenge the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga, and expresses the conviction that King Peter will be able to give evidence

of his sense of justice and firmness of will by adopting measures at the outset to investigate the assassinations which had been committed, and to mete out rigorous punishment to those traitorous criminals who have stained themselves with the infamy attaching to regicides. Of course, the entire Serbian nation or army cannot be held responsible for the crime which revolts public conscience, yet it would be dangerous to Serbia's internal peace not to exact a penalty for the revolution carried by the military. Such neglect would inevitably react in an unfavorable manner in the relations of all the states with Serbia, and would create for Serbia serious difficulties at the very commencement of the reign of Peter I.

A Cutting Message. Belgrade, June 22.—The telegram of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria to King Peter has not been published here, because of the Emperor's strictures on the murders of King Alexander and Queen Draga.

King Peter at Church. Geneva, June 22.—King Peter attended a Te Deum service to-day at the Russian Church, in which His Majesty was loudly cheered.

To-day a leaflet giving the text of Emperor Francis Joseph's telegram to King Peter was circulated, but the strictures were so shrewdly and incomprehensible. The telegram, however, was otherwise so sympathetic that it was accepted here as being eminently satisfactory.

IN DARKEST KENTUCKY THE LAW IS DEFIED.

State Witness Offered \$5,000 to Commit Perjury.

Lexington, Ky., June 22.—From a staff correspondent sent to Jackson to learn exactly the facts regarding the offer of \$5,000 to Capt. J. E. Ewen to alter his testimony as to seeing Jett in the corridor with pistol in hand when Marcum was assassinated, has been received a sensational despatch. It says: From a source that is reliable and authentic, it has been learned that the full details of the offer of \$5,000 to Capt. Ewen to perjure himself, was communicated to State Inspector Hines upon his last visit here, and that he reported those facts to Gov. Beckham last week.

The facts in substance are that a man went to Capt. Ewen, made him the proposition to pay him the sum stated if he would either leave the country or swear on the witness stand that he did not recognize the assassin of Marcum. Captain Ewen told him that he would have to think the matter over, and made an appointment for the man to come to his house and tell him to bring the money. He called upon these two men in a dining room, and made them the offer. Arrangements were made that when the emissary returned everything he said or did could be heard and seen by two men. That there might be a sufficient number familiar with the facts, two other men were selected to conceal themselves to overhear the conversation when the emissary returned. He returned at the appointed hour and brought with him five \$1,000 notes. He repeated his offer. Captain Ewen refused it, and told the man to take the money back, and that he could not use it. Upon the refusal, the emissary lost his temper and said it was the worst mistake he ever made, that he would find that he would be burned out, destroyed and absolutely wiped out of existence.

Had to Leave the Country. Jackson, Ky., June 22.—Capt. J. E. Ewen, the star witness for the Commonwealth against Curtis Jett and Tom White, for the murder of Marcum, accompanied by a guard of soldiers under Major Allen, stole away from camp at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning and made his way across the river and boarded a train which took him away from Jackson forever. Three of Capt. Ewen's children went to Lexington on the afternoon train of Tuesday. Three are with friends at Stanton and three remained with their mother in Jackson.

Yesterday was the most exciting day in Jackson for many months. T. P. Cardwell, a city judge of Jackson, who has been a prisoner in his own home for several months because of threats made against his life by the Hargis faction, held the first session of his court yesterday and imposed fines against two of the Hargis henchmen who were arrested by the soldiers for assaulting a witness for giving testimony before the grand jury against the men who were suspected of burning Ewen's home on Sunday.

Arguments Going on. The arguments in the trial of Jett and White began at 8 o'clock. Judge B. F. French, for the defense, was the first speaker, and he referred to County Judge Blanton as a liar and the latter was threatened with imprisonment by Judge Redwine for resenting the statement and rushing at French. Thomas Marcum, brother of the murdered man, made a powerful speech to the jury, pleading for the punishment of the men who shot his brother. Commonwealth's Attorney A. Floyd Ewen will close the argument to-day, and then the case will go to the jury.

INDIAN KILLED IN ROW.

Stabbing Affray at Hogansburg, N. Y.

JOHN FRANCIS THE VICTIM

Cornwall despatch: John Francis, an Indian living in the village of Regis, was found in a dying condition this morning at Hogansburg, N. Y., with a deep stab in the side of his neck and several ugly gashes about the breast. It is said that Francis had been drinking during the day. Francis died at 1 o'clock to-day. Fuller particulars to hand are to the effect that a man named John Eldridge, about seventy years of age, employed as a sawyer in the toy factory of Lanley & Silkworth, at Hogansburg, was crossing the bridge in the village about 11 o'clock at night, when he was set upon by the Indian, Francis, who knocked him down and otherwise abused him. The old man got up and warned Francis to keep clear of him or he would fix him. The Indian continued, and Eldridge drew his knife and made a gash in Francis' breast about five inches long. Eldridge went to the hotel and went to bed. Early in the morning Andrew Foul-

ton, a Hogansburg merchant, heard groans outside his home, and going out found Francis in a dying condition. Dr. Shannon was summoned, the wound was sewn up and Francis removed to an Indian wigwam, where he died about noon. Eldridge acknowledged the deed, and said that he merely defended himself from the attack of Francis. The District Attorney from Malone arrived at Hogansburg this afternoon.

A big row took place on Saturday night, in which an Indian's horse was shot dead by the whites, and a man named Baron was wounded by a bullet from a dozen redmen and badly used. The Indians have been boisterous of late, and have been drinking excessively, and giving the authorities very much trouble. Eldridge will be committed to Malone jail. He has a family of three children.

SMUGGLING JEWELLERY.

W. Cohen and Wife Arrested at Montreal. Montreal, June 22.—W. Cohen and his wife, who keep a second-hand store here, were arrested this morning on a warrant charging them with bringing dutiable goods into Canada without paying the entry charges. The complaint was laid by Mr. William Barbeau, of the customs department. A pair of gold earrings valued at \$50 were taken from the jaws of the female pris-

oner, and when the home of the accused was searched by Officers Barbeau and Corbell a gold and a silver watch were found, on which it is alleged the duty had not been paid. There is also a quantity of jewelry under detention at the customs house.

It is learned that information obtained by the customs house officials is that before coming to Montreal Cohen represented himself to be a commercial traveler, and that in New York he had quantities of jewelry sent out from different shops on approval, and then skipped across the border with the spoils.

GOOT ON HIS NOSE.

Flight of a New York Janitor Whose Case Surprised Doctors.

New York, June 22.—Charles E. Scharff, 60 years old, a janitor, went to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon to see the doctors about a swelling on his nose as big as a baseball, and red as blood, which has been increasing, until now he is having trouble to see around it. After twenty doctors had examined him they finally decided that the janitor had the goot, which, they said, hardly ever reached out as far as that. A peculiarity about Janitor Scharff's goot is that it hasn't reached his feet yet, having started on the wrong end of him. They told him that he might lose both eyes if the swelling isn't reduced soon, and they are afraid that blood poisoning will set in if it is amputated.

TWELVE JEWS KILLED.

Beaten to Death by Police and Soldiers.

COSSACKS CHARGE WORKINGMEN

Berlin, June 22.—The Tagblatt today, in mail addresses from Lodz, Russian Poland, gives an account of disturbances there on Monday last. About 5,000 young workingmen, Jews, paraded the streets in an orderly manner, but as a Socialist demonstration. The police, in view of the number of those engaged, called on the cossacks for assistance, and then the police and cossacks charged the demonstrators, and with their fists, and mercilessly continuing the beatings after a number of the men had been arrested and were helpless, and further beating them when the prisoners were taken into the police station, where, according to the mail address, blood "ran in rivulets." It is reported that ten young men were beaten to death, and that of the 100 who were arrested, all were seriously wounded. Surgeons worked for long hours sewing up the wounds after the fury of the police had been spent.

AMMON IS GUILTY.

Miller, of Franklin Syndicate, Gets Even With Lawyer.

New York, June 22.—Robert A. Ammon was convicted yesterday of feloniously receiving stolen money, the proceeds of the "520 per cent." Franklin syndicate. The amount specifically stated in the indictment was \$30,500. The jury was out just 21 minutes. Ammon just before he was taken back to his cell he said: "Well, I've got as much nerve with me as Miller had."

Ammon's counsel made the usual motions for a reversal of judgment and a new trial. Judge Newburger promptly denied them and announced that sentence would be pronounced on June 25th. The penalty may be imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than five or a fine of \$250 and imprisonment in the county jail for six months.

CONFESSED AFTER 42 YEARS

Tennessee Man Tells How He Killed His Brother-in-law.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 22.—The murder of William Cannon, twenty-two years ago, has just been cleared up at Lenoirville, Tenn. In a statement made on his deathbed, John Evans, an aged and respected citizen, confessed that he it was who fired the fatal bullet.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Miners' Strike Broken—Shirt Factory Struggle Ends.

Clifton, Ariz., June 22.—Fully one-tenth to work on the company's terms. The remainder are disintegrated. As only twenty-five strikers were disarmed, the miners still have possession of their arms, and the absolute withdrawal of troops is not deemed advisable. The mining companies have called upon the Governor of Arizona, asking that a troop of regulars be stationed at Morenci for a number of months.

BOTH WERE DROWNED.

Former London Man and Wife Perished in Cloudburst.

Detroit despatch: A telegram from Onea, about 20 miles from Heppner, Ore., destroyed by the flood Monday, has been received by Dr. E. R. Ellis, of Detroit, informing him that his married daughter, Mrs. Alexander H. Gunn, and her husband, late of London, Ont., were drowned. The telegram was signed by the doctor's brother-in-law, a child of 13 years.

LABOR TROUBLES.

In Loubet's Honor.

London, June 22.—The review of troops at Aldershot, which was to be held by King Edward on June 22, and the unexpected postponement of which caused some alarm regarding the King's health, has been fixed to take place July 8th, in honor of President Loubet, who will then be on his visit to England.

DR. DEWART'S SUDDEN CALL.

Stricken in Study He Dies in a Few Minutes.

HEART TROUBLE THE CAUSE

Sketch of the Eminent Methodist Divine—A Well-known Writer of Prose and Poetry—Editor of the Christian Guardian for Twenty-five Years.

Toronto, June 18.—Death came with startling suddenness yesterday, to Rev. Dr. Edward Hartley Dewart, who passed away at his residence, 515 Sherbourne street, about 3:30 in the afternoon, after an illness that lasted scarcely more than half an hour. The announcement of his sudden taking away came as a great shock to the very large community among whom the late Dr. Dewart was so widely known and respected.

While Dr. Dewart had been recently known to complain of slight pains in the region of the heart, no significance was attached to these. Yesterday apparently he was enjoying his usual good health, and was sitting in his study in the early part of the afternoon, however, while sitting in his study he complained of a pain over the heart, and went off in a swoon, which lasted for about five minutes. Dr. Winnett was summoned, and also his son Edward.

Died in His Study. He recovered from this, but shortly afterwards had another fainting fit, from which he did not rally, and died on his study table. His wife and son Edward were present when he died. Dr. Winnett pronounced death due to a clot of blood over the heart.

Dr. Dewart leaves a widow, two sons, Edward R., in the Bank of Commerce, and H. Hartley, County Crown Attorney. Three brothers also survive him—Dr. James Dewart, St. Paul; Rev. Samuel Dewart, St. Cloie; and Thomas Dewart, Stockton, Manitoba—and a sister, Mrs. W. W. Robinson, of Hamilton. At the time of his father's death, Mr. Hartley Dewart was in Ottawa. He will arrive here this morning. The funeral arrangements will be made.

Career of Dr. Dewart.

The late Rev. Edward Hartley Dewart was a thorough Canadian by birth and a devoted Methodist in sympathy. He was born in the County of Cavan, Ireland, in 1828, but when six years of age came with his parents to this country, the family settling in the county of Peterborough. He had his early education in the public schools, but desired something better than the country schools could then do for him, so he started for his home in Ireland, where he attended the Normal School, Toronto, with characteristic energy walking the entire distance, one hundred and twenty miles, and after leaving the Normal School, he became a public school teacher. Called to the work of the ministry in 1851, he commenced his pastoral duties on the St. Thomas circuit as a junior preacher, and was ordained in 1855. His first station was Dundas, and he labored successively and successfully at St. Andrew's, Odelltown, Montreal West, St. John's, Collingwood and Ingersoll. At the conference held at Toronto in 1869, Dr. Dewart was elected editor of the Christian Guardian, a position which he held till September, 1894. In 1879 he was elected, in conjunction with the late Rev. Nelson, to arrange with the parent Conference in England terms of settlement with that body arising out of the union of the Wesleyan, Eastern, British American and New England Conferences. In 1881 he was a member of the great Ecumenical Methodist Conference in London, and also of a similar Conference held in Washington in 1891.

SENT TO PRISON.

Bulgarian Statesmen Punished for Malfeasance.

Sofia, Bulgaria, June 22.—Former Premier Ivanchoff, former Minister of Public Works Toucheff and former Minister of the Interior Radoslavoff, who were indicted in November last on the charge of malfeasance in office, were to-day sentenced to eight months' imprisonment at hard labor. The first two named were charged with illegal expenditure of public money. Radoslavoff's was of a political nature.

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Major of the town to send the children at once to Detroit.

Other Canadians Drowned.

Detroit despatch: Mrs. Ruth McBride, secretary of the Cannon Goods Co., of Windsor, believes that the McBride family reported lost in the Heppner deluge was that of her brother, Samuel McBride, who had lived in Heppner for fourteen years, and whose family she understood to be the only one by the name of McBride in the town. Mrs. Samuel McBride was a native of Wallaceburg, Ont. There were seven children in the family, the oldest of which was a son, 23 years of age. A report received from the stricken city says that the McBride family were drowned in their house. The daughter screamed and beckoned from the windows to one Louis Kinney, who, with his family, ran from their house in time to escape. Kinney saw the whole McBride family perish.

CONDEMN PREFERENCE.

Representatives of 1,500,000 Organized Workers Call it Delusive.

London, June 22.—The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, held to represent 1,500,000 organized working people of the United Kingdom, passed a resolution to-day, strongly condemning Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposal, and urging the working people to combat the "delusive doctrine."

A LYODITE SHELL BURST,

And Fourteen Arsenal Hands Were Killed.

BUILDING COMPLETELY WRECKED

London, June 22.—Fourteen men were killed and thirteen injured by an explosion in the Lyodite factory at the Woolwich Arsenal this morning. Several of the victims were literally blown to pieces. The building was completely wrecked. The roof was blown off and the interior collapsed. The explosion is attributed to the bursting of a shell. There were many pathetic scenes about the gates of the great Arsenal, where thousands of relatives of the employees besieged the officials for information. Later—Six additional men are missing, and it is believed they were blown to pieces. The remains of the victims were collected in buckets.

GEN. MANNING'S FORCE.

Lack of News From Somaliland is Causing Alarm.

London, June 22.—Ignorance of the exact situation in Somaliland and the prevalence of disquieting rumors at Aden concerning the position of the force of Gen. Manning, commander of the British expedition against the Mad Mullah, are exciting concern. Nothing has been received from Gen. Manning in three weeks, and the most that Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of War, was able to tell the House of Commons to-day of his whereabouts was that Gen. Manning had probably joined forces with Col. Cobbe. The remainder of the Secretary's statement on the subject was hardly more informative. Gen. Manning, he said, had not asked for reinforcements, but the Government had ordered 2,500 camels to Aden from India.

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HOW PARKS MADE MONEY.

Walking Delegate Who Blackmailed Firms.

STRONG CASE PRESENTED.

He Wanted the \$2,000 for Himself Says Poulson—Short Confession of the Strike King—"I Don't Care for the Law, for the Union or for Any Man on Earth."

New York, June 22.—The examination of Samuel J. Parks, the walking delegate of the Housemiths' and Bridgemen's Union, on charges of extortion, preferred against him by four different complainants, began yesterday before Justice Mayor in the Court of Special Sessions. The court room was crowded with men prominent in the leading trades unions, among them at least as many enemies of Parks as friends. Niels Poulsen, President of the Hecla Iron Works of Brooklyn, the chief complainant against Parks, was cross-examined by ex-Magistrate Brann, Parks' counsel. Asked whether he had ever paid any money to a walking delegate before the alleged payment to Parks, he said: "Yes, once before. A walking delegate came to me and told me that certain of the men in our employ were behind in their dues to the union, and that unless those dues were paid they would be expelled. This, of course, would make them non-union men, he said, and their continuance at work for us would necessitate his ordering a strike. It was intimated that if I paid those back dues for the men it would be all right, so I paid the money, \$350, because we couldn't afford to have a strike at that time."

Mr. Poulson said that he waited a year before bringing charges against Parks because it took him that long to get over the effects of the strike that Parks had ordered. Asked to whom he had talked about the payment of money to Parks, he said: "I talked to members of the Iron Lesquies about it. They all knew the exact situation, and they said it was too bad, but that there was no way out of it, and that I would have to grin and bear it."

Mr. Poulson said he presented the matter to the District Attorney of his own accord, and not at anybody's suggestion. "But," said Mr. Brann, "you never made any charges against the walking delegate that got you \$250?" "No; he ran away," said the witness.

Q. Didn't Parks tell you that he couldn't persuade the men to go back to work unless you paid them their waiting time? A. No. Q. When Mr. McCord made this cheque out for \$200 you didn't protest about it, did you? A. No; I knew that I had to pay. Our business was going to pieces and others were being badly hurt.

Q. Did you consider that you were giving it as a bribe? A. I don't know; consider it a bribe if I was held up by a highwayman.

Q. But you were willing to deal with Parks. A.—I had to deal with him or go out of business.

Q. What did Parks say to you? A. He was introduced to me by another walking delegate, and when we shook hands he said he was very much pleased to know the head of the firm. Then I asked him why he had ordered the strike, when Neidig, President of the Housemiths' Union, had been to me and apologized because the strike had been ordered at that Parks flew in a rage and began thrusting his fists at me. He shouted, "To — with Neidig and to — with you. Do you know who I am? Well, I am Sam Parks. I don't care a — for the union, or for you or your — Company, or all the laws in the country. You pay me what I ask or your men won't go to work. I turned away and let him go on. I wanted nothing more to do with such a man."

The cross-examination of Robert A. McCord, the estimator of the Hecla Iron Works, who personally paid the cheque for \$2,000 to Parks, didn't reveal anything new.

In the absence of Mr. Hatfield, Francis D. Jackson, Secretary of the Hecla Iron Works, went on the stand to tell what he knew about Parks. Mr. Jackson said that in September, 1901, Parks demanded that he discharge some non-union painters who had been hired for one day to paint the iron work on the new custom house.

"I told him to send no other men in the morning," said Mr. Jackson, "and I would let the non-union men go. He demanded that they go at once. We both got very hot about the matter, and I finally said to him that when he sent a message to me offering to sell out his union for \$1,500, he sent it to the wrong man. He flew into a rage and replied: 'That — George Low told you that. I can lick him, I can lick you, and I can lick every — in the Hecla Iron Works.' All this time he waved his fist in my face. I declined to fight with him."

The message referred to by Mr. Jackson came out in the testimony last week of George Low, superintendent of the Hecla Iron Works. He declared that Parks came to him and told him that unless the Hecla Iron Works paid him \$1,000 he would order a strike on all their work.

The examination was adjourned until July 1st.

Smith is Dead Now.

London, June 22.—Jas. Smith, the Glasgow traveler, who was found in one of the tents on Carlisle's Field, Tuesday night, with a bullet lodged in his head, died at Victoria Hospital at midnight.

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