

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. 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 shrewd 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.

The case of Curtis Jett and Tom White, on trial for the murder of Attorney J. D. Marcum, was given to the jury at 11:30 this morning.

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-

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 Beaman, of the customs department. A pair of gold earrings valued at \$50 were taken from the jaws of the female pris-

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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 League 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.

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NO PASSES FOR MEMBERS.

London, June 22.—In the House of Commons this afternoon William Field, Nationalist and Labor representative for the St. Patrick's Division of Dublin, asked Mr. Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, if he would not endeavor to secure free transportation on the railways for members of the House. Mr. Balfour refused to make any such attempt.

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.

T H I S O R I G I N A L D O C U M E N T I S I N V E R Y P O O R C O N D I T I O N