Murderers To Be Punished

Russia Insists That Assassins of Alexander And Draga Be Tried.

King Peter Must Avenge the Crime That Gave Him The Throne.

Feeling of Security Increased by Attitude of the Great Powers.

Belgrade, June 18.—The uneasiness heretofore prevailing in intelligent circles has been greatly minimized by the smooth working of the provisional government and the feeling of security has been increased by the favorable attitude of the powers. It is generally believed now that a serious crisis has been averted, and there is reasonable hope of the inauguration of a peaceful era. King Peter is not expected to arrive here before June 24 or 25.

St. Petersburg, June 18.—An official note was published in the Gazette today recognizing Prince Peter Karageorgevitch as King of Servia, 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 he will know how to severely punish the regicides whose misdeeds should not be visited on the entire Servian nation or army. The note adds that it would be dangerous to the tranquility of Servia to leave the crime unpunished. The text of the note follows:

"A week has now elapsed since the day of the bloody revolution at Belgrade, an intimation of which could not be given to the Imperial government in the customary official form because legal authority was lacking in Servia.

"Strictly adhering to her standpoint of non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Balkan states, and at the same time finding it impossible to hold any intercourse whatever with the persons who arbitrarily usurped power, Russia has awaited the conclusion of the troubles in order to define clearly her attitude towards the events in the kingdom of Servia.

"When the skupstina and senate assembled in extraordinary session on June 15, the legal order of things was re-established, and Prince Karageorgevitch was unanimously elected King. The Prince, complying with the request of the national assembly, has consented to ascend the throne of Servia under the name of Peter I. Immediately after the proclamation the new King telegraphed to the Czar asking His Imperial Majesty to recognize him, whereupon the reply of His Majesty in confirmation of this was sent.

"The Imperial government, while hailing the election of the new monarch, son of a glorious dynasty, and wishing all success in the task he has so well begun, to the supreme head of Servia, which is allied to Russia by ties of religion, can nevertheless not refrain from expressing the confident hope 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 abominable misdeed which has 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 Servian nation or army cannot be held responsible for the crime which revolts public conscience, yet it would be dangerous to Servia's internal peace not to exact expiation for the revolution carried out with violence by the military. Such neglect would inevitably react in an unfavorable manner on the relations of all the states with Servia, and would create for Servia serious difficulties at the very commencement of the reign of King Peter the First. The Russian co-religionists offer to God supplications for the repose of the souls of King Alexander and his consort, who have met an untimely end, and they invoke the blessing of the Almighty on the rule of King Peter for the welfare and prosperity of the Servia people."

The chief modification in the constitution of 1888 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 proportionate representation of the various parties. The constitution will be very liberal, and the changes made are important in this respect that they 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.

Today a leaflet giving the text of Emperor Francis Joseph's telegram to King Peter was circulated, but the strictures on the murderers of King Alexander and Queen Draga were so slurred in the translation that they were almost incomprehensible. The telegram, however, was otherwise so sympathetic that it was accepted here as being eminently satisfactory.

Geneva, June 18.—King Peter attended a Te Deum service today at the Russian church in honor of his election to the throne of Servia. His Majesty was loudly cheered.

Rome, June 18.—An investigation of the report, published by a news agency in the United States yesterday, that former Queen Natalie of Servia, mother of the late Alexander, has written to the Pope announcing her intention to revisit Rome shortly to consult with the Pontiff regarding her entering a convent, shows that the Pope on receiving the news of the tragedy at Belgrade, merely conveyed his condolence to Queen Natalie, adding that he hoped she would find in religion sufficient consolation to enable her to endure her affliction. Queen Natalie replied, thanking the Pope for his paternal solicitude, and recalling with emotion her visit to the Pontiff in May of last year.

Belgrade, June 18.—The receipts of the Czar's telegrams to King Peter, finishes, in the opinion of the best informed persons, all possibility of an internal rising against the provisional government of Servia. The despatch has so strengthened the hands of the conspirators that there is no chance whatever of opposition to them. Nothing is now heard but talk of approaching reception to the new King. The municipalty of Belgrade is also sending a deputation to meet King Peter and intends erecting three triumphal arches between the railroad station and the town.

The army regards the Czar's telegrams as putting the seal of approval of the heads of their officers.

Up to the present, the diplomatic corps has officially ignored the provisional government, but the Servian officials express the conviction that the powers generally are bound to follow Russan's lead. The Austrian Government has promised King Peter the free use of its railroads for his journey here.

THE LATE QUEEN OF SERVIA.

THE LATE KING OF SERVIA.

The municipalty of Belgrade has voted a large sum towards the reception of King Peter, which promises to be elaborate.

Large crowds are continually gathering before the windows of a shop on a main street in Belgrade, where, since the receipt of the Czar's message, a large photograph of the chief military actors in the late drama has been displayed.

It does not seem likely that the new King will inhabit the old palace, which was the scene of the recent tragedy. Preparations are being made for his accommodation at the new palace. The details of the new Servian constitution are still being elaborated.

The Skupshtina, during the day, adopted modification of the constitution of 1888. The Senate then took up the measure.

GAMEY FINDINGS CAUSES DEBATE

Ontario Premier Presents Report And Mr. Whitney Offers Caustic Criticism.

Toronto, June 17.—Shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, Premier Ross moved in the legislature to adopt the report of the Royal commission in the Gamey bribery case. He took up the various charges and contended they had not only been not proved, but they had been disproved. In his peroration he emphatically declared that there was no conspiracy to bribe Gamey, and repudiated all knowledge of any sinister transaction. He would not remain in public life at the expense of honor, for the "bubble of power" was not worth wrecking the reputation of himself, his family and his party. In conclusion he said no record could be cleaner or clearer than that of his government in the matter of patronage as regards Gamey.

Mr. Whitney commenced his speech just before luncheon. Mr. Whitney spoke for two hours in the afternoon. He directed his attack chiefly on the judges, whose findings were so extreme that even Liberals could not accept them fully. He also criticized Hon. Mr. Ross for not going into the witness box, the failure of the judges to give any weight to the evidence against Hon. Mr. Stratton, and especially his request to the Globe reporter to forget some things, and attempt to change the Gamey interview, which was most striking. The omissions in the report made it most unaccountable.

A DELUSIVE DOCTRINE.

British Trades Union Denounces Mr. Chamberlain's Policy.

London, June 17.—The Parliamentary committee of the Trades' Union congress, held to represent 1,500,000 organized working people of the United Kingdom, passed a resolution today strongly condemning Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposal, and urging the working people to combat the "delusive doctrine."

OLD QUARRIES TO BE REOPENED

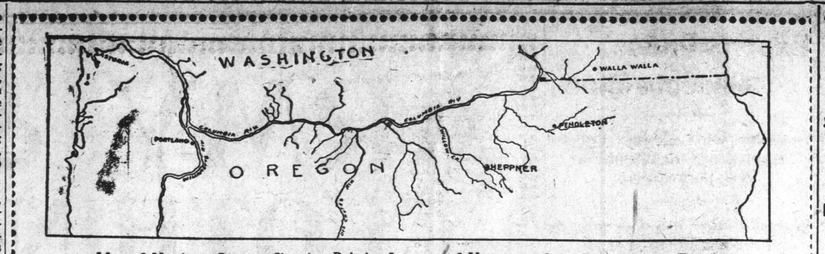
Californian Contractor About to Resume Work at Newcastle.

Nanaimo, June 18.—Young Emery, son of a millionaire contractor of San Francisco, arrived here today to reopen the Newcastle Island quarries, which, as already announced in the Colonist, have been leased from the Western Fuel Co., with the idea of supplying stone for big buildings about to be commenced at Seattle and other American points. Emery says he will operate on a large scale. It is expected that a regular fleet will be employed to move the product. Operations begin at once.

COMPELS INCORPORATION.

Unique Action Against Labor Unions May Have Good Results.

Montreal, June 17.—A unique case was entered in the police court today. Under the provisions of a law enacted by the Quebec legislature, the president of the United Brotherhod of Carpenters and Joiners has been summoned to appear before Judge Choquette to explain why the union is doing a beneficiary society business. The labor leaders claim that the law does not apply to them as they are not registered or incorporated. On the other hand, it is asserted that this is simply an acknowledgment, as the union thereby evades the provincial law. The case is of great interest, as if the claims of the prosecution are sustained it will compel the incorporation in the province of Quebec of all international unions which have a death or sick benefit fund.



Map of Northern Oregon, Showing Relative Location of Heppner and the Flood-Stricken District.

Discussing The Preferential Tariff

Liberal Leader's Motion to Adjourn is Defeated by 252 to 132.

Opposition Fails to Drive Wedge Between Balfour and Chamberlain.

London, June 18.—The whole evening session of the House of Commons was occupied with the discussion of a motion to adjourn, made by the Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in order to obtain further light regarding the government's position on the preferential tariff question. The motion was finally rejected by 252 votes to 132, while the opposition was scarcely more successful than heretofore.

Preferential trade within the Empire, Premier Balfour and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, both emphatically declared that the government of New South Wales was under no misapprehension regarding the attitude of the Home Government, and in fact the Cabinet as a whole thoroughly agreed with the sentiment of Vice-Admiral Rawson, Governor of New South Wales, whose despatch concerning the attitude of the New South Wales Government was the cause of today's debate. The results of today's debate were recognized as a great personal triumph for Mr. Chamberlain. The intention of the Liberals was to drive a wedge between the Colonial Secretary and the Premier, who was throughout endeavored to maintain a non-committal attitude towards the preferential tariff proposals. Instead of his attaining this aim the effects of the debate was to draw Mr. Balfour into the Colonial Secretary's arms and practically committed the government to a policy of retaliation. A feature of the situation was the changed attitude of the Conservatives towards Mr. Chamberlain. In previous debates on the the same subject Mr. Chamberlain was treated with a certain amount of coolness. Tonight on the contrary, he was greeted with ringing cheers throughout his speech.

Mr. Balfour said that with regard to preferential trade the cabinet was at one with the government of New South Wales in desiring a though investigation. He denied emphatically that the government had raised any false hopes in the Colonies. The only chance whereby the Colonies might regard their hopes as fate, would be if the opposition assumed power and carried out their implied intention to abandon the Colonies to the trade discrimination of the whole world.

Sir Charles Dilke having referred to the Premier's statement committing the government to a policy of retaliation which was a direct step towards a void protection. Mr. Balfour retorted that he had not said a word about retaliation but he would not shrink from retaliation if he were satisfied that there was no other method.

Mr. Chamberlain then rose and referred to Germany's action towards Canada, as a proof that there was a hostile discrimination, and against the Colonies. He did not alone blame Germany so long as the British policy was to lie down under the treatment. The Colonial Secretary expressed his confidence that Germany would not compel Great Britain to consider retaliatory measures, but if it did so, he could say with Mr. Balfour that it was the government's duty to find a remedy.

Except as being an attack upon Germany, Mr. Chamberlain's speech was a repetition in more convinced and forcible terms of his previous speech. He made a great point in showing that the mere talk of a change in Great Britain's fiscal policy had already produced a change of tone in the German papers which no longer talked of retaliation, the object of which he said "was less to punish Canada than to read a lesson to any British Colony daring to discriminate in favor of the Mother Country."

Mr. Chamberlain added that the feeling on the subject in the Colonies was so strong that he would have neglected his office had he failed to bring up the matter before the British electorate. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's motion was then rejected.

HANDSOME PRESENTATIONS.

Toronto, June 18.—Rev. Dr. Thoman, who is retiring from the pastorate of Jarvis street Baptist church, was presented with a purse of $2,000 by the congregation. Mrs. Thomas was given a handsome gold watch.

JAPANESE TREATY.

Shanghai, June 18.—The Chinese authorities have abandoned the idea of transferring the commercial treaty discussion to Pekin, in consequence of the strong protests of the American and Japanese commissioners.

LEADING CITIZEN DEAD.

Toronto, June 18.—William Watt, of Brantford, died today, aged 85 years. He was a prominent business man, connected with several important enterprises. He leaves eight children, including Sheriff Watt, of Brantford, and an aged widow.

THE MAD MULLAH.

Fanatics Again Threaten British Line of Communication.

Aden, Arabia, June 18.—The British lines of communication between Berbera and Bohotle, Somaliland, East Africa, are threatened by the forces of the Mad Mullah. Three companies, the Hampshire regiment and 3,000 native troops, have been ordered to proceed from here to Somaliland, June 20. Further confirmation has been received of the reports that three British officers are prisoners in the camp of the Mullah. About 14,000 Abyssians are now cooperating with the British against the Mullah's forces.

The scratch of a pin may cause the loss of a limb, or even death when blood-poisoning results from the injury. All danger of this may be avoided, however, by promptly applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is an antiseptic, and unequalled as a quick healing liniment for cuts, bruises and burns. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Claim a Gain of Twenty-Five Seats and More to Hear From.

Berlin, June 17.—The Socialist gains, according to their figures, are 25 seats. The Socialists now claim these members elected, and say they expect to reach 80 through the re-ballots.

FRENCH CAPITALISTS COMING.

Montreal, June 17.—Leon Bourgeois, of Lyons, France, passed through the city today en route to British Columbia and the Yukon. Bourgeois' visit to Canada is for the purpose of inspecting those mining districts in which a large amount of French capital is invested. On his return to France he will prepare reports on the conditions that prevail in these districts, and the ultimate prospects of return from the outlay.

RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER.

Takes Departure from Tokio and Causes Sensational Rumor.

Yokohama, June 17.—Gen. Kuropatkin, the Russian Minister of War, left Tokio yesterday. A sensation newspaper publishes a statement to the effect that a convention had been agreed upon between Gen. Kuropatkin and Baron Domura, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, in regard to Manchuria and Korea, but the report is discredited here.

The Grand Trunk Under Discussion

Move to Compel the Use of All Canadian Goods Voted Down.

Three Hundred Million Acres of Public Lands are Still Unsettled.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 17.—The Grand Trunk Pacific bill came up in the House tonight, when Mr. Pringle moved that the bill be referred back to the Railway committee to have a clause added to compel the company to purchase all supplies used on the line in Canada, wherever possible. Mr. Pringle divided the House on the amendment, which was defeated, yeas 55, nays 101. Mr. Earle voted for the amendment; Messrs. Riley, Morrison, MacPherson against.

Hon. Mr. Mulock announced that in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, 308,408,880 acres of public lands were available for settlement.

The opposition in caucus this morning appointed several committees to look after details of the work of the session. A number of resolutions in regard to the duty on certain articles manufactured or produced in Canada will be presented.

In supply Mr. Tarte moved an amendment calling for the immediate revision of the tariff, so as to adequately and firmly protect Canadian industries, and for the inauguration of a policy which will provide Canada with ample facilities for transportation.

Mr. Beique has introduced in the Senate a bill respecting free labor. It is intended to prevent intimidation, and makes any gathering of three or more persons, from which emanates any manifesto in times of strike, unlawful, and imposes penalties upon those present, until they can prove that they were there as not consenting parties to any act. It also makes illegal, and provides penalties for the use of opprobrious epithets, such as "scab," etc.

EXPLOSION IN LYDDITE FACTORY

Fourteen Men Blown to Pieces And Six are Missing at Woolwich.

London, June 18.—Fourteen men were killed and thirteen injured by an explosion in the lyddite 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.

Six additional men are missing, and it is believed they were blown to pieces. The remains of the victims were collected in buckets.

There were many pathetic scenes about the gates of the great arsenal, where thousands of relatives of the employees besieged the officials for information.

U. B. R. E. CANVAS.

Winnipeg, June 17.—The U. B. R. E. delegates, who are making a canvas of various Western branches by authority of the Dominion commission in connection with the strike with the C. P. R., arrived in the city today from Vancouver. Messrs. Fred. Halton and G. Brooks, officers of the Vancouver branch, are delegates.

NORWEGIAN SALVED.

Allan Liner Rescued From Rocks and Towed to Port.

St. Johns, Nfld., June 18.—After being five days on the rocks, the Allan line steamer Norwegian, from Montreal for Glasgow, which went ashore Saturday, was floated and towed to Port Aux Bisques last night.

GOOD LUCK TO LIPTON.

Shoe of Shamrocks Presented to Knight on Departure.

Queenstown, June 18.—Prior to the departure of the White Star liner Oceanic, from Queenstown, for New York, this afternoon, a number of Irish admirers presented Sir Thomas Lipton, who is a passenger on board that vessel, with a shoe made of shamrocks. J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star line, and Henry Gilding, the English representative of the International Merchant Marine Company, joined J. Pierpont Morgan on board the Oceanic, and proceeded with them to New York.

To Cemetery In Dray Loads

No Time for Ceremony in Burial of Victims of Heppner Disaster.

Every Gathering Cloud Carries Dismay to the Stricken Survivors.

Heppner, Ore., June 17.—Seven bodies of flood victims were taken from one pile of debris today. Fear causes the inhabitants to seek high ground at night, and every cloud adds to the apprehension of a repetition of the recent disaster. Many men declare they will desert the town. Business has been abandoned. An official estimate shows 60 people missing, and undoubtedly more. This is in addition to about 130 bodies already recovered, making a total death list of nearly 200.

Terrible Willow Creek, which Sunday wiped out more than one-half of this town, has shrunk to the size of all innocent brooks. Awful tales of destruction to life and property are graven in its banks. About $500,000 worth of property is erased from the wealth of Morrow country, in Heppner, along Willow Creek. Every heap of debris may contain a human form in decomposition. Many do reveal such spectacles when uncovered.

A grim visaged aspect has Heppner. No loafers may tarry in its precincts. A rigid emergency government impresses able-bodied men into the work of saving the town from plague-breeding disease. Several thousand persons have arrived from outside places, and an army of men and horses is sifting great wastes of debris. Three hundred bodies have been found, and there are men who say the work is only half begun. An army of women take charge of the bodies as they are borne out of the wreckage by the men.

An arm, a leg, a toe, a finger, a lock of hair, a tuft of clothing—these are harbingers of horror beneath the mud. Babies and little children lie there buried with many a gash or bruise on their tender bodies. Forms of women frequently come to light bereft of all clothing. The bodies are borne to Roberts' hall to be washed and dressed by women, to be shrouded in coarse white cloth, and to be laid in rough wood boxes.

There is no time for ceremony. The floor swims with the half diluted mud that drips from the victims, but the living patter through it or sweep it out when it gets too deep. The rough boxes go to the cemeteries, not singly in hearses, but many at a time, piled high in wagons.

Social lines are all eradicated in the disaster. The aristocracy of the town delves in the mud with the lowly.

Medicines are not needed here, neither are physicians nor nurses. The town must be cleaned if it would escape pestilence. It must have more men to help clean up, and provisions to feed the men would be welcome. Many families are entirely destitute, all their wordly possessions having been carried away.

The whole row of houses next to the creek was swept away. Spectators of the calamity describe the structures as falling like card houses. The dwellings were tossed about like bobbins, and most of them fell completely to pieces. The town had perhaps 250 houses, nearly 200 of which were demolished. The whole business part of the town would have been swept away had not the Palace hotel, a heavy brick structure, diverted the current. Houses on brick foundations fared better than others because the flood could not so easily wash under them.

Only a few of those escaped the flood were severely injured. A Abramsick, who was rescued, died today.

The bodies of Dr. Vaughn, postmaster, and his wife were found today locked in each other's embrace. A foot of each body was all that first came to light. Mrs. Vaughn's dress was intact and she still wore her jewelry.

At the railroad depot a live 2-year-old baby was found yesterday in a grain sack in a pile of drift. The mother was rescued a short distance further down stream.

George Conser's experience was most extraordinary. Conser was sitting in his house with his wife when the flood picked up the house and the floor of the front hall bulged outward, letting in torrents of water. Conser and his wife fled upstairs.

While the husband and wife were upstairs a partition fell in on them and held them down to their necks in water. They thought their last moment had come and kissed each other good-by, but a friendly current took the house shoreward. There the structure was all but demolished. When the waters abated, Conser kicked out a window and with his wife escaped.

RUSSIAN MOB'S GREAT CREDULITY

Five Thousand Jews Narrowly Escape Fate of Those at Kischineff.

Berlin, June 18.—The Tageblatt's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that a report gained circulation at Novgorod Sjeverski, in the government of Chernigof, precisely similar to that which caused the massacre at Kishineff, namely, that the government had ordered the extermination of the Jews. The people began to make preparations most openly, talked the matter over publicly and appointed May 27, coronation day, for the massacre. Terror seized the Hebrew population, which assembled in the synagogue on the day appointed. There were 5,000 persons within and without the building, awaiting the beginning of the massacre, but the police paraded the streets in force and prevented the gathering of mobs, although some persons formed in crowds and shouted, "Strike the Jews dead!" The day, however, passed without any serious outbreak.

FOR STOMACH TROUBLES.

"I have taken a great many different medicines for stomach trouble and constipation," says Mrs. S. Geiger, of Dunkerton, Iowa, "but never had as good results from any as from Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets." For sale by all druggists and dealers.

The Elections In Germany

Socialists Make Large Gains While the Radicals Lose Many Seats.

Prince Herbert Bismarck This Time Fails to Secure Re-election.

Berlin, June 18.—The most striking result of the election aside from the Socialist gains, are the losses of the two radical factions and the disappearance of the members of the Agrarian League. The latter, with four members in the present house failed to re-elect any of them. Dr. Oertel editor of Agriarian tages Zeitung, secures a re-ballot at Frieburg, Saxony, with every prospect that the Socialists will defeat him. Herr Hahn, the president of the League and Dr. Roesicke, Vice-President are retired.

The Barth Radicals only secure eleven re-ballot against 14 seats which they held.

The Richster Radicals get 22 re-ballots against 32 seats which they held. Dr. Barth gets a re-ballot in the Koeslin district, with the apparently certain prospect of beating the Conservative candidate through Socialist assistance.

Herr Richster must submit to a re-ballot in the Hagen District where the Socialist candidate leads by 3,335 votes, but Herr Richster will win through National, Liberal and Centre party votes. The National Liberals elect five against seven members in 1898 and get 56 re-ballots againsst 48 seats which they held. The Centre party apparently hold its own. It has elected 68 members so far as reported but 44 districts which have not yet been heard from will increase the number considerably. The Centre party elected 82 members on the first ballots in 1898.

No strong member of the Centre party was beaten yet. The party will probably retain its present strength although the Socialists made inroads of many of the centre party constituencies.

Prince Herbert Bismarck, failed to be elected, and must undergo a re-vote against a Socialist.

The "Dresdener" Nachrichter" admits that the Socialists polled 100,000 majority over all other parties in the Kingdom and the "Vorwarts" (organ of the Socialists) boasts today that Saxony is a Socialist State. The papers claims 100,000 Socialists gains in Berlin and in the suburban districts. The Socialist vote in Dulsburg, Prussia, was 25,000 against 7,800 in 1898.

The returns received up to 11 o'clock tonight from 381 districts give Conservatives 30, Centre party 82, Socialists 53, Poles 14, Free Conservatives 6, Alsatians 6, National Liberals 5, miscellaneous 7. Total members elected, 204. re-balloting will be necessary in 177 districts. Returns from 16 districts are still outstanding.

The two Conservative parties will emerge from the elections considerably weaker than they are at present. The Socialists strength in the House will probably reach 80.

Many Socialist workingmen, who absented themselves from work Tuesday, election day, and who celebrated on Wednesday, have been dismissed. The trade unions have issued appeals for money to assist the men.

Berlin, June 18.—The final results of the recent reichstag elections are as follows: Socialists, 54 elected and 122 re-ballots; Centre party, 87 elected and 36 re-ballots; Conservatives and Free Conservatives, 37 elected and 53 re-ballots; National Liberals, 5 elected and 65 re-ballots; Richter Radicals, 24 re-ballots; Barth Radicals, 11 re-ballots; South German Radicals, 8 re-ballets; Poles, 14 elected and 4 re-ballots; Alsatian, 6 elected and 4 re-ballots; Hanoverians, 8 re-ballots; Danes, 1 elected; Semites, 1 elected and 8 re-ballots.

GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Standing of the Different Parties Yet Uncertain—Second Elections.

Berlin, June 17.—The leading features in the Reichstag elections which were held Monday, was the success of the Social-Democrats who have increased their representation. Their total vote is upwards of 2,500,000 or 400,000 more than in 1898. All the parties concede the success of the Socialists, which has been at expense to them all. Socialist gained one seat in Berlin, and 63,000 votes besides seats in thirteen other cities and lost seats in two cities. The Socialist gains in Saxony caused Herr Bebel to call Saxony the "Red Kingdom." The pronounced Socialists success was in Essen, Kruppstown, where the Socialists increased their vote from 4,400 to 22,705. The Centrist party also increased their vote from 20,103 to 35,864. The returns as yet are far from complete but the general results will not be changed.

The Richster wing of the Radicals seemed to have suffered most, having lost eight members or nearly a third of its whole representation. The Barth wing of the Radicals lost three members and the Nationalists and Conservatives have lost Saxony. Herr Reichster, some times called the Mirabeau of the house, will probably have to submit to a second contest as he has only a plurality and not a majority as the law requires. Herr Barth, and Professor Mommsenes; must also try a second time. Bremen is lost to the Liberals, Herr Frese being defeated by a saloon keeper. A confusing factor in fixing the relative possession of parties in the new parliament is the number of second elections which must be held on June 25 in all constituencies, where no candidate received a majority. The number of second elections in 1898 was 192 out of 397 and probably second elections must be held this year in quite as many. An extraordinary feature of the polling in Berlin was the part taken by Socialist women. Hundreds went from house to house bringing out laggard voters, waiting at the exits of factories and mills and accompanying the indifferent electors to the polls. While the other parties had paid workers, the Socialists employed 7,000 canvassers who were unpaid, and alone of all the parties they voted their full strength.

THE AMES FAILURE.

Firm Offers to Settle in Full if Granted Time.

Toronto, June 17.—A. E. Ames & Co. today issued a statement of their liabilities and assets, showing a surplus of $300,000. The firm offers to settle up with the unsecured creditors on the basis of 25 cents on the dollar, payable July 15, and the balance in equal instalments of 25 cents on the dollar in six, twelve and eighteen months with interest at rate of 6 per cent. Other creditors to allow claims to run on as under former conditions. The firm claim that if it is given this chance it will pay 100 cents on each dollar it owes.

FOREIGN LABOR AGITATORS.

Ottawa, June 17.—Senator Loughheed's bill to prohibit foreign labor leaders from entering Canada, was under discussion before the Senate banking and commerce committee again today. After the necessity for its adoption had been urged by a number of senators, in view of the continued labor troubles in the Dominion, a committee was appointed to deal with the bill.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other soap powders, as it also acts as a disinfectant. 4

AUDIENCE WITH POPE.

Rome, June 18.—The Pope today received in private audience, Right Rev. F. Z. Rooker, Bishop of Jaro, Philippine islands, and Right Rev. Dennis J. Dougherty, Bishop of Nueva Zgovia, Philippine islands.

AMERICAN DEGREES.

Hamilton, N. Y., June 18.—Among the honorary degrees conferred by the Colgate university today, was Doctor of Laws, upon Rev. George Hill, governor of the Union Baptist college at Manchester, England.

STEAMERS DAMAGED.

Naples, June 18.—The North German Lloyd steamer Hohenzollern has been slightly damaged in a collision with the Dutch steamer Konige, the latter sustaining no damage.

The Star's London Cables

Commons Approves of the All Canadian Fast Mail Service.

Savants Express Difference of Opinion On Marconi's Wireless.

Montreal, June 18.—The Star's London cable says: "Canada is being officially recommended for Italian farm emigrants. The Italian consul in London has been asked by numberless correspondents in Italy whether there is any opening for Italian emigrants in British agricultural districts. He has sent the report to the emigration bureau at Rome that agricultural employment is too unsteady and too poorly paid in England, and all farming too heavily handicapped by foreign competition. Italian emigrants, he says, should go to the British colonies.

The House of Commons' acceptance last night without division of Austen Chamberlain's motion approving the new Canadian Pacific mail contract to the Far East for five years, indicates that the British government accepts the Canadian government's assurance that the Atlantic fast mail service will be established at the earliest possible moment. Caldwell alone spoke against. He said he hoped the Postmaster-General would take the first opportunity to terminate the contract. Austen Chamberlain made no reply, and the motion was at once accepted.

Signor Marconi's invention is being severely handled at the engineering conference here in connection with the institution of civil engineers. Sir William Preece declares that Marconi's methods have never succeeded practically in communication overland to any distance whatever. They work for 10, even 15 miles, but sooner or later were disturbed by something which scientists could not understand. At the present moment there was no single wireless commercial telegraph in work.

Nevil Setory Maskelyne agreed with Sir William Preece, and declared that the whole subject was becoming shrouded in mystery, and was passing beyond the electrician and getting into the hands of sensational novelists. On the other hand, Alexander Siemens was perfectly certain that there was a great future for wireless telegraphy. It was admirable adapted for some things, and ought to be worked out, and the extent and range of signals should be gradually extended.

STRATTON MAKES A GOOD BLUFF

Offers to Resign his Seat if Hammond "Forgot" Any Evidence.

Toronto, June 18.—After dealing with several other phases of the evidence, in continuing his speech today in the legislature, Hon. Mr. Stratton took what he called the one crumb of comfort, the opposition had "the statement of Hammond, the Globe reporter." Stratton said: "I'll resign my seat tomorrow if Hammond will say that I asked him to withhold one iota of his evidence that had any bearing on the Gamey case."

"Not withhold, forget," said Mr. Whitney.

"Or forget," said Stratton. "Or I will resign tomorrow if Hammond withheld a single scrap of his evidence by reason of anything I said to him."

Stratton concluded with a pretentious peroration which contained frequent references to his own innocence, and to judgment which was sure to overtake the makers of falsehoods. Liberals greeted him with generous applause through this portion of his address, and at the conclusion.

ENORMOUS GROWTH.

Ever since Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills were first introduced to the public the sales have steadily increased, each year being larger than the year preceding. This is probably the best evidence of their remarkable efficiency, as a treatment for derangements of the kidneys, liver and bowels. They are invaluable as a family medicine.

FEMALE BLUEBEARD'S TRIAL.

Berlin, June 18.—The trial of a so-called "Female Bluebeard," Frau Przygodda, began at Allestein, East Prussia, near the Russian frontier, today. Her fifth husband, Przygodda, a hotel keeper, caught her putting arsenic in his coffee, and remembered that her other husbands died suddenly. The authorities exumed their remains and found arsenic in each of them.

THE SOURCE OF WOMAN'S SORROW.

The Worry, Burden and Unhappiness of a Woman's Life Originates in Ill-Health.

The first evidences that the constitution is not keeping up are noticeable in a pale face, poor blood and weakening nerves. Then more delicate functions cease to act in as normal a manner, and misery and sleeplessness adds hours of downright despondency. Absence or irregularity of the menstrual function develops, and life is robbed of its chief pleasures.

Such cases can be quickly cured by Ferrozone, which stimulates the appetite, improves digestion and converts food into nutriment for the whole system. Abundance of red blood is formed, the heart is strengthened, and new force imparted to the nerves.

Ferrozone quickly removes the causes that interfere with the proper discharge of all womanly functions. It restores natural conditions, corrects irregularities and is worthy of a trial for these reasons.

For women subject to nervousness, headache, bearing down pains, lame back and tiredness, no remedy equals Ferrozone. It is a powerful tonic and rebuilder in tablet form, that costs 50 cents per box or six boxes for $2.50, at all druggists, or by mail from The Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

FERROZONE ASSURES HEALTH.