

KING BALKED BY PREMIER.

Maura Wouldn't Let Alfonso Have His Own Way.

Real Facts Concerning Degrading of Prince Alfonso.

Monarch Had Favored His Marriage to Beatrice of Saxe-Cobourg.

Paris, July 23.—The details surrounding the romantic marriage of Prince Alfonso of Bourbon-Orleans to Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg, which cost him his position as a prince of the royal house of Spain and his career in the Spanish army, have become known.

They reveal the fact that King Alfonso, instead of refusing his consent to the marriage, as was reported by Madrid despatches, favored and actually advised the prince to marry her secretly, gave him a leave of absence for that purpose and personally intervened by telegraph with the Bamberg ecclesiastical authorities, in whose diocese the marriage took place, to procure a dispensation for it.

This story was obtained from the prince's own lips by friends a few days ago in Munich, where the couple is spending the honeymoon.

Prince Alfonso and Princess Beatrice first met on the occasion of King Alfonso's marriage to Princess Ena of Battenberg in 1906. The prince fell desperately in love with the princess and proposed marriage, but Beatrice refused him.

Both the Queen and the Queen mother espoused the prince's cause and sought to induce Beatrice to relent. The princess, however, declared that she never would change her religion, but finally, when she said she had no objection to rearing her children as Catholics, the Queen mother replied:

"Then there is not the slightest difficulty to the union. I always said that if I had had a second son he should have married a Protestant." She added that she herself had Protestant ancestors.

Later, at La Granja, King Alfonso, formally asked the hand of Princess Beatrice for his cousin, and when Beatrice raised the question of religion, his majesty said:

"I give you my word of honor there will not be the slightest difficulty."

The prince then again proposed and was accepted.

Premier Maura said the marriage of an infant of Spain to a Protestant could not take place on account of the difficulties it would cause the government.

Princess Beatrice, because of her friendship for Queen Victoria, said she would give up the prince, who asserted that he intended to marry the princess, regardless of consequence.

King Alfonso declared his giving of official consent to the marriage without the approval of his ministers, he, as Alfonso of Bourbon, would do everything in his power for the couple.

Princess Beatrice then departed from Madrid, and Prince Alfonso, upon the advice of the King, went to see Pope Pius and asked for a dispensation for a mixed marriage, which neither was granted nor actually refused.

When the prince was graduated from the military school at Toledo on July 12th, he immediately volunteered to go to the front, as the war in Morocco had broken out. King Alfonso granted the prince a three-day leave of absence before going to Melilla, and urged him secretly to marry Princess Beatrice, declaring that he would wire the bishop of Bamberg to grant a dispensation.

Prince Alfonso arrived in Coburg on July 15th and the civil marriage took place that morning. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the priest at Coburg received a telegraphic dispensation from the bishop of Bamberg and at 3.30 p. m. the Catholic ceremony was performed. The royal decree of the degradation of Prince Alfonso followed.

The prince, in concluding his story to his friends, said:

"Maura, the head of the Clerical party in Spain and because he holds a majority in Parliament, forced the King to kick his own cousin out of the country and to strip him of title and honors for the crime of marrying a Protestant, who is a niece of King Edward and a first cousin of the emperors of Germany and Russia."

The prince again has wired King Alfonso, asking to be allowed to go to the front. The Infanta Enalide, the prince's mother, who is here, is almost prostrated over the ruin of her son's career, as she knew that both the Spanish and British royal families were in perfect sympathy with the marriage.

MANAGER JAILED.

Paid 7 Per Cent. in February, Now Company is Bankrupt.

Guelph, Ont., July 23.—Manager Jas. Edward Brown, of the Brown-Lee Chemical Company, was committed for trial by Police Magistrate Sanders this afternoon on three charges of obtaining money under false pretences.

The Brown-Lee Chemical Company, which, since the arrest of its general manager, has gone into liquidation, was a joint stock concern. The capital stock, subscribed for by many prominent citizens, amounted to about \$50,000, and today the shareholders find that the company is bankrupt and has considerable outstanding liabilities. Up to a few weeks ago they all thought the business was a splendidly paying concern. A dividend of 7 per cent. had been struck last February on the strength of the statement of L. W. Taylor, the auditor, who was able from the padded books to bring in a most encouraging statement.

It came out in the evidence taken at the preliminary hearing that Brown's method was to enter in his books a lot of fictitious sales, which he would afterwards enter as "goods returned." On the strength of the favorable auditor's statement thus obtained he sold about \$1,500 worth of stock, only about \$200 of which was accounted for on his books. It was the sale of three of these lots of stock that aroused suspicion and became the foundation for the charges on which he has been committed.

It is reported from Gastein, Austria, that E. H. Harrison's health continues to show improvement. He is now giving up a small portion of his time to his business affairs, with the permission of his physician.

DOUBLE BATTLE.

A Victory and a Defeat For the Spaniards.

Melilla, July 23.—An official statement issued this evening concerning the fight to-day between the Spaniards and the Kabyle tribesmen says that before dawn this morning the Moors opened a general attack on the Spanish advanced positions, concentrating their efforts against Sidi Musa and the garrison at Cape Moreno. The fighting was of the most furious character, but a sortie by six companies of Spanish infantry and a light field battery was successful, and the enemy fell back two kilometers.

In the fighting a Spanish colonel and three other officers were killed and thirteen wounded.

The number of casualties among the enlisted men is not known. Newly disembarked troops have been hurried to the front.

At 4.30 o'clock this afternoon the Moors resumed the offensive. The fighting resulted in a defeat for the Spanish troops. Under a galling fire by the Moors they were unable to hold the ground they had gained, and at nightfall in order to avoid disaster retreated to their old positions.

CORK LEGS.

As Life Preservers They Saved Cripple From Drowning.

Galveston, Texas, July 23.—William Davies, of Groveton, Texas, a legless man, 89 years old, furnished the most thrilling experience of any of the storm victims so far recorded. He was a guest at the Tarpon Fishing Pier, located on the north jetty, six miles from Galveston, in the gulf, and with others was thrown into the sea when the big building was demolished by the hurricane.

Before the building collapsed Davies discarded his two cork legs and catching some of the debris was carried seaward on the storm tide about 15 miles. He was washed time and again from the raft. "It finally broke up, and he was sent adrift in the gulf. Searching about for debris to catch on to he was astounded to see his cork legs floating with the current, and grabbed them.

"With these supports under his arms he swam back into the bay and was carried by the tides into Galveston upper bay, 30 miles from where the pier collapsed, and was picked up by a boat. He was in the water 30 hours.

NEW CABINET.

The Portfolios Allotted by the New French Premier.

Paris, July 23.—After a day of conferences, Aristide Briand succeeded in forming a new French Ministry, and officially announced the success of his endeavors to President Fallieres at 10 o'clock to-night. The new Cabinet is made up as follows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior, and of Public Worship—M. Briand. Minister of Justice—M. Barthou. Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Pichon. Minister of Finance—Georges Cocheux. Minister of Education—M. Doumergue. Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs—M. Millerand. Minister of Commerce—Jean Dupuy. Minister of Agriculture—M. Rauau. Minister of Colonies—M. Trouillot. Minister of Labor—M. Viviani. The portfolios of War and the Navy will be filled to-morrow morning. These have been offered, respectively, to Gen. Brun and Admiral Boue de la Payre, and both are expected to accept.

USES GAS.

Cornwall Man Found Dead at Andover, Mass.

Boston, July 23.—Although the medical examiner says he is assured that it is a case of suicide, the cause of the death of Robert Smith, thirty-one years old, of Cornwall, Ont., at Andover, Mass., some time yesterday, is still a matter of speculation. Smith was found dead in his room. Joseph Boshine, who occupied an adjoining room, noticed the odor of gas, opened the door and discovered the lifeless body of Smith lying across the bed. The windows were all closed and the gas cocks wide open.

Twenty-four hours before Smith was about the village apparently as cheerful as usual. He was enjoying a vacation, which would have been completed to-morrow. He was well supplied with money, and enquires fail to reveal any good reason why he should wish to end his life. A story told at Andover this morning to the effect that an unfortunate love affair might have induced Smith to take his life appears to be without foundation. He was unmarried and filled a lucrative position in a local tailoring establishment. He has a father and mother living in Cornwall, who have been notified.

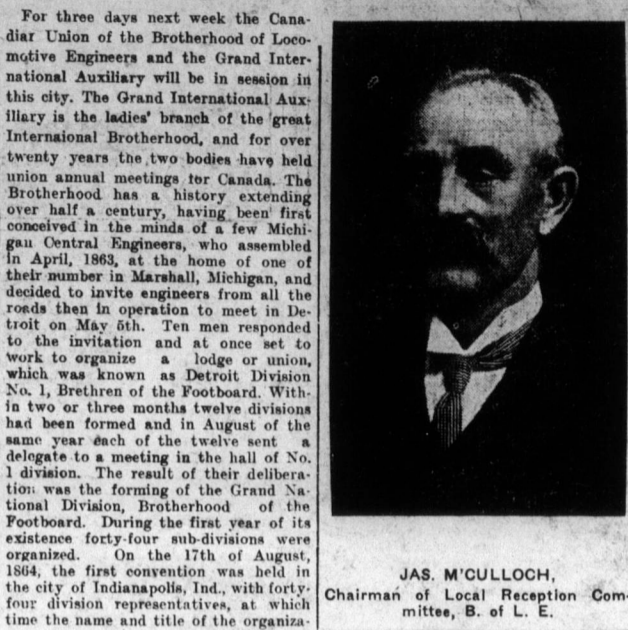
SUNDAY SALES.

Constables Say They Bought Whiskey and Ice Cream.

St. Thomas, July 23.—The first case arising out of Rev. George Gilmore's charges that Port Stanley is being run wide open on Sundays was commenced before Magistrate Hunt here to-night. A restaurant keeper named Hall is charged with selling liquor on July 17. Two constables, Glover and Claws, of Fingal, who acted in conjunction with Rev. Mr. Gilmore, swore they bought drinks of whiskey as well as ice cream on Sunday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock from Hall himself, and that the latter told them not to be afraid, as no one in Port Stanley, not even the chief of police, would say a word. Hall swore, and his testimony was substantiated by his wife, son and clerk, that he was not in his place of business at all on Sunday, while Rev. Mr. Gilmore, in rebuttal, declared he passed the place with the constables in the evening, and saw Hall behind the counter. Argument in the case will be heard to-morrow.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND LADIES' AUXILIARY

Canadian Union Meeting Will be Held in This City on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Next.



JAS. McCULLOCH, Chairman of Local Reception Committee, B. of L. E.

For three days next week the Canadian Union of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Grand International Auxiliary will be in session in this city. The Grand International Auxiliary is the ladies' branch of the great International Brotherhood, and for over twenty years the two bodies have held union annual meetings for Canada. The Brotherhood has a history extending over half a century, having been first conceived in the minds of a few Michigan Central Engineers, who assembled in April, 1863, at the home of one of their number in Marshall, Michigan, and decided to invite engineers from all the roads then in operation to meet in Detroit on May 6th. Ten men responded to the invitation and at once set to work to organize a lodge or union, which was known as Detroit Division No. 1, Brethren of the Footboard. Within two or three months twelve divisions had been formed and in August of the same year each of the twelve sent a delegate to a meeting in the hall of No. 1 division. The result of their deliberation was the forming of the Grand National Division, Brotherhood of the Footboard. During the first year of its existence forty-four sub-divisions were organized. On the 17th of August, 1864, the first convention was held in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., with forty-four division representatives, at which time the name and title of the organization was changed to its present one, making it international in character, so that all locomotive engineers, regardless of nationality, would be eligible. The organization has been in existence, as a society, over forty-five years, and during that time has gradually increased in numbers and importance. There are 779 sub-divisions, comprising a membership of nine-tenths of the best locomotive engineers on this continent, who have gained an enviable position by a strict adherence to their mottoes, "Sobriety, Truth, Justice and Morality." "Vigilance, not Vengeance," and "do unto others as we would that they should do unto you, and so fulfill the law."

In 1867 the Brotherhood established an insurance association, which pays to the heirs of the deceased members, or to a member who is unfortunate enough to lose a hand, arm, limb, or eyesight, the full amount of the policy or policies held. Policies are for \$1,500, and a member may carry one, two, or three, making \$1,500, \$3,000 or \$4,500. The cost of carrying one policy is from twenty-three to twenty-five dollars a year. In the aggregate, \$14,000,000 have been paid to injured brothers and heirs of deceased members, besides disbursing out of their hard earnings thirty-five to forty thousand dollars among the widows, orphans and needy of the order at every convention. There is also an accident insurance in addition to the regular insurance, that pays claims made for minor accidents, that has only been in existence a few years. The weekly indemnity claims paid from December 1st, 1906, to April 1st, 1909, amounted to \$77,694.38, and the indemnity death claims paid from April 1st, 1907, to April 1st, 1909, \$54,000, making a total of \$131,694.38.

The organization has contracts with 957 of the railroad companies, which include all the great trunk lines. These contracts embody rates of pay and rules and regulations governing overtime, treatment of the employees, and for the prevention of unjust discharge or suspension.

The Grand International Auxiliary to the B. of L. E., composed of the wives of members, was organized in Chicago, Ill., October 16, 1887, with ten charter members, and from this small beginning (Toronto), one of the Grand Vice-Presidents and Mrs. Mary E. Cassell, editor of the Journal. The officers and members of Alexandria division No. 297, of the Auxiliary, of this city, are Mrs. Thos. Bond, Mrs. W. F. Barnes, Mrs. H. Dickhout, Mrs. James Oliver, Mrs. J. H. Collins, Mrs. H. Johnson, Mrs. M. B. Reid, Mrs. J. E. Johnson, Mrs. Wm. Pitt, Mrs. Jas. McCulloch, Mrs. T. J. Wright, Mrs. David Craig, Mrs. S. J. McKown, Mrs. Wm. Myers, Mrs. H. Caldwell.

The meetings are to be held next week, the 27th, 28th and 29th, in the Bennett's Theatre, and the Royal Hotel will be the convention headquarters. The three days' programme is as follows: Tuesday, July 27—Morning, at 9 o'clock, and afternoon, at 2 o'clock, secret sessions at Bennett's Theatre.

Wednesday, July 28—Excursion to Niagara Falls via Grand Trunk and T. & N. & B. R. Trains leave Stuart Street, G. T. R. Station, at 8.30 a. m. and T. & B. R. Hunter Street Station, at 8.30 a. m. Returning train on both p.m. ways to leave Niagara Falls at 4.30 p. m.

Evening—A promenade concert at Dundurn Park.

Morning—Visit places of interest in and around the city, and a quick hitch-up will be given at the Central Fire Station, Hughson Street, by the Hamilton Fire Brigade at 9 o'clock.

Afternoon—Through the courtesy of Stanley Mills & Co., a street car trip will be given around the city, starting promptly at 2 o'clock from Gore Park, returning to the Maple Leaf Park, where a tug-of-war between American and Canadian Engineers will take place. Light refreshments will be served.

Evening—Moonlight excursion, leaving by the steamers Modjeska and Macassa, at 8.15 p. m., from foot of James Street.

They have established 459 sub-divisions, with a total membership of over 13,000. The Executive of the B. of L. E. consists of some of the most brainy men of the continent, gathered from all sections and all railroads, but operating from the headquarters in Cleveland. W. S. Stone is Grand Chief Engineer; W. B. Prenter, a Canadian, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Shay, Secretary and Treasurer of Insurance; C. H. Solmons, Editor and Manager of the Journal; E. W. Hurley, H. W. McKee, A. E. Wills, F. A. Burgess, E. Corrigan and Ash. Kennedy, also a Canadian.

Local arrangements for the convention are in the hands of a general committee of which Mr. James Oliver is chairman, W. F. Barnes, secretary, and A. O. Griffith, treasurer. The general committee is divided into two sub-committees, as follows:

Committee of Arrangements—W. Pitt, chairman, James Oliver, J. W. Taft, W. T. Leonard, H. MacConnell, D. Edwards, A. W. Fitzsimmons, W. F. Barnes (corresponding secretary), A. O. Griffith (treasurer), H. Johnston, D. Clark, T. J. Tracey and J. Beatty.

Reception Committee—Jas. McCulloch, chairman, W. J. McKeown, J. C. Beatty, W. Myers, J. Tworney, R. Mack, H. W. McKee, W. J. Suterby, N. Sutherland and W. Dearness.

Mrs. W. A. Burdock is Grand President of the Auxiliary; Mrs. S. Clair, Grand Secretary; Mrs. J. M. Mains, Grand Treasurer.

St. Petersburg, July 23.—The irony of fate, writes the Vladivostok correspondent of the St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya, was never better illustrated than by certain facts that have just come to my knowledge. A committee has been formed recently in the Russian capital under the presidency of the Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna, with the object of keeping the soldiers' graves in the Far East in proper repair. Monuments have already been erected on certain battlefields, the Japanese having taken the laudable initiative at Port Arthur and on the Island of Okinawa.

But lately there has sprung up in Japan a great demand for carbonized bone, which it is understood serves as a basis for a newly invented explosive of tremendous power. Japanese agents are swarming all over Manchuria, and congregate on the spots where battles have raged most fiercely to procure the raw material. The Chinese, of course, dare not touch Japanese graves and carefully avoid them, but at Ben-hu station, on the Mukden-Shaho line, immense heaps of Russian soldiers' bones, mixed with horse skeletons, can be seen.

The dealers, it is added, leave the skulls alone, but pay on the average a yen, or half a dollar, per 100 tain (140 pounds) of mixed bones. A horrible thought, the correspondent observes, that the bones of the conquered may be made to serve as a means of destroying their brothers' and sons! A reader of the paper says this is not the first instance of soldiers' remains being thus desecrated. He recalls that within four years of the Battle of Plevna, which was fought in 1877 between the Russians and the Turks, 6,000 hundred-weight of soldiers' bones were dug up on the battlefield and shipped to serve as artificial manure.

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DON'T NEED LAW

Going to Europe to "Get" Slayer of Brother-in-Law.

Alabama Man Going to Take the Law Into His Own Hands.

New York, July 23.—"I am after the murderer of my brother-in-law," said G. H. Janney, a broker, of Montgomery, Ala., as he stood on the deck of the Campanio just before she sailed to-day. "I have located him in Europe and I'm going to get him. I don't need the aid of the law in this case."

Mr. Janney was nervous, but seemed determined. He had come from Danville, Va., as soon as he had received a tip on the hiding place of his victim.

He said that a year ago his brother-in-law, P. H. Spencer, had made preparations to go away for the summer, with his family from his home in Danville. Janney was to take care of the home in the absence of the family. But in some way he got a premonition that restrained him, and he did not go to Danville. That made it necessary for Spencer himself to remain at home. He sent the family off, and remained alone in the house. One night, as he was half awake, his arm brushed against something on the bed. He thought it was a cat, but in a second realized that it was the cold sleeve of a man.

He grabbed the man's wrist, but the intruder reached under Spencer's pillow and getting out his gun shot Spencer. In the morning it was found that a few articles of little value had been taken, but that others of great value were not touched.

"That was to give the appearance of a burglary," said Mr. Janney. "The man who killed Spencer wanted to make the public believe that Spencer was the victim of a thief. My brother-in-law lived long enough to tell his story, and the theory of a burglary was accepted. "I discovered later that it was not a burglar, but a business enemy of Spencer, who killed him. The man learned that I suspected him, and disappeared. He had not been heard from for a long time till I got the tip. Now I am going to Europe to get him."

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The dealers, it is added, leave the skulls alone, but pay on the average a yen, or half a dollar, per 100 tain (140 pounds) of mixed bones. A horrible thought, the correspondent observes, that the bones of the conquered may be made to serve as a means of destroying their brothers' and sons! A reader of the paper says this is not the first instance of soldiers' remains being thus desecrated. He recalls that within four years of the Battle of Plevna, which was fought in 1877 between the Russians and the Turks, 6,000 hundred-weight of soldiers' bones were dug up on the battlefield and shipped to serve as artificial manure.

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