Provincial News

JACKSONVILLE, N. B., April 29.—The Rev. Jos. A. Cahill will (D. V.) take the service in the Methodist Church, Waterville, on Sunday afternoon. The Rev. T. A. Corbett of Woodstock has himself consented to preach in Jacksonville at 3 p. m., and there will be a service in the Methodist Church, Jacksonville, at 7 p. m., in the interest of the Lord's Day Observance, in which the Revs. J. A. Cahill and J. C. Berrie will take part. A silver collection for the Lord's Day Alliance will be taken. All are invited.

Lewis True has taken a number of men to Sugar Brook to get out granite for the Armory in Woodstock, upon which work has already begun.

MONCTON, May 2.—The ladies of the Baptist Missionary Aid Society met at the residence of Mrs. J. J. Wallace last evening and presented Mrs. David Hutchinson, their retiring president, with a handsome silver tea service, hot water kettle with spirit lamp attachment, cut glass water bottle and silver pudding dish. Mrs. Wallace made the presentation on behalf of the society and Mrs. Hutchinson replied in feeling terms.

MONCTON, May 2.—W. C. Snow, of Masters & Snow, received intelligence today of the death in the hospital at Denver, Colorado, of his daughter, Miss Wilhelmina. Deceased was a graduate of Newton Hospital, but went west two years ago for the benefit of her health. Reports had been very encouraging, but yesterday word was received that she had an attack of paralysis of the throat and was obliged to undergo an operation for tracheotonomy. It is supposed death resulted from the effects of the operation. Deceased was 23 years of age, and besides a father and mother, leaves three sisters and two brothers.

SACKVILLE, May 2.—Mrs. C. H. Read and children of Port Elgin, left on Saturday for a month's visit in Boston and other cities. One of the special attractions for Mrs. Read in Boston will be the graduating exercises of the students at the Boston School of Pharmacy; her bother, Lamert Oulton, being the valedictorian of the class. Mr. Oulton has completed a three years' course in two years and acquitted himself creditably.

Mrs. Wilbur Turner returned on Saturday to her home at Port Elgin after an extended visit at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles George. Miss Margaret George accompanied Mrs. Turner on her return to Port Elgin.

Charles Wheaton of Moncton, is seriously ill at the home of his father, Daniel Wheaton.

Rev. Dr. Andrews addressed the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday afternoon.

H. Earle Read of the G. T. P. survey, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Read.

Mrs. Southwick, wife of Dean Southwick of the Emerson School of Oratory, Boston, is expected in Sackville on the 27th inst.

Rev. Dr. Trotter, president of Acadia College, Wolfville, will occupy the pulpit of Bethel Baptist church on Sunday next.

Rev. E. L. Steeves is at present engaged in a series of services at Midgic with very encouraging results. Ninteen persons have received the ordinance of baptism since the good work commenced.

Rev. Mr. Flemington of Point de Bute, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church on Sunday very acceptably.

Read's stone quarry, Wood Point, have commenced operations with good prospects for a successful season.

Prof. Watson of the university staff, has purchased a residence on York street from the university authorities.

BLISSVILLE, Sun. Co., N. B., May 1.—A concert was held in the hall on Friday evening. The programme, which was lengthy, consisted of dialogues, recitations, readings, tableaux, and several musical selections. During an intermission refreshments were served. The concert was much enjoyed by the large audience present. The proceeds realized to over $27, which goes to aid the F. B. parsonage fund.

Mrs. M. D. Harris leaves today for Nova Scotia, where she will visit her relatives.

MILLTOWN, N. B., April 2.—An alarm of fire on Saturday afternoon brought the fire brigades from both sides of the river to the Union, but the flames quickly yielded to the work of the combined companies.

Miss Duplisea of Princeton, Me., sang at the morning and evening services in the Congregational church last Sunday. The solos were rendered with exquisite taste, and to the pleasure of the congregation.

About fifty members of the I. O. O. F. attended divine service at the Methodist church Sunday last, and listened to an appropriate sermon preached by the pastor, Rev. G. W. Fisher.

Miss Bertha Deware, teacher of the primary department, through ill-health, had again last week to close her school.

Frank Graham, for about a year sexton of the Congregational buildings, closed his services with last week's duties.

The cobweb social in the Congregational vestry last Tuesday evening was a success in the way the young lady promoters wished.

Regular rehearsals are going on for the public school concert to be given this month.

HOPEWELL HILL, May 2.—The annual roll call of the Harvey Baptist church was held yesterday afternoon, a very large congregation being present. The Rev. A. F. Brown, the pastor, and Rev. Thos. Hicks of the Methodist church, were present, and one of the signs of the times was the communing together at the close of the service, of the Baptist and Methodist congregations of the village. It may at times appear to be but slowly, yet the world does move.

James Stevens, a prosperous, but now retired farmer of Memel, and one of the best known and most highly respected residents of that locality, was in the village today, having walked the distance of four miles from his home without fatigue, although he is now within one year of the four score mark. With the aid of a stout walking stick plucked from his native Memel forests, he made the distance in one hour, and was fresh enough to have made the return trip. Mr. Stevens, who, owing to the disadvantages of his early life never received a day's schooling, by his own efforts acquired a fair education, and made a success of life, and is now enjoying the fruits of his labors. The old gentleman is a great reader, and informed the writer that he has been a subscriber of the Sun for 28 years.

The str. Beaver arrived yesterday morning from St. John with freight.

Capt. C. D. Robinson of St. John, is visiting relatives here.

Miss Cox of Truro, is the guest of Mrs. G. M. Russell.

DORCHESTER, N. B., May 2.—The April sitting of the circuit court opened here today at 2 o'clock, Chief Justice Tuck presiding.

The barristers of the county were represented in strong numbers. Fred L. DeForest and Aaron Lawson, barristers from Restigouche and Gloucester counties were also present in a official capacity. The following is the sheriff's calendar:

1—King v. Howard Briggs, charged with assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm; A. B. Copp, M. P. P., for crown; D. I. Welsh defending.

2—King v. James Penny, charged with larceny; A. B. Copp for crown; undefended.

3—King v. Joseph Pedro, charged with larceny; A. B. Copp for crown; undefended.

4—King v. George Cameron, charged with larceny; Copp for crown; James C. Sherren defending.

In the case of the King v. Howard Briggs the grand jury returned a "true bill" on the seven counts in the indictments. The prisoner at once pleaded guilty and was promptly sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. This is the case of assault with murderous intent on Chief of Police Tingley of Moncton. The grand jury returned a "true bill" in each of the three remaining cases on the docket. The case of the King v. James Penny, the prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months in the county jail. In the case of the King v. Joseph Pedro, the prisoner entered a plea of guilty and got three months in the county jail. These two cases were in connection with the breaking and entering the tool house on the I. C. R. section and stealing therefrom clothing, etc. In the final case on the docket, the King v. George Cameron, charged with larceny of twelve cents from two small boys, the prisoner admitted the guilt and got three months in the county jail. This finished the criminal docket. Some civil cases will be tried tomorrow.

GRAND FALLS, May 1.—C. Olmstead and bride have reutrned, and will in future reside here. Saturday night they were serenaded by the Grand Falls orchestra.

C. Palmer spent Saturday and Sunday at the Curless.

Miss Janie Clair will return to her home in Woodstock on Tuesday. She will be accompanied by her little niece, Jay Glenn, who has been ill for some time with whooping cough.

Sunday morning, while divine service was being conducted in the Denmark chruch, fire broke out and had made such headway before the flames were discovered that all efforts to save the building were in vain, and it was by the greatest exertion that the surrounding buildings were saved. The fire originated from a burning flue. Owing to the drought everything was in the best condition for a conflagration. The loss is felt very keenly by the congregation, as the cost of building the church was borne almost wholly by themselves, and it is only by rigid economy that a church and minister can be maintained.

CENTREVILLE, May 2.—Pheparation was made last year to replace the sidewalk. Lumber was placed on the ground.

The spring freshet has not been so light for 40 years.

A pleasant evening was pent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Burtt, when over fifty of their friends assembled to celebrate the 25th anniversary of their martied life. After spending a pleasant evening the company was invited and partook of a substantial repast. G. W. White asked the attention of the audience, and E. L. West was appointed chairman, who called on the Rev. Mr. Turner, J. W. Cheney, W. J. Webb, C. E. Vail, Dr. Peppers, H. Bradley, C. M. Sherwood and Rev. Mr. Freeman, who responded in short speeches, after which G. W. White, on behalf of the company, presented Mr. and Mrs. Burtt with fifty dollars' worth of silverware and then read an address, which was suitably responded to.

McADAM, May 2.—Postmaster Jas. Green has moved into his new residence on Main street.

Miss Jennie Stannix left on the 28th ult. for Boston, where she will enter the General Union Hospital to train for a nurse.

S. Brooks spent Sunday in St. Stephen, the guest of R. McAdam.

Mr. Ord, mechanical superintendent of C. P. R., left on the 1st for a brief trip to Montreal.

Mrs. Lehrle has gone to St. John on a visit to her son.

Miss Dorcus, teacher of the primary department in the McAdam school, spent Easter with her parents in Fredericton.

R. E. Estabrooks, principal of McAdam schooi, spent his holiday in Fredericton.

Miss Ethyle DeWitt, who has been on a visit to her uncle, J. W. Hoyt, has returned to her home, Harvey station.

A fire broke out about 4.30 p. m. on May 1st. An alarm was immediately rung in and the fire brigade hastened to the place. A large number of people also gathered, and in a short time the fire was extinguished, but not before the shop, owned by J. Lenihan, was completely destroyed.

HARCOURT, May 2.—The weather, which has been quite warm here for the past few days, took a change yesterday. Early in the evening a snowstorm set in, and this morning the ground is quite white with snow.

Miss Marion Wathen, editor of the Mother's Magazine, who has been absent from Harcourt for several weeks, returned home on Saturday.

At the last meeting of Harcourt Division, No. 438, S. of T., John Wry and Miss Gertrude Ferguson were initiated, and S. M. Dunn, W. G. Thurber and H. H. Stuart were appointed delegates to the semi-annual Grand Division that meets at Newcastle on May 17th and 18th.

Rev. G. L. Freebern, who has been rector here for almost ten years, tendered his resignation on Saturday night. It was accepted with regret. He and his family will be much missed.

David Johnson, late blacksmith here, has gone to Bangor, Maine.

Miss Drusilla Smallwood, crowned May Queen on the 1st, gave a party to her young friends last night. The Misses Ruth Freebern and Hilda Lamkey were crowned also by smaller girls, and gave receptions yesterday after-

Get the Doctor Quick!

When accidents happen in the home quickly get the bottle of Pond's Extract—*the old family doctor*. Always ready—always sure, at any time, day or night. A bottle on the medicine shelf is like having a doctor in the house. When pain racks the body it relieves and cures. Imitations are weak, watery, worthless; Pond's Extract is pure, powerful, priceless.

Sold only in sealed bottles under buff wrapper.

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Are You Protected From Spring Fever?

Thousands Are Ill—If Tired, Languid, Nervous or Run Down, Get Protection Before Too Late.

This is the "Danger Season."

The air is laden with disease germs, the water we drink is impure, dampness and keen winds tend to make people sick and miserable.

The blood is debilitated, nerves are weak, spirits are depressed, the body is weak and overworked.

This worn-out feeling, or Spring Fever is best cured by Ferrozone, which quickly restores the blood, nerves and vital forces to full strength.

Ferrozone is prepared in such a way that it strengthens every part of the body. Weak organs get new life. Vital energy is generated. Muscle and fat are added, healthy color is restored, proving that Ferrozone is an uplifting, nourishing tonic.

Used for years by the people of many nations, proved successful in every case of weakness and debility, Ferrozone is positively the greatest and best of all tonics. If taken now, your system will be so strengthened and fortified that no sickness can possibly develop.

WORK WAS AN EFFORT

Mr. Jno. Carter of 494 King Street, East, Toronto, was lifted from a bed of sickness by Ferrozone. He writes as follows:

"After a severe attack of Grippe my health was almost shattered. I suffered constantly from nervousness and dyspepsia. At night I would waken with terrible palpitation and heart pains. Work became a great effort. At ten in the morning I was so tired and weak I could hardly work another minute.

"Then came a bad attack of rheumatism which laid me up in bed. I could scarcely lift the weight of a pound, and to stoop or bend was impossible. My druggist recommended Ferrozone and he knew what he was talking about, for it rebuilt my strength, gave me abundant appetite, better blood and new nerve energy. The rheumatism has disappeared. I weigh more, feel refreshed and vigorous and am able to work ten hours a day. Ferrozone did it all."

REMEMBER THIS: Ferrozone is not a stimulant; it is a nutritive, wholesome tonic that is guaranteed to strengthen men, women and children. Price 50c. per box of fifty tablets. Six boxes for $2.50 at all dealers or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

COLE IN JAIL.

Edward Cole, who was arraigned in the municipal court last week on the charge of having murdered John Steeves, the Hillsboro, N. B., man whose body was found in a pasture at Falmouth a week ago Sunday, was on Saturday taken over to the jail, after having been in confinement in a lodging room at the police station continuously since late Tuesday evening. Only his attorneys have seen him since his incarceration and one of them stated Saturday evening that Cole was cool and composed, manifesting no alarm as a result of his sudden predicament. Mrs. Cole has left her home at 380 Cumberland avenue and gone to her grandmother who lives on Spruce street.

The satisfaction of having the washing done early in the day, and well done, belongs to every user of Sunlight Soap. 10 1

THE ISLAND OF THE LOST.

Russian Prisoners Sent There Never Return.

is Situated on the Eastern Coast of Siberia in the Sea of Okhotsk—Maxim Gorky There.

Seventeen cents a day is said to be the cost of Maxim Gorky, the Russian novelist, to the Russian government for food. Gorky was recently arrested and immured in a solitary cell by the government for his complicity in the outbreak of the people. He is luxuriously fed in comparison with the Russian political prisoners and criminals on the Island of Saghallen. The allowance for these is 7 1-2 cents for the same period.

Saghalien is an attenuated island lying off the eastern coast of Siberia, in the Sea of Okhotsk. Russia has used it as a penal colony since 1869. Among the people of Russia it is called the Isle of the Lost. It is well named by them. No person who is sent to this island ever returns. The government apparently desires to add to this impression of hopelessness by preventing as far as possible any description of the life lived there from reaching the people. It would have an atmosphere of gloom hang over the island. It would have exile to this forsaken spot mean the crossing of a yawning gulf into a world from which no word can return. There a false report is not worth the trouble of writing it. Passport or no passport, it makes no difference.

A few foreigners have been able to spend a short time on the island in recent years. It has usually been difficult to secure pictures of the life there.

Only those who are sentenced to penal servitude for life because of some great crime, personal or political, are sent to Saghalien. The prisons are not great stone dungeons, such as those to which the American is accustomed. They resemble barracks, or great wooden warehouses. The stockades around the portion devoted to the incarceration of the most violent criminals if constructed around an orchard would only add to the fun of stealing the apples for an American boy. Leaving the prison, however, is like jumping from the fryingpan into the fire, so the temptation to do so is not great. The main prison is divided into three parts. One is for the privileged convicts. The workships and cells for the best-behaved prisoners, who are permitted to go outside in the day to labor, occupy the middle part. The northern quadrangle is surrounded by a strong stockade, and overlooked by a watch tower. There are kept in irons the most desperate criminals, who wear irons weighing 14 pounds. All the prisoners are kept there through the first year of their incarceration.

As capital punishment is not a part of Russia's criminal code, many of the prisoners are murderers, who have been sent there to remain for life. All the servants of the officers are criminals.

CANADA BETTER THAN MONTE CARLO.

LONDON, May 1.—In an interview given the Chronicle, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy thought there was no need in men being out of work in this country, as there was plenty of work in Canada as soon as they were "broken in." He deplored the ignorance generally displayed in Great Britain regarding Canada and suggested that the people should visit Canada instead of Monte Carlo and such places. He saw no political danger in the emigrants from the states, whom he said Canada was pleased to get. They would become good British subjects in a very short time.

Canada's industrial development was most encouraging, the most marked progress being in the iron works at the Soo and Sydney. Incidentally he hoped that the two C. P. R. boats now being built would make the trip in quicker time than any vessels afloat.

I. O. G. T. ORGANIZATION.

CHIPMAN, N. B., May 1.—An I. O. G. T. lodge, with 24 charter members, was organized at the Range Friday night by R. H. Flewelling, assisted by the grand secretary. The following officers were installed: Miss Cynthia Barton, L.D.; Mrs. F. A. Branscombe, P.C.T.; H. M. Branscombe, C. T.; J. L. Barton, V. T.; M. Hawkes, Sec.; Mrs. H. Wannamaker, F.S.; Miss Elva Barton, Treas.; Willard Barton, M.; A. M. Branscombe, C.; X. P. Hawkes, G.; Andrew Barton, S.; Miss Cora Barton, D. M.; Miss Beatrice Hawkes, A. Sec.

The teachers' institute for Queens county, which was announced to meet at Hampstead, May 25 and 26, has been postponed indefinitely.

Rev. W. E. McIntyre, secretary of the N. B. Baptist home mission board, will be on the Chipman field for two weeks, beginning May 7th.

CANADA'S PROBLEM IS NOT MUNICIPAL

Declares W. B. Munro Before the National Municipal League.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The following address was delivered by William Bennett Munro on conditions in Canadian municipalities, before the National Municipal League, yesterday:

"The progress of urban concentration in Canada has not been sufficiently rapid to render the problem of municipal administration difficult of solution for a while. During the last three decades the proportion of the total population of the dominion contained within towns and cities of over 5,000 has increased from twelve to twenty-four per cent. This increase has been extremely uniform and steady. Furthermore, it has not been accompanied as in the United States, by any marked concentration of foreign immigrants in the larger centres; these have in the main distributed themselves over the agricultural regions of the Northwest. At the present time Canada's ten cities of over 25,000 contain only 16 per cent. of her total population, while in the five cities of over 50,000 are comprised only 10 per cent. The main political problem of the Canadian people is still that of national and provincial rather than of municipal government.

VARIED TYPES OF GOVERNMENT.

"Since the organization and control of local government is vested with the provincial and not with the federal authorities, there is, in the cities of the seven different provinces, no exact conformity to any type of city political organization. In framing their general charter laws and in formulating special charters for particular cities, the provincial authorities have been guided partly by English and partly by American experience. Variations in the structure of municipal organizations in the different provinces are attributable to this diversity of influence. In general, the maritime provinces have borrowed largely from England, while Ontario, Quebec and the western provinces have been disposed to incorporate into their municipal systems many features distinctively American."

After explaining the method of electing the mayor and city council, and the making of appointments to the city departments, Mr. Munro continued:

"On the whole this system of municipal administration has proven satisfactory, and that it has done so must be attributed in a considerable degree to the non-identification of municipal with provincial or national politics.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

"The movement toward municipalization of various public services has been making in Canada about the same rate of progress as in the United States. It has not been by any means as rapid or as successful as in England or in the other colonies, such as Australia. At the present time most of the Canadian cities own and operate their own water works; lighting facilities, but beyond this the movement has not progressed. The other civic services, such as transit and the like, are still almost entirely in the hands of private corporations operating under lengthy franchises. A fair degree of success has attended the experience of municipal ownership, but not such as to warrant any general application of the policy. On the other hand, the strict supervision and control which the provincial authorities have exercised over the granting of franchises has served more or less effectually to protect the cities against the private corporations."

JOHN LYNCH.

The sudden death of John Lynch came as a very painful surprise to his relatives in St. John, to whom he had been on a visit for the last week. His two nephews, J. H. and George Lynch, reside at 28 Castle street, and it was there that the deceased had been staying. He had complained of feeling unwell for some little time, and it is thought that heart trouble was the cause of death. He left Castle street Monday morning to catch the seven o'clock train, and one of his nephews saw him on board all right. As he left the house his last remarks were: "I feel certain this is the last time I shall ever come to town. I am feeling very unwell." He was strongly urged to stay on for a few days, but he said he wanted to get back to Annandale as quickly as possible. The next that was heard of him was a telegram received at four o'clock Monday afternoon from Cody, which read: "John Lynch died suddenly at ten o'clock."

Mr. Lynch was seventy-two years old, and was one of three brothers, two of whom survive him. He had been resident at Annandale, Queens Co., for a great many years, and was greatly respected. His nephew, J. H. Lynch, left by the seven train yesterday morning for Annandale.

N. S. GIRL ASSAULTED BY NEGRO.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 2.—A young girl was brutally assaulted on the highway near Tusket on Monday evening. She was unable to give a very accurate description of her assailant, but yesterday a young man who was in the vicinity at the time informed the police that the fellow's name was Langford, a deaf and dumb colored man. He is a man of powerful build, and as strong as an ox.

Officer Hatfield started from Yarmouth to secure the fellow, and succeeded in capturing him, but no sooner was he handcuffed than he broke the cuffs and made a murderous assault on Hatfield. After a desperate struggle, and with assistance, Langford was finally overpowered and placed in jail.

The prisoner has a bad record, having been at one time mixed up in a murder case in the United States.

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With it you can choose your equipment for field or indoor sports, for summer or winter, just as well as by calling at any store, and cheaper, as we make special prices for our catalogue goods and our trade is so large we can sell you almost as cheap as some dealers pay for their goods. Here are a few leading lines: BICYCLES, and sundries, BASEBALL, Lacrosse, Football, GOLF, Tennis, FISHING TACKLE, Guns, RIFLES, Revolvers, Ammunition, Traps, Targets, SKATES, Hockey Sticks, SNOWSHOES, Toboggans, Punching Bags, BOXING GLOVES, Camping Equipment, FIELD GLASSES, WATCHES.

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GUARDIANS OF THE RUSSIAN CZAR.

An Army of Detectives on the Watch.

They are not in uniform, and they are perfect masters of the art of disguising themselves. Before they are drafted into the secret force they must have passed a searching test. They must be educated. Usually they speak two or three languages in addition to their own. They must be able to assume the dress, manners and language of the highest society, as well as the patois of the gutter. It is preferred that they have no family ties, and each of them is ignorant of the personality of his colleagues.

At the present moment they are swarming all over St. Petersburg, and in Tsarsgoe-Selo and its neighborhood more than three hundred of them are stationed. At the railway station in St. Petersburg, whence the trains leave for Tsarkoe-Selo they are to be found but you never know where. Two or three of them may be disguised as railway porters. One of them is in the booking office scanning every purchaser of a ticket. Or perhaps one may be elegantly clad in costly furs pretending he is going on a journey. The man in furs does not know the railway porters; the railway porters are ignorant that the man in the booking office is one of themselves.

Nor are they all men. Some of the most daring of the revolutionaries in Russian history have been women, fearless, devoted, passionless. The Russian government is wise as a serpent and sets a woman to watch a woman.

THE MILITARY GUARDS.

Finally, and most important of all, there are the military guards. The precautions which have been taken since January 22 seem almost incredible. There are several regiments which have been ransacked for suitable men for this service—the Preobrajensky and Pavlovski Guards, the Don Cossacks, the Kuban or Terek Cossacks, and some Mohammedan contingents from Kazan and the Caucasian provinces. Blind, undeviating fidelity, stern religious conviction and loyalty either to the Orthodox church, of which the czar is the earthly head, or to the Koran and Mohammed; absolute fearlessness in the face of danger, supreme physical strength, presence of mind; intense, doglike affection for the person of the czar and a fanatical hatred of his enemies, are the qualities for which they have been selected.

In the palace at Tsarskoe-Selo, in the park, and along the roads leading to the park are nearly eight hundred of these men on duty—three hundred for day duty and five hundred for the night watch. Their officers are picked for the same qualities, and are men of the highest personal honor as well. Before a soldier is finally sent to join this picked body of men he must communicate and confess his sins and pass some time in the church in prayer, and every day before going on duty he must visit the church for prayer.

Night and day these great men tread noiselessly along the carpeted corridors of the palace with naked sword in hand. Night and day their comrades prowl through the snows outside in the park, on horseback or on foot, peering under every bush, behind every hedge. There is no relaxing of tension. They listen for every sound and remember it. Nicholas is in his palace and around him the those myriad waters, stern, unbendig, unscrupulous, unpitying.

"I do not think," said a highly placed Russian official to a St. Petersburg correspondent of an American paper a few days ago, "that there is a more nervous man in Europe than our emperor. And no wonder. The measures taken to shield him from danger would shake nerves of iron, and his nerves are constitutionally weak. He is perpetually being reminded every hour of the day, that he is in imminent danger of sudden death. There was a time, shortly after Minister Plehve's assassination, when he trembled at a shadow, and I believe he is worse now."

To safeguard the czar there is a regiment of officials and an army of understrappers scattered over three different departments of state—the Ministry of the Interior, the Secret Police and the Imperial Chancery of the Ministry of War. Each of these sections is presided over by a responsible chief.

The Minister of the Interior is head of the ordinary police—nominally also of the Secret Police, but only nominally. When the czar is in St. Petersburg, or in one of the palaces in the vicinity of the capital — The Pavolsk, Tsarskoe-Selo or Peterhof—the minister deputes picked men for service in the neighborhood of the palace. These men are armed with revolvers. They are, to note every one they see, to suspect every one, and to report everything out of the common.

They are relieved every hour, and not one of them knows beforehand where he will be posted. The most remarkable part of their instructions is that they are to have their eye on one another. Each of these policemen is a spy on the actions of his fellows.

In St. Petersburg this picked body of police numbers five hundred men, and before they are set aside for this special service the minutest inquiries have been made into their antecedents and the most private affairs, not only of themselves, but of all their relatives and friends. Their wages are double those of the ordinary policeman, and for valuable information which they give they are rewarded with liberal presents and the promise of excellent posts — merely sinecures — when their time of service has expired.

More important still are the services rendered by the Secret Police. "Ubique"—everywhere — is their motto. Practically the entire work of the secret Russian police, the dreaded third section, is safeguarding the czar. In their underground burrowings in Russia or abroad their object is to trace out the trail of those with designs on the czar. Their power is fearful. Their knowledge is fearful. Their work is terrible.

PRESIDENT ALEXANDER DENIES HYDE'S ALLEGATIONS.

NEW YORK, May 2.—James W. Alexander, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, in affidavits filed with Supreme Court Justice Maddox today, in reply to the petition of James H. Hyde for permission to intervene in what are known as the Lord suits, denies allegations made by Mr. Hyde. Mr. Alexander says that the Hyde statements "are wholly immaterial, and that the only force or effect thereof is to drag into this litigation a real or imaginary controversy between myself, as an officer of the society, and Mr. Hyde, as an officer of the society."

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