

VICTORIA GETS SON AND HEIR.

All Spain Rejoicing Over the Queen's Accouchement.

Madrid, May 10.—Queen Victoria gave birth to-day to a son, who becomes heir to the throne of Spain. The birth of the royal babe has been awaited with eager interest throughout Spain. This was intensified early this morning when the first word came from the palace that the accouchement of the Queen was imminent. The news spread like wild-fire, and crowds entered the great plaza fronting the royal palace. The happy event had taken the capital somewhat by surprise, for only yesterday evening the Queen had taken her customary drive, and the court physicians had intimated that another two weeks would pass before confinement.

It was learned from the palace that the Queen had been taken with the first pains of childbirth during the night. Messengers were hastily despatched to the Prime Minister and other chief court dignitaries, as the advent of an heir to the throne of Spain is an event of deepest political significance. Through the early morning ministers and high functionaries arrived at the court of the palace.

At 8 o'clock this morning the King cancelled the meeting of the Council of Ministers which was to have considered current state affairs. By 10 o'clock the high functionaries of the state and capital, with many ambassadors and ministers in their court costumes, had reached the palace. At noon the assemblage of the nobility and power of Spain was grouped in the royal apartments set aside for official ceremonies, awaiting with feelings of profound emotion the announcement of the birth of the heir. The birth of the babe occurred at 12:45 p. m. The announcement was immediately conveyed to the waiting officials and crowds outside the palace, who received the glad tidings with mingled feelings of enthusiasm and emotion. That the queen had been blessed with a son—a male heir to the throne—was no less welcome than the happy event itself.

The son born to-day to King Alfonso and Queen Victoria will, according to a decree of the Spanish Government, bear the title of Prince of the Asturias, in professional imitation of the title of Prince of Wales, given to the eldest sons of English kings.

The principality of the Asturias was formerly the mountain refuge of the aboriginal inhabitants of Spain who remained there unconquered alike by Roman and Moor. In many respects the Asturias is regarded as the cradle of the Spanish monarchy, hence the pride taken in the title of prince of the Asturias, King Edward Pleasid.

London, May 10.—The birth of an heir to the Spanish throne was received with unfeigned satisfaction by King Edward and all the Royal family here, who received the first news through a newspaper agency. The general public, with whom "Princess Eux" is the name by which the Queen Victoria was known previous to her conversion to Catholicism, was always a prime favorite, was equally pleased. The Spanish embassy was besieged with callers soon after the announcement of the birth of the Royal child.

Madrid, May 10.—The boy will be named Alfonso.

MISSION CONVENTION.

PRESBYTERIAN WOMEN ELECT OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR.

Decide Against the Proposed Amalgamation of the Foreign and Home Mission Societies—The Next Meeting Will Be in Toronto.

Brantford despatches: Favored throughout with fine weather, marked by an impressive earnestness and whole-hearted belief in the efficacy of the work which it seeks to promote, and conducted with conspicuous ability, the convention of the Presbyterian Women's Foreign Missionary Society was brought to a close this afternoon.

The day's proceedings opened with a devotional meeting, presided over by Mrs. W. J. Mallagh. The report of the committees of the Home and Foreign Mission Societies on the question of the amalgamation of the two organizations was read by the Secretary. It stated that the committees had decided that union would be impracticable. Certain lines of co-operation with the view of reducing the burden of missionary work in small congregations were recommended. The report was approved, and it was agreed to present it to the General Assembly.

A stirring call to greater missionary effort was made by Mrs. McKay, Winnipeg.

The Secretary intimated that the board had considered the question of reducing the number of meetings in connection with the Women's Home and Foreign Presbyterian Societies, and they had decided that semi-annual meetings were unnecessary. The board also recommended that where it was considered advisable the Executives of both organizations might arrange to hold their annual meetings consecutively at the same place, each taking precedence alternately. These recommendations were approved. Another recommendation of the board having reference to methods of carrying on the work of the

Home and Foreign Presbyterian Societies was to the effect that in large congregations the two organizations should remain distinct, but that in rural districts and small congregations a co-operative policy might be adopted. Where, however, only one women's meeting was possible for both home and foreign work the board suggested that the two divisions of the work be kept distinct and taken up alternately or consecutively at the same meeting, and that there should be separate books for minutes, separate Treasurers and separate reports for each branch at the close of the year to its own society. This recommendation was also adopted.

Officers Elected. Officers were elected as follows:—President, Mrs. Shortreed; acting President, Mrs. Jeffrey; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. McLaren, Mrs. Telfer, Mrs. Jeffrey and Mrs. Hamilton; Recording Secretary, Miss Clark; Home Secretary, Miss Reid; Foreign Secretary, Mrs. Bell; Secretary of Indian and Chinese Missions in the Northwest and British Columbia, Miss Craig; Secretary of International Conferences, Miss Thornton; Secretary-Treasurer of "Tidings," General Literature, and Life Membership, Miss Parsons; Treasurer, Miss George; editor of "Tidings," Mrs. McGillivray; Secretary-Treasurer of Ewart Training Home, Mrs. Robinson.

The following were elected a nominating committee: Mrs. McMurrich, Toronto; convener, Mrs. McLaren, Toronto; Mrs. Robinson, Toronto; Mrs. Craigie, Toronto; Mrs. Grant, Orillia; Mrs. Steele, Dundas; Mrs. Maclean, Guelph; and Mrs. Rodger, Peterboro'. In addition to officers Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Gandier, Mrs. Hanna and Miss Bethune, all of Toronto, were appointed to the Executive.

The possibilities for Indian women was the subject of an address by Mrs. Taylor, India. Dealing with the social needs of Indian women, she indicated the steps that had been taken in the direction of reform. There was a growing sentiment against prohibition of widows' remarriage, women's clubs were being formed and the zenana veil was being torn aside. For a long time the education of Indian women had been regarded as an impossibility, but to-day there were half a million native girls attending schools, while it was computed that over a million Indian women could read and write.

Some Substantial Legacies.

In inviting suggestions for disposal of the society's money Mrs. Shortreed intimated that there had been an unusual number of bequests this year, these amounting to \$4,245. The donors were Miss Dowdley, Brockville, \$3,113; Mrs. Elizabeth Muir Georgetown, Que., \$91; Mrs. Margaret Blair, \$500; Mrs. Margaret Lindsay, Lechworth, \$25; Mrs. Alexander, Ottawa, suggested that the legacies should be held in reserve until they had a sufficient sum of money to establish a Missionaries' Home of Rest. It was decided to dispose of the money to the discretion of the board. The board were also authorized to pay a sum for the maintenance of the Ewart Training Home and a sum to the Foreign Mission Board.

HAD CLOVEN FOOT.

MARRIAGE OF YOUNG FRENCH NOBLEMAN BROKEN OFF.

Youth's Mother Feared He Was Marrying the Devil in Disguise—The Young Lady a Daughter of a Wealthy Jewish Lawyer.

Paris, May 13.—At Lamazire, a small town in the south of France, a young nobleman, a scion of a strict Catholic family of ancient descent but small means, was engaged to be married to the daughter of a well-to-do local lawyer, a Jew. The marriage was to take place yesterday, but a few days ago a rumor reached the ears of the young nobleman's mother to the effect that her future daughter-in-law was afflicted with an infirmity, to wit, a cloven foot.

The pious woman, who had only consented to her son's engagement on account of his marrying into a moneyed family, suggested to him that his fiancée might be the devil in disguise if it were true that she had a cloven foot. The young man paid a visit to his fiancée's parents, and said he was bound, as a dutiful son, to honor his mother's wishes. He therefore asked to be allowed to see his fiancée's bare feet. The girl's parents refused the young man's request, and summarily dismissed him, with the result that the engagement was broken off.

A SAD DEATH.

YOUNG OTTAWA LADY FOUND DEAD WITH WOUND IN HEAD.

The Revolver Was by Her Side and the Bullet Had Been Discharged Into Her Mouth—Temporary Insanity the Cause.

Ottawa despatch: Miss Aileen Clemow, one of the best known young ladies of the city, was found dead in bed at noon to-day with a revolver by her side and a bullet wound in her mouth. The tragedy occurred at the home of her mother, Mrs. Francis Clemow, Slater street. Temporary insanity is given as the cause of her death by Dr. Kennedy, who was in attendance on her. Miss Clemow had been in ill health for the last two years, and had been quite ill for the past week. Her relatives believe she had been out of her mind for some time. It was the intention to send her to a sanitarium at St. Catharines to-morrow. She was in her twenty-seventh year. Coroner Bapstie was summoned, and decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Miss Clemow was a granddaughter of the late Senator Clemow, and the news of her death by suicide has caused a great sensation among society people in Ottawa.

Miss Clemow attempted suicide a week ago by poison, but at that time prompt medical intervention saved her life. On that occasion she left a note stating that she had determined to end her life. To-day she left no note for mother and sisters.

THREATENED RISING IN PUNJAB, INDIA.

Lahore in a Ferment—Natives Crowding Into it—Seditious Leader Arrested.

Troops Being Hurried Forward and Defences of the City Strengthened.



LORD MINTO.

London, May 13.—To-day is the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, which began at Meerut on May 10, 1857. The coincidence is somewhat alarming. The news from India, which dominates this morning's newspapers with its sinister jubilee, increases the anxieties which the present happenings in the Indian Empire awaken here. That Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who Chief Secretary Morley the other day described in the House of Commons as one of the ablest and most experienced administrators in India, should have summoned big military reinforcements to Lahore and postponed his own departure from that city, is regarded as adding to the gravity of the situation. The India Office has issued nothing on the situation, although it is understood it is in constant communication with the Viceroy. Pending some official declaration the newspapers comment sparingly, but print their own and the news agencies' news conspicuously. Such comments as printed call for firm action by the Government.

Also in Eastern Bengal. Although for the moment the Punjab seems to be the chief centre of the trouble, it is noteworthy that there is increasing unrest among the natives of Eastern Bengal. This seems to centre in the Mymen Singh district of the latter province, which is a thousand miles distant from Lahore. Here, according to a newspaper despatch, the local Government realizes fully the extreme peril of the situation, and is prepared for military operations on a large scale. Nevertheless, its failure to check the seditious movement promptly has, it is added, resulted in a state of revolt. Thousands of Dacoits, consisting of both Hindus and Mohammedans, are roaming in the Mymen Singh district, plundering and burning villages, and ill-treating loyal natives, many of whom have been murdered.

Many Agitators Arrested. Thirty-seven agitators have been arrested by the military police, who are trying to stamp out the movement. The despatch further says that seditious literature has been spread broadcast throughout Eastern Bengal, and that the rioting at Rampal Pindi has been distorted into a triumph of the natives against the British.

Loyal natives of the better class are writing to the newspapers and authorities, urging the necessity for prompt repressive measures. They declare that the anti-European movement has gained immense strength in Bengal since the resignation of the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Bampfylde Fuller, who was forced to relinquish his post because he tried to suppress the present agitation in the native schools.

The participation of Mohammedans in the Mymen Singh outrages shows clearly that the movement is directed against British rule instead of being a fight between Hindus and Moslems, as was at first supposed.

Lahore in a Ferment. Lahore, British India, May 13.—Everything seems to point to the imminence of a native outbreak here, and the political unrest is hourly assuming a grave appearance. Bands of stalwart ruffians are taking all the steps possible to suppress it by force of arms. rustics armed with bludgeons, who have been enlisted by the leaders of the sedition, are crowding into the native city, and troops of all arms and bodies of police, mounted and dismounted, are being drafted into the city of Lahore from all parts of the Province. The fortifications of Lahore have been subjected to a special inspection, and the artillerymen have been reinforced.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Denzil Ibbetson, is taking active measures to circumvent any possible outbreak. He has issued a proclamation prohibiting meetings of every kind and solemnly warning the public not to attend any assemblages under pain of severe punishment. In addition the Lieutenant-Governor has struck at the root of the revolutionary movement by causing the arrest this afternoon of a prominent lawyer, Lalpatral, who presided in the chief court of the Punjab, and who was a leader, financier and organizer of most of the seditious demonstrations and revolutionary riots in the Punjab. Immediately after being taken into custody Lalpatral was deported to another Province. His arrest caused a profound sensation among the Hindus, who hitherto had believed that the authorities would not dare to take such drastic action. Another revolutionary leader, for whose arrest a warrant had been issued, received an intimation of the action taken by the authorities, escaped from Lahore and is now hiding.

How the Storm Arose. The origin of the unrest is to be found in the agitation for self-government conducted by The Punjab, a native journal. Some time ago the proprietor and editor of The Punjab were sentenced to two years and six months respectively for inventing statements to show that in murder cases the British Government refused justice to natives as against Europeans. On an appeal to the Revising Court the two years' sentence was reduced to six months. When the prisoners were being taken to jail the military escort was pelted by a mob, and isolated Europeans were assaulted on the Mall. The serious feature of the whole affair is that the Punjab is full of first-rate fighting men. The Sikhs are the most warlike race in India, and while they have not in great numbers taken part in the rioting, they have not ranged themselves on the side of the Government or spoken out against the lawless acts of the Hindus of other races.

Conditions in Lahore. Should an organized rising take place its first objective would be the capture of the great Lahore Prison and the freeing of its two thousand prisoners. The city is one of the most historic spots in all Hindustan. It has a population of close upon 150,000, the Mohammedans being a very considerable element. It being a walled city before the annexation of the Punjab in 1849, but shortly afterwards the ditch was filled in and the walls cut down very materially for sanitary reasons. The fort, formerly the stronghold of Ranjite Singh is still held by a small garrison, but the bulk of the troops are stationed at the Mian Mir cantonment, some five miles southeast of Lahore.

The capital of the Punjab is 1,277 miles from Calcutta and 1,250 miles from Bombay. It has excellent railway connections, and troops can be rushed to the city from both the east and west coasts of India.

DEAF MUTE KILLED. Albert Blanche Struck by Street Car at Montreal.

Montreal, May 13.—Albert Blanche, a deaf and dumb postoffice employee, met a shocking death at the corner of St. Denis and Beaubien streets to-day by being run over by a Back River car. Blanche was walking and talking with his fingers with a deaf companion and trucks and his body was badly mangled. He was struck by the fender and thrown in front of the trucks. The top of his head was ground off by the front apparently did not see the car. Blanche An inquest will be held.

BALLOTS CHLOROFORMED.

Charges of Switching at New York Life Elections.

New York, May 13.—C. F. Carrington, a former employee of the International Policyholders' Committee, testified on the witness stand in the Police Court to-day that George R. Scrumham, manager for the committee, instructed him and other employees to alter defective ballots sent to them in connection with the election of directors of the New York Life Insurance Company. He declared also that Scrumham had not forwarded to the New York Life tellers so-called "administration" ballots which fell into the hands of the Policyholders' Committee.

"Scrumham told me that when any of the administration ballots fell into my hands there was no need of sending for the committee, instructed him and I might send them upstairs to him, as he had some chloroform for them." When there was plenty of time the defective ballots and envelopes were returned to the policyholder, with a request that he make the correction. But when only two or three days remained, he declared, the corrections were made by the office staff.

FOUND NO JURY.

NONE SELECTED YET TO TRY HAYWOOD.

Special Verdict of One Hundred Men Summoned for Monday—Socialist Newspapers Carrying on Campaign of Education Among Prospective Jurymen.

Boise, Idaho, May 13.—The examination of talesmen for the selection of a jury to try William D. Haywood, Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, for the murder of Governor Frank Steunenberg, began promptly on the opening of the District Court here this morning, and almost immediately there was disclosed an effort on the part of some of the specialist sympathizers of the defendant to reach men in the county who might be summoned to serve as jurors. It was through a campaign of education by means of Socialist and Labor newspapers that the attempt was made. The second talesman examined told of having received numerous copies of The Appeal to Reason, the Radical Socialist organ, edited by Eugene V. Debs in Chicago, and of tabling a few days ago and edited in part by some of the attorneys for the defence. The papers had been sent to him through the mails and also thrown into his yard by men who packed them about the county on horseback and distributed them gratis.

The talesman swore that they had been coming to him after he was summoned for jury duty at this term of court, and that he had not subscribed for any of them. He said he had read them for a while until he got tired of them, and since then had paid no attention to them. The day closed with the adjournment until Monday afternoon to give time to summon a special venire of a hundred men, the panel having been exhausted.

The lack of excitement in Boise over the trial was clearly manifested by the attendance at court this morning. Except for his counsel, the only friends of Haywood who were present were his wife and two daughters.

HAD HEADACHE.

LOVED HUSBAND AND CHILDREN, BUT COULD NOT BEAR THE PAIN.

Chicago despatch: Love for husband and children was conquered by pain when Mrs. Grace Wilson, of Blue Island, ended her life by drinking carbolic acid. Severe headaches were more than the woman could bear, and she killed herself after leaving this pathetic letter of farewell:

"Dear Husband: I love my children and you know I love you. I have been suffering from severe headaches for several days, and I cannot stand the pain any longer. I love my home and I hate to leave you and the children, but there is only one thing for me to do."

The letter was left on the parlor floor. Mrs. Wilson was found unconscious on the floor by her husband when he returned from work.

Mrs. Wilson was dead when a physician arrived. Mrs. Wilson was alone in the house when she swallowed the poison. Her children, a boy and a girl, were playing in the yard at the rear with a number of companions.

LEAPED TO DEATH.

Prisoner Landed Head First on Rocks Forty Feet Below.

Ashcroft, B. C., May 13.—Paul Manarino, a prisoner from Nelson, on his way to the penitentiary, in charge of Constable Webster, jumped through the car window on train No. 97. The train was running forty miles an hour when Manarino made his fatal leap, and landed head first on the rocks thirty or forty feet below, where he was picked up insensible as soon as the train was brought to a standstill, and died a few minutes later.

The body was left at Ashcroft, where an inquest will be held. Constable Webster continued his journey to New Westminster in charge of the other prisoners.

SAID TO BE A BURGLAR.

Insurance Company Employee Arrested at Winnipeg on Serious Charge.

Winnipeg, May 13.—F. Stephens, an employee of the Sun Life Insurance Company, was arrested to-night charged with being the principal of a gang of burglars who have been operating here. The police have been on the trail for several days. He is a young Englishman, whose right name is believed to be Hawkins.

WAS STUNG TO DEATH BY ANTS.

Horrible Atrocities Committed by Guatemalan Soldiers.

Whole Family of Ten Foully Massacred.

New Orleans, La., May 13.—Despatches from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, yesterday say: "Americans arriving here report that the Guatemalan Government is committing unspeakable outrages. Even women and children are not being spared. A family of ten was massacred by soldiers near Guatemala City by order of the government, when Jose Olvera, a wealthy planter, incurred the enmity of the government on account of his political activity. When the soldiers went to arrest him he showed fight and they shot him to death. Every member of his family was then slain. Senor Crescen, one of Cabrera's political opponents, near Livingston, was tied to a stake in the middle of a hill of poisonous ants. His clothing was stripped from his body and the soldiers danced around his writhing form as the insects stung him to death. The refugees report that two Americans, L. L. Allen, of Little Rock, Ark., and Marshal Stammers, of Cincinnati, C., are in jail in Guatemala City, charged with alleged complicity in a conspiracy to assassinate President Cabrera."

MIRACULOUS PIG.

BELIEVED TO HAVE SACRED IMAGE ON ITS BACK.

Italians Prefer Porker to Priest—Superstitious Villagers Have Housed the Animal Sumptuously and Fed It on Choice Morsels.

Rome, May 13.—A fanatical hag in the village of San Giovanni, Province of Foggia, recently declared that she had had a vision, in which she saw a pig, on the back of which was an image of the Sacred Heart. Her statement was believed by the superstitious villagers, who sought until they found a porker which seemed to fill the bill.

It proved a fine thing for the pig, which is now not only reputed to be a miraculous animal and is worshipped as such, but is housed sumptuously and fed on the choicest morsels. Its triumph, however, may be short-lived, as the parish priest, who is outraged by the veneration paid the beast, threatens to burn it. The villagers, however, pin their faith to the porker, and the priest, fearing for his own safety, has hitherto refused from meddling.

LONGSHOREMEN.

STRIKE MAY LAST SOME TIME—TRAFFIC BLOCKED.

New York, May 13.—The longshoremen's strike so far as it concerns the trans-Atlantic lines, gives promise of lasting some time, and being a fight to a finish. The strike against the coastwise lines is settled. The settlement was a partial victory for the men, for its basis was a compromise. But the deep water steamer companies take the ground more determinedly than ever that the strikers' demands are unreasonable, and that there can be no settlement so long as the men persist in them. Whatever the attitude and contentions of the parties to the dispute, the congestion of freight is becoming enormous and the commerce of the port is being endangered.

LOSSES TO RANCHERS.

Cattle Drifted Over to Montana and Were Fed.

Medicine Hat, May 13.—The losses to ranchers will not be nearly so heavy as was feared during the severe weather of the winter. This fact has been revealed by cattlemen who have had riders scouring the country preparatory to the round-up. Hundreds of head drifted over into Montana before the storm, and the stockmen over there have most generously fed them for a long interval. One local rancher alone secured 80 head from cattlemen over the border.

TEMPLE OF NEPTUNE FOUND.

Excavations in Ancient Paestum Yield Remarkable Results.

Naples, May 13.—A discovery of considerable interest has been made in the ancient Greek city of Paestum, in Italy, which takes its name from Neptune. The excavations have brought to light a magnificent roadway twenty-five feet wide and flanked by sidewalks. The pavement is of large stone blocks that show deep turn furrows by the wheels of heavy chariots. A beautiful Doric temple to Neptune, a very ancient specimen of Greek art, has been uncovered for a distance of 420 feet.

MUST BECOME CITIZENS.

New Method of Dealing With the Doukhobors.

Winnipeg, May 13.—J. W. Speer, colonization agent, stated to-day that the commission headed by Rev. John McDougall, had completed the work among the Doukhobors. The plan the Government will likely adopt in dealing with this sect will be to compel them to take out naturalization papers and become full British citizens. Those who refuse to comply and make regular entry will be given sufficient land on which to maintain themselves, but will not be given homesteads. The Doukhobors are understood to consider this an acceptable proposition.

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