METHODISM IN PORTLAND; EIGHTY YEARS REVIEWED.

A Small Reserve--Prominent Workers, Disasters by Fire--A Sad Drowning Occurrence.

BY REV. DR. WILSON.

Among the difficulties to be dealt with by the church or circuit historian in the effort to trace back its history to its origin, and to give due cerdit to the men by whom it was cradled and cared for, has been the frequency with which names have been changed, the new ones suggesting but little in common with the older ones. This will be made apparent by a reference to the following. Instead of Dalhousie we now have Campbellton; Weldford has been superseded by Harcourt; Petitcodiac gave way to Moncton, Hopewell has disappeared from the minutes and Albert is substituted in lieu thereof; Long Reach was set aside for Greenwich and then for Jerusalem; Havelock is now Petitcodiac; and old Germain had to retire in favor of Queen Square.

To this list Portland must be added as for many years previous to 1867 it was officially known as Saint John North. It may not however be generally known to our friends in that important section of the city, that its first appearance on the district minutes was as Saint John East. Why the name was changed to Saint John North, and Carleton designated West is a problem not easy to solve as any one standing in the centre of the old city would not be likely to speak of Portland as to the North or Carleton to the West. Perhaps our city fathers in their laudable endeavors to rectify the wrongs of the past will speak of the old city as Saint John without any addition, Carleton as Saint John East, Portland as St. John West, and the Rockwood Park and Marsh Road section as St. John North.

REV. SAMUEL HOWARD.

The Methodism of this section of the city is certainly not "an infant of days, as it has long since passed its jubilee, and is now in the fourth quarter of its Centennal career. The precise day on which its first service was held is not known, but it must have been when the nineteenth century was yet young. Occasional visits were made and sermons preached for several years, but no concerted action was taken until the year 1826, when Richard Williams inaugurated a more vigorous policy and established regular services. One of the very first to identify himself with the new departure was John Owens, who watched the cause in its feebleness, rejoiced in its progress, and for fifty years, by his presence, his prayers and his purse, contributed more towards advancing its interests than any other man. The services were originally held in his house, but the congregation became so large that a church had to be provided. To the Methodists belong the honor of having built the first place of worship in the town of Portland. Into this good work Mr. Owens threw himself with characteristic earnestness, and in it he was nobly sustained by Hanford McKee and Alexander McLeod from the city. The site was given by the Hon. Charles Simonds, and the original board of trustees consisted of Alexander McLeod, Samuel H. McKee, George Whittaker, William Nesbitt, Henry Hennigar, Robert Chestnut, Robert Robertson, Gilbert T. Ray, John B. Gaynor, George Lockhart, James Owens—all but the latter belonging to Germain Street Church.

THE DEDICATION.

The dedication took place on June 7, 1829. Richard Williams, under whose intelligent guidance the work had been begun and carried out, preached in the forenoon from a text so frequently used on such occasions, but always appropriate and fresh, "I will glorify the house of my glory."—Isaiah lx:10. Michael Pickles preached in the afternoon from the words, "This way will I bless you," Haggai ii:19, and "I determined to know nothing among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified," I Cor. ii:2, was the subject discussed upon in the evening by John B. Strong.

The day was a memorable one in the history of the Portland church, this auspicious commencement was succeeded by services of great power, and aditions to the membership roll were frequent and numerous. "No society," we are told, "gathered from the world, could show by their simplicity, Christian love and unity, more of the reality of the power of godliness, who were greater ornaments to the church or useful in the conducting of her services," than were the members then meeting in class. Their influence upon those around them was very good, the congregation grew rapidly, and the enlargement of the church was rendered necessary to furnish this necessary accommodation. This enlargement was made during the pastorate of Richard Sheppard. The committee to which the business was entrusted was composed of the pastor and Messrs. Bradley, Chapman, Lambert and William Huddick. Some very liberal donations were obtained from members of the congregation, and not a few outside friends gave generously, and £700 was realized by the sale of pews. The church was seventy-nine feet in length by fifty-three feet wide with end and side galleries and was described as, "very neat and well lighted, with a preacher's vestry and a very commodious schoolroom in the basement." The congregation grew rapidly, the church again became too small, and after eleven years use it had to be greatly enlarged. That church was

DESTROYED BY FIRE,

on the 26th of August, 1841, and the Methodists found themselves on the street, and with an unprovided for debt of £1,400. On the following Monday evening a public meeting was held in Germain street church to discuss ways and means for rebuilding. At this meeting votes of thanks were passed to Rev. William Harrison, of St. Luke's Episcal church, "for his generous permission, pro tem. for the Wesleyan Society, to assemble for Divine worship in the Madras school room," and to Rev. Messrs. Robinson and Beckwith, Baptists, "for their prompt and generous offer of the use of their chapels in Portland until we could succeed in the erection of another church. This friendly aid in our time of need the Methodist Sabbath school especially purpose embracing." The meeting was addressed by the chairman, William Temple, S. D. Rice, Enoch Wood, H. Pickard, Dr. S. Bayard, J. B. Gaynor, G. T. Ray and John Owens. Great interest was taken in the proceedings, the meeting was continued until between eleven and twelve o'clock, when the subscriptions were announced as over £1,100, an announcement which called for loud and hearty cheers. Preparations were made for commencing the new edifice as early in the following spring as work could be safely entered upon, plans were drawn by a Mr. Cunningham, who appears to have been the architect for a number of public buildings in the city, and the best use possible was made of the buildings allowed to be occupied in the meantime.

THIS CHURCH WAS DEDICATED

on Sunday, June 5th, 1842. From the British North American Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for July, of that year the following account is given of the exercises connected therewith:

"Sermons were preached by Rev. Messrs. Millar, Hennigar and Bamford. The congregations were large, and were evidently affected by a deep feeling of gratitude to the Almighty for allowing them to assemble again in a house dedicated to Him, on the spot where they had in times past so frequently worshipped. The sermons were valuable expositions of Divine truth and suitable to the condition of the people. The structure is very beautiful, neat and convenient, and finished throughout with excellent taste, and has pew accommodation for about a thousand persons. The schoolroom in the basement story is an excellent one, and is almost entirely above ground. Too much credit cannot be given to John Owens, under whose constant and judicious supervision the building has progressed so rapidly and for the taste which is displayed in the entire edifice."

For more than a generation this church continued to be a centre of influence for good. Within its walls the old gospel was preached with clearness and effectiveness, there was no uncertainty in the statements made or in the tone and manner in which they were made and their, "we know," was as emphatic as St. Paul's. The Higher Criticism had not put forth its claims, the resurrection of Jesus was accepted as a fact beyond question and Hell was not uttered in an undertone, or the devil dismissed with a smile as a creature of the imagination. They took a very sober and practical view of things, were in dead earnest, and spoke with the authority derived from convictions. Among their hearers were men of strength and standing, and through the Sababth school many were helped materially, mentally and morally. Then, as ever, death was busy, men and women died at work and heaven was enriched by their transference thereto. Some sought homes in other folds and some removed to other places or lands. But others have come from outside districts, from "the poor missions, which have been," according to some, "such a burden to our conversional funds," who have made this their church, and whose descendants are largely carrying on the work still today. It may here be of interest to state that the minister in charge in the year 1841—some twenty years after the beginning of the work in Portland—said, "The day is not far distant when the Missionary Committee will say of Saint John (north) what it has already said of Saint John (south), and Fredericton, we cannot allow deficiencies on such a circuit," i. e., pay them from England.

ANOTHER DISASTROUS FIRE

occurred on the 20th of October, 1877—the year of "The Great Fire," when both the church and the parsonage were destroyed, and again the Methodists of Portland were left without a place in which to worship. The disaster was all the greater from the fact that only four months previous to this a large part of Saint John had been swept away, three of the city congregations were homeless, and many of the people had lost their all and could render them no assistance. But the brave are never cowed by disaster, difficulties only call forth increased energy and effort, and another church was soon decided upon. It is easy to see now that a mistake was made in rebuilding upon the old site. At or about the entrance of Douglas Avenue should have been chosen in which case Indiantown, the Bridge Road, Millidgeville and their several surroundings could have been well cared for, and many, who because of distance, have gone elsewhere would have been worshipping with us today. The corner stone of the present building was laid with ceremonies suited to the occasion on the 13th of June, 1878, by that broad minded Christian gentleman, His Honor Sir Leonard Tilley, whose address on the occasion was of a most pleasing character. His intimate acquaintance with the history of the place, with the men who had promoted its interests and with every event in its history for perhaps more than half a century, made the address one of special interest. In the stone, were placed a number of newspapers, documents and other things intended to preserve for the future, some knowledge of the present. Others participated in the services of the hour, brief speeches were delivered by John Prince, George M. Barratt, Samuel R. Ackman, Howard Sprague, Stephen T. Teed and —— Allen, and Rev. Mr. McClelland of the Baptist church. J. L. Woodworth, who for thirty-seven years had been leader of the choir, marshalled his forces on the occasion, and the musical part of the exercises was "well and faithfully done." Dark days had been passed through more than once, but this was a Red Letter one. It was opened for divine worship on October the 19th, 1881. The sermon in the forenoon was preached by William Dobson, in the evening by Robert Duncan, and in the afternoon addresses were delivered by John S. Addy, Stephen T. Teed, Silas James, Thomas Marshall, and by Rev. Mr. Corey of the Baptist church. Everything passed off in a most satisfactory manner, and girding up their loins the membership took up the work anew, and went forth to meet the future with courage and with hope.

Since the day that John Owens opened his house for the preaching of the Gospel as understood by the Methodists, great and important changes have taken place on every hand, and the insignificant suburb of a small city has become a leading section of a large one. There have been no breaks in its pastoral supply, no leaving the field uncared for, no sending elsewhere for others to minister to the sick or lay away the dead. Today large congregations attend the services, connexional interests are well looked after, the church is in a very healthy condition, it has a wide field in which to labor, and the outlook is very encouraging.

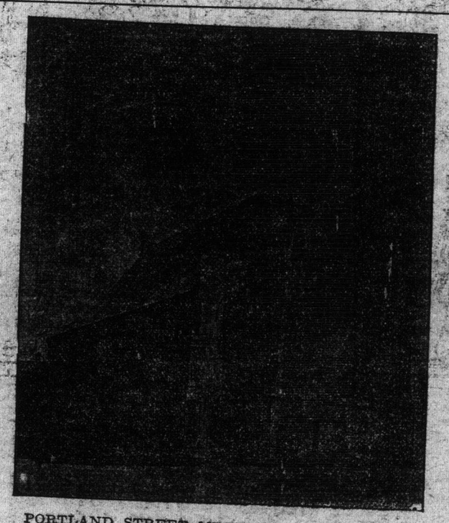
Previous to the year 1838 Portland had been worked as a part of what was then the Saint John circuit, and had shared in the labor and care of the ministers who had been stationed thereon. Of these Enoch Wood, Samuel Joll, Albert Desbrisay, William Smithson, Arthur McNutt, and Richard Sheppard had resided there, and to that fact was largely attributed much of the progress then reported. Mr. Sheppard appears to have been first in charge but for one year, when Enoch Wood was promoted to the superintendency. From that date to the present the record of ministerial service reads thus:

1838-41—Enoch Wood.
41-42—George Millar.
42-43—William Temple.
43-46—Michael Pickles.
46-47—Frederick Smallwood.
47-49—Arthur McNutt.
49-50—Sampson Busby.
50-53—William Smith.
53-56—William Smithson.
56-59—John Snowball.
59-61—James England.
61-63—John Prince.
63-66—Ingram Sutcliffe.
66-69—James E. Narraway.
69-70—Matthew Richey.
70-73—Howard Sprague.
73-76—Robert Duncan.
76-79—Stephen T. Teed.
79-82—Benjamin Chappell.
82-85—Robert S. Crisp.
85-88—Edwin Evans.
88-91—Fletcher W. Pickles.
91-94—William Tippell.
94-97—William Penna.
97-1902—George Steel.
1902-06—Samuel Howard.

Among the many who have contributed to the growth of this church either by personal efforts or by their financial aid, and the memoires of the past in not a few instances are still preserved in their descendants, mention made be made of the following:—John Owens, already alluded to, James Jordan, who died young, John Edwards, Charles Eagles, Gilbert Jordan and Thomas Jordan, leader of the choir for years after Mr. Heans. Mr. Heans, leader of the first choir in the church, and who was present at the opening of the church, and in whose house in Paradise Row the chorus usualy met for practice. Bartlett Lingley in recognition of whose generous contribution towards its erection Lingley Hall at Sackville was so named. Andrew Anderson, an active church worker who was suddenly taken away by falling through the floor of a mill at Hopewell Corner, William Murray, a class leader and active church worker, father of James Murray referred to later, and the Misses Murray, still residing in Portland, Andrew Myles, Dr. James Williams, Wm. McKee, Robert Maxwell, Joseph Lingley, Francis Stubbs, a useful local preacher, Henry Pratt, Moses Tuck, father of His Honor Chief Justice Tuck, Wm. Ruddick, John Bradley, father of the wife of Rev. James Burns, John Coleman and James Harris, who did a large business in the foundry line and in locomotive and car construction, and whose death was a great loss not only to the church of his choice but to the city at large. His wife was Miss Wilson and a sister of Mrs. Harris was the wife of Michael Pickles, one of Portland's earlier pastors, as was his son Fletcher in more recent times. This, though a fairly long list of prominent workers, by no means is the sum total, for in reading other names are met with or spoken of which shows there has never been any serious lack of active laborers in the North End.

A DISTRESSING DROWNING EVENT,

with which the church was closely connected and which carried sorrow into many homes occurred between five persons, old and young, started to August 2nd, 1838. A party of twenty-ve persons, old and young, started to go up river on a berry picking excursion, but the start was delayed a little too long to suit the tide. The boat had been borrowed from one of the ships in the harbor, and being somewhat differently constructed and drawing more water than those in use on the river was harder to handle and was caught in the whirlpool, above the falls thrown upon Hunt's Rock, and all on board plunged into the seething waters. Only six of the number were saved—Sampson Manaton, presumably the grandfather of Rev. Charles H. Manaton, stationed now at Dorchester; Richard Heans, uncle of James Heans of Paradise Row, and a son of his; James Murray, already referred to, and for many years a prominent member of the Marysville Church; William Young, the father of William and Fred A. Young, merchants of the North End, and of Mrs. Charles Lowe, Princess street, and a lad named John Trenaman, who subsequently became a minister of the Anglican Church. The nineteen who were drowned were Mrs. Heans and five children, Mrs. Manaton and four children, Mrs. Trenaman and daughter, Mrs. Osborne and son, Thomas Stephenson, Mrs. Adams, sister of Zachariah Adams, a large lumber dealer in Carleton, Miss Hale, and Miss King, the latter an aged lady of 63 years of age. Three of the ladies were sisters of Mr. Hale, shipbuilder. For the names above given the writer is indebted to Mr. Clarence Ward, whose papers on Early St. John and which are so interesting, appear from week to week in the Globe. An additional item of which Mr. Ward has no record, but which is vouched for by members of the bereaved families, is to this effect, that a babe was placed in or tied to a pail or basket and was saved by some one on the shore. The name is not given. It was certainly a sore disaster, and the loss to the church was very great. To moralize on such an event is quite easy, to ask questions natural, but it is more becoming to leave the why and the wherefore to One without whose permission a sparrow cannot fall to the ground.



PORTLAND STREET METHODIST CHURCH.

WHOOPING COUGH.

"My three youngest boys had whooping cough this winter and we could get nothing to help them until I sent for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It arrested the coughs at once and they kept right on improving until they were cured at the cost of one dollar. That was not a large bill for so dangerous and distressing an ailment. MRS. WM. BALL, Bracebridge, Ont.

HIS VIEW OF IT.

"Do you think that a commercial career is to be compared to a literary career?" asked the high-browed and melancholy youth.

"My boy," said Mr. Cumrox, "in business you can write your name on a piece of paper no bigger than a postal card, and make it worth thousands of dollars. In literature you can write up reams of paper without making it worth 50 cents."

MEDICINE HAT, Alberta, May 31.—Corporal Bottley, of the royal northwest mounted police, who has been out on patrol duty for several weeks, reported at Swift Current today with a strange story. On the first night of the San Francisco earthquake several Indians were encamped at Eagle Quill Lake, and they report that during the night all were awakened by a violent shock. That there had been a terrific convulsion of nature there could be no doubt, as in the morning it was found that an artesian well had appeared in the bottom of the coulee near by and was throwing water fully 30 feet in the air. The coulee rapidly filled, as did the adjoining depression of land, and a fair-sized lake now exists where there was no water before. The new lake is twenty miles south of Swift Current.

THE STORE KIND.

Miss Chilleigh—No, I never go skating. The cold makes my teeth chatter so.

Miss Warmsley—Oh, take them out and come along.—Brooklyn Eagle.

BOSTON MARKETS

Market For Spruce Remains in Same Condition

Active Demand for Shingles—Laths are Dull—The Fish Market—Driving Conditions in Maine

(Special to the Sun.)

BOSTON, June 1.—The market for spruce remains in much the same condition as during last week. Frames have been sold again this week at concessions of 50c. and $1 from regular rates, but it is only fair to say that at $24 business can be done only when the order is an easy one. Furthermore, there are other sellers who continue to insist upon $25 and who are finding customers willing to pay that figure. Now, as always, the quality of the lumber and the reputation of the mill for delivery are factors in determining the price. About the future there is admittedly some doubt. Confidence about the ability of manufacturers to maintain prices throughout the season is not so general or pronounced as it was.

For small sizes of random spruce the tone is unsteady even at the decline. There is a good deal of pressure to sell and quite a little hesitation about buying. Retailers not in immediate need, and their name is legion, think, evidently, that there is nothing to be lost and possibly something to be gained by delay. They are not sure, in other words, that the bottom has yet been reached.

Eastern hemlock boards, cut to lengths and dry, are not easy to find. A seller would want for them $23. A buyer would be disposed to balk at this unless he was in real need. Matched spruce boards look firm at the figure quoted.

Shingles are still in fairly active demand, but more mills have started and sellers are obliged to content themselves with rather more moderate prices. It is doubtful if more than $3.65 could be obtained today and there are stories of 15c. less having been accepted. One producer has certainly come down to that.

Laths are dull and selling at a long range. For 1½ inch round wood laths a seller would esteem himself fortunate if he could obtain more than $3.65. There is said to have been business at less. For slab laths $3.85 is about outside.

Clapboards are now attracting to themselves a very fair share of attention and are firmly held.

Advices from Maine say that the driving conditions on the west branch of the Penobscot and the tributary streams are excellent. The water is at good pitch and the outlook is said to be for an unusually successful season. On the East Branch all things are progressing favorably. The snow in the woods has almost gone, only a few isolated drifts remaining in the deep shadow of northern exposure. The water, which from now on will help swell the streams, will come from the soaked ground and the few rains that may be expected from time to time. The storage dams, however, will hold enough water to get the logs through if no serious delays occur.

The prices below are those quoted the yards by the wholesale trade:

SPRUCE LUMBER.

Rail shipments—10 and 12 inch dimension, $27; inch and under dimension, $25; 1 90and 12 inch random lengths, 10 feet and up, $25.50 to $26; 2x3, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6 and 2x7, 10 ft. and up, $21 to $22; all other random lengths, 9 inches and under, 10 feet up, $23 to $23.50; merchantable boards 5 inch and up, $20; matched boards, $24; eastern hemlock boards, 12, 14, 16 ft. $23; Vermont hemlock boards, 12 ft., $23; bundled furring, cliped to same length, p. 1s, $21 to$22.

SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS.

Shingles—Cedar ex., $3.50 to $3.65; do. clear, $3 to $3.15; do. 2nds, $2.40 to $2.55; do. clear white, $2.25 to $2.45; do. ex. No. 1, —.

Slab Laths, spruce—1½ in., $3.75 to $3.85; 1⅝ in., $4 to $4.10.

Clapboards—Spruce, 4 ft. ex., $41 to $43; do. clears, $40 to $42; do 2nd clears, $38 to $40; pine extras, $48 to $50; clears, $44 to $46; 2nd clears, $38 to $1.

The feature of the fish market is the appearance in free amounts of new salt mackerel which are selling at $9 per bbl. for plain fish packed on vessels. The mackerel count about 375 to the barrel. A limited quantity is coming from the provinces. The total catch of the New England mackerel fleet to date is little more than half of that of 1905 up to this time. The catch amounts to about 6,000 barrels against 11,000 in the same time last year and 20,000 in 1904. Fresh mackerel here are worth about 27 cents each, according to size. Codfish are easier and prices for large and medium Shore and Georges fish are lower. Large shore are worth $7; medium, $5; large Georges, $6.50; medium, $4; large dry bank, $7.50 and $7.75; medium, $7.25 and $7.50; large pickled bank, $6.50 and $7; medium, $5.75 and $6. Smoked herring are in full supply and are cheaper. Medium scaled fish are quoted at 9 and 11c. Pickled herring are out of the wholesaler's hands. Fresh fish are somewhat higher on account of the recent blow. Haddock are worth $2.50 and $3 per 100 lbs; large cod, $3; small, $1.50 and $2 and lake $1. Eastern white halibut are selling at 10 and 12c. per lb; eastern green salmon at 20 cents; 30 and 35c.; pickerel, 10c.; shad, bucks, 40c. each; roes, 60 and 70c.; live lobsters, 14c.; boiled, 16 cents per lb.

Advertising will sell everything that ought to be sold.—Chas. Austin Bates, N. Y.

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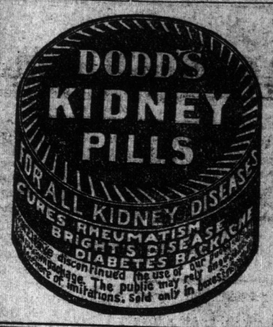

GERMANY'S DIPLOMACY PUZZLES ALL EUROPE.

Kaiser's Extreme Mildness Looks Suspicious

But the Balance of Influence is Graduall Shifting and There May Be Developments Soon.

PARIS, June 1.—The information recently received from Berlin increases the regret that Prince Bulow has taken ill, as it looks like as if since his temporary and enforced retirement from office the police alone were the masters of the German policy, both home and foreign. To the outward observer the trend of the German policy for the last four years seems so simple that the French are tempted to seek some hidden explanation for it, because if there are no unexplained motives the kaiser seems to be applying va banque to an extent that seems incredible.

Five years ago the balance of power in Europe was as nearly perfect as possible. On one side was the triple alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy, and on the other the dual alliance of France and Russia. Great Britain might by throwing her weight on either side have played the role of arbiter of Europe. Then came the Transvaal war which awakened in Germany the idea that England was a brazen figure with feet of clay. That semed to Wilhelmstrase to eliminate the most dangerous factor. When, therefore, Russia showed an inclination to plungs into the Far Eastern adventure, Germany rendered it possible by the kaiser giving the czar, at Weisbaden, in 1903, his promise that he would take no advantage in Europe of the fact that Russia had withdrawn her troops from the German frontier. All through the war Russia had the active support of Germany. Herr Ballin, of the Hamburg-American line, and Dr. Wiegand, of the North German-Lloyd Company, put the whole of the resources of these two most powerful corporations at the disposal of the Russian government. Anyone who knows the footing of absolute intimacy on which these two gentlemen, particularly Herr Ballin, stand with the kaiser, is aware that this was the direct order of the kaiser. If the government had frowned on the affair the North German-Lloyd would not have dared to sell a ship to Russia, nor could the Hamburg-American line have coaled Rojestvensky's fleet.

Germany's policy was clear. If Russia "won out" in the Far East, she was bound to Germany by a debt of gratitude for services rendered; if, on the other hand, she was defeated, the debacle was all the greater and Germany had a possible enemy the less. This is what the English mean when they say to "run with the hare and hunt with the hounds," a somewhat difficult operation. The curious thing was that Russia's natural ally, France, was helpless. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance simply tied her hands.

Everything went acording to German ideas, except one thing, and that was the rapprochement between England and France. Count Bulow had counted on the rival alliances to bring about antagonism. He did not reckon on the fact that, as neither Power could afford to oppose the other, they would infallibly come together. The Anglo-French Convention came like a bombshell on the German Foreign Office. It was only after Mukden that France got her lesson, and everybody knows that it lost nothing in the keeping.

It was at this point that Germany's mictakes began, and these have two explanations. The first is the Kaiser's tendency to pass over his constitutional advisers and listen to all points of irresponsible advice. Herr von Holstein, Dr. von Lucanus, General von Hulsen Haeseler, Count von Eulemburg, and all the persons of his immediate entourage have his ear quite as much as, and even more than, the Imperial Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The former, unfortunately, convinced him that he had only to roll his eyes and knit his brows and France would drop what they described as only a flirtation with England. The Kaiser listened to them, and the Tangier visit was the result.

The result was the absolute contrary of what his irresponsible advisers promised. France made certain concessions, it is true, but held faster than ever to the entente with England. Then came the Algeciras conference, and with it the new development of German policy, which has has, so far, has simply disastrous results. Italy refused to folow the German lead at Lageras, with the result that it was practically told by the Berlin press, when the Vesuvius disaster occurred, that it was a visitation of Providence for its attitude at the Conference. To the Rusian note regarding the atiture of her representatives at the Morocco Conference the Wilhelmstrasse replied by boycotting the Rusian loan and expelling Rusians from German territory by hundreds a day.

The net result of the Kaiser having taken council of his irresponsible advisers is that he has alienated Italy, incurring the enmity of Russia, and undone in France the work of thirty-five years. To this policy may be credited the illness and death of Baron von Richthofen and the serious illness of the Imperial Chancellor. Both of these statesmen felt all the time that they were surrounded with intrigues, with paralyzing effect on their policy and injury to their health. Prince Bulow had, before his bdeakdown, so far regained the upper hand, that he had obtained the dismisal of Herr von Holstein and the early retirement of Prince Radolin, the German Embassador in Paris. But he canot control the police, and Rusians are being expelled wholesale.

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WOMAN SWALLOWED STOLEN DIAMOND.

Can Only be Removed by Operation and Owner is in a Serious Dilemma.

OMAHA, Neb., June 2.—Like Shylock and his pound of flesh. Tingley L. Coombs has been placed by the courts in the dilemma of not being able to claim his property awarded by the judge, except at the risk of killing a woman. In this instance the pound of flesh is a $300 diamond in the appendix of a self-confessed shoplifter. Mae Thomas swallowed the diamond Saturday in the retail store of T. L. Coombs & Co., jewelers. From a tray of diamonds on the counter the woman removed the handsome stone and concealed it in her mouth. To avoid being found with the diamond on her person, when searched, she swallowed it. Fearing appendicitis, she later confessed to the police, who confirmed the story by taking an X-ray photograph.

"The diamond is yours," said the police judge to the jeweler yesterday. "Take it, but if you resort to a surgical operation against the prisoner's will, and she dies, you can be held for murder."

The surgeons say the diamond cannot be recovered without an operation, as the X-rays showed it to be lodged in the intestines.

About the only chance Coombs has of recovering his $300 diamond is that the Thomas woman will develop an attack of appendicitis. Symptoms have already been noted.

FIVE PERSONS EATEN BY SAVAGE DOGS

A Terrible Story From Labrador—The Dogs Are Part Wolves.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 2—Reports from Labrador state that five persons were killed and eaten by savage dogs off that coast during the past winter. These dogs which have largely interbred with wolves have frequently killed people heretofore. One of the victims this winter was a man aged 35 and theo thers were an elderly man and his wife, daughter and grandchild.

A good ad. is suggestive. It means more than it says. When people think about ads. they are on their way to become buyers.—National Printer-Journalist.

RANGOON, June 2—A terrible scene was witnessed at Kyapo, when a Buddhist priest burned himself to death before a crowd of believers. He soaked pieces of cloth in oil and wrapped himself in them. Then, kneeling in front of a pagoda, he raised up his hands to his forehead and set himself on fire. He endured the excruciating pains with the greatest calm, repeating texts incessantly until he died.

MEN WANTED. RELIABLE men in every locality throughout United States and Canada to advertise our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, bridges and all conspicuous places; distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary $60 a month and expenses $3 a day. Steady employment to good reliable men. We lay out your work for you. No experience needed. Write for full particulars
SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ontario, Canada.