

SPAIN'S NEW QUEEN CALMLY WATCHED ROYAL BULL FIGHT

Although Another Attack was Expected on the Lives of King Alfonso and His Bride, Everything Passed Off Quietly—The Event Was Disappointing to the Spaniards.

MADRID, June 2.—The royal bull-fight this afternoon was the climax of the great fetes and for the time being Madrid forgot the horrors of the attempt on the lives of the royal couple, amid the brilliancy and excitement of this national pastime.

It was feared there would be another outrage at the event, but everything passed off very quietly. King Alfonso and Queen Victoria were continuously the centre of enthusiastic popular ovations.

The amphitheatre presented a wonderful scene of vibrant color. The arena was carpeted with flowers, which a sharp wind carried about in eddies until the ring was cleared for the combat. Around the circle rising tier on tier, were seated thousands of persons with the royal box dominating the spectacle.

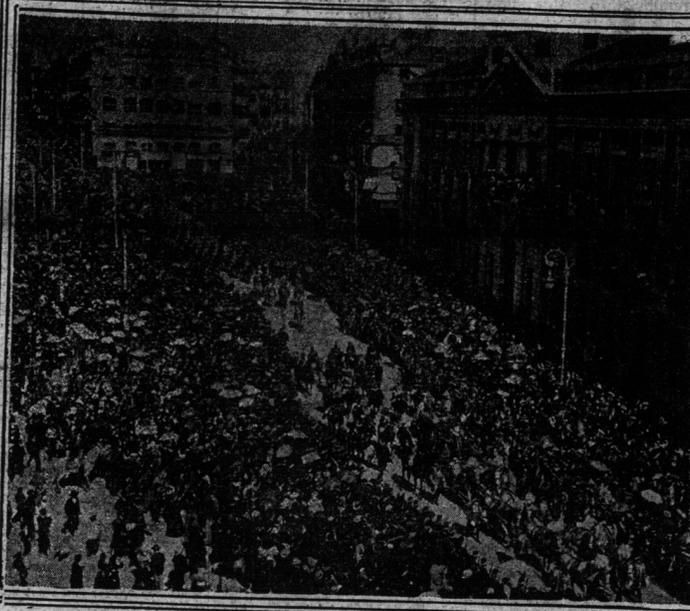
At four o'clock King Alfonso and Queen Victoria entered their box and looked out upon the shouting multitude. Much sympathy was felt for the queen undergoing this further ordeal. The bull fight itself was a disappointment to the Spaniards, as some of the usual blood curdling features were omitted, probably as a concession to the guests. The witnesses did not see a spectacle without a least outward evidence of emotion. One maddened bull literally tore a horse to pieces under the railing of the royal box from which Victoria looked down without shrinking. Eight bulls were dispatched, four of them by cavaliers chosen from the first families of Spain.

The British official delegation did not attend the bull fight, owing to the susceptibilities of the British public against this kind of sport. Most of the prince's envoys were present. The American special envoys P. W. Whitridge, Minister Collier and Miss Whitridge attended.

Tonight the king and queen received the princes and envoys at the palace, the reception taking the place of the royal ball, which was cancelled because of the recent calamity. A reward of \$5,000 has been offered for the apprehension of the author of the bomb outrage. There is not the slightest clue to his identity. Judge Vallo today interrogated Robert Hamilton, the Englishman suspected, for an hour, after which he was released, as his innocence was clear. The arrest of the Englishman is causing a deep undercurrent of British resentment and has also revived the animosity of the ignorant Spaniards against the British, as the latter blindly assert that Queen Victoria's coming to Madrid was the main cause of the attempt on the king's life. The proprietor of the boarding house at which Mercedes, the chief suspect, stopped, has recognized him by a photograph as being a noted anarchist named Navarro, who was one of the suspects after the attempt on the Spanish king's life when his majesty visited Paris last year.

The programme for the royal bull fight was unusually elaborate, for be-

Scene in Madrid's Square Where Throngs Cheered The Royal Sovereigns After Their Escape



Crowd in the Puerta del Sol

MADRID, June 4.—The military review was followed by a musical competition this afternoon and a gala ball tonight at the palace of the Duchess Fernandina, which was attended by the members of the Spanish royal family and the visiting princes and envoys.

The newspapers of Madrid are chiefly giving their attention to the need of measures for the protection of society against anarchy, but point out the difficulties which even the freest countries, such as the United States and France, have experienced in restraining the activities of this element.

Members of the family of Manuel Morales, the perpetrator of the bomb outrage, are expected to arrive in Madrid tonight. The burial of the assassin will probably take place tomorrow in some obscure place.

CANADA SHOULD SELECT HER POPULATION FOR WEST, SAYS HON. J. J. HILL; NO NEED TO HURRY

Railroad Magnate Tells of Plans of His Company in Regard to Railroad Building in Canada — Only Squaring Things Up With the C. P. R.—Refers to Essentials of a Good Harbor — A Farming Population More Patriotic Than Any Other.

(Special to the Sun.)

OTTAWA, June 4.—J. J. Hill, head of the Great Northern railway of the United States, was the guest of the Canadian Club today, and spoke on railroad building in the United States and Canada. He said Canada had almost all the available space for population that was left. "You have in the Northwest all that is left of the unoccupied land in the world, the man who followed the plow, the nearer the level one got with a railway the easier the law of gravitation was overcome. The grade of a railway fixes its ability to earn money, and it was of just as much importance to the public to have a railway with a low grade as it was to have the St. Lawrence river dredged, or to have a harbor deepened. Level railroads and deep harbors were the essentials of today. Would anybody undertake to build a great city on a harbor where the depth of water was only 15 or 20 feet? Fifty years ago that was supposed to be a harbor. We have sent out ships from Seattle," observed Mr. Hill, "drawing that depth of water."

"What we expect to do in the Canadian northwest," continued Mr. Hill, "is to furnish railway accommodation to that part of the country between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains. When we reach Winnipeg we connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific or the C. P. R., and we will be happy with either. We expect to get a line from the Pacific to Wisconsin, the Grand Trunk Pacific does."

Mr. Hill advised Canadians to stop stoppage of the Northwest, as it was now in a position to grow up strong and healthy without material assistance. "Keep your old flag flying to the last tatter. Your record in a good one and it will always be bettered by keeping in view the fact that men who build and are building Canada are those who follow the plow. They are the men to make a nation strong and vigorous."

NORTH ATLANTIC TRADING CO'S SECRET WILL BE KEPT

Parliament Decides Government Must Keep Sifton's Promise to the Company—Laurier Offered to Show R. L. Borden the Names — Government Majority Was Forty-Eight.

(Special to the Sun.)

OTTAWA, June 4.—The house today discussed a proposal to summon W. T. R. Preston before the bar of the house to tell who comprise the North Atlantic Trading Company, to which Canada has been paying a fee of \$5 a head for agricultural immigrants from continental Europe.

they did not believe Mr. Preston, but the opposition had not dared to ask that Lord Strathcona be summoned because they knew that Lord Strathcona would corroborate Mr. Preston. The fact was the contract was a good one, secrecy was essential, and Canada was getting the immigrants.

In support of this Mr. Monk reviewed the evidence given before the committee. Parliament was able to compel recalcitrant witnesses to answer questions. Mr. Preston had said he could give the names, but would not, as they had been given to him under the seal of secrecy, he would not. Mr. Monk said it was beyond the authority of the representative of the government to make such a contract with secrecy as an element. The contract provided that agents should obey the laws of the countries in which they operated. Therefore it was not necessary to keep their names.

Mr. Borden said that the company of booking agents could not be held in confidence, otherwise the man could not undertake the work for fear of getting into trouble with the government. He said that he had seen no difficulty in that and had authorized the undertaking of confidence to be given the parties to the formation of the company who were reputable and responsible firms or persons.

Mr. Borden asked if the government intended to bring in a bill to amend the ministerial pension act. Sir Wilfrid said it did.

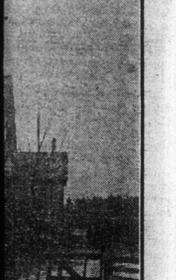
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Language was good, and to the judge for not giving trial. He said they had condemned last February. Halifax Herald. Every of the law, press and people judged against him. guilty of the dreadful of not guilty," he said with an innocent of the awful which I am charged."

up his excited and bitter saying: "I am tired of the altar of prejudice."



MURDER TOOK PLACE

heard Stanley patiently, him he had had a fair no doubt he was guilty, the verdict of the jury then passed the sentence on him as follows:—

THE POLICY

and Makes Charges the Government in Only Last a Week.

act the government and glad to hear them. Mr. country knew the public lands had been under the present government, which alienated the land administration. He would not need for further improvement to promote the growth

SCREEN DOORS

Do not let the Flies catch you unawares. If your screen doors and windows are on early think of the trouble saved. Sizes—2-8x6-8, 2-10x6, 10, 3x7. Prices—75c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 each. SCREEN DOOR SETS. Including—1 Pair of Hinges and Screws, 1 Brass Door Pull, 1 Brass Hook and Eye, 20c. each. Screen Door Checks, 70c. each. Mallory Door Fasteners for Keeping the Door Shut, 20c. each.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited, MARKET SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

BISHOP KINGDON RESTING EASIER

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 4.—Bishop Kingdon this evening is resting a little more comfortably this afternoon; he rallied somewhat and his pulse became steadier, but his condition still remains critical. The early morning hours are the most anxious ones since his illness. His lordship's vitality has gradually grown less and less strong in mind. He is kept as quiet as possible, and none are allowed to enter his room outside of his physician and nurse. His daughter arrived from Windsor on this evening's train, accompanied by Mrs. Street, the wife of the sub-dean, who went to Saint John this morning to meet her. Her arrival is unknown to the bishop and will not likely be made known, as in his present condition the least excitement may have bad results.

CHARLOTTETOWN'S WELCOME TO ALBANI

Met at Depot by Big Procession Headed by Band—Concert a Success. (Special to the Sun.) CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., June 4.—Never has Charlottetown been the scene of so successful an entertainment as the Albanian concert here this evening. Market hall, the largest auditorium in the province, was completely filled, including all the standing room and seats on the stage. The vast audience, which represented the entire island, was most appreciative, and the concert was a great success artistically as it met surely have been financially. Charlottetown feels proud of the reception which has been accorded the great prima donna here, and that received in other places. When Albany arrived Saturday night, a demonstration was tendered her by over 4,000 citizens, headed by the 4th

STOLE I. C. R. TIES, GOT ONE MONTH IN JAIL

(Special to the Sun.) QUÉBEC, June 4.—Complaints have been made of late that a large number of new railway ties belonging to the Intercolonial, had been disappearing, and on Saturday Chief Detective Williams, of the I. C. R., visited three residents of St. Jean, Chrysostrone, who were brought before Judge Chauveau and sent to jail for one month, without the option of a fine.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Following the message of President Roosevelt to congress, Commissioner of Health Whelan announced that he will at once order a sanitary inspection of the stock

HON. H. R. EMMERSON SPEAKS IN MONCTON

Optimistic Views in Regard to the Future of the Town—The I. C. R. Shops. MONCTON, June 4.—At a banquet held in the evening tonight under the auspices of the Christian Brotherhood of the First Baptist church H. R. Emerson, minister of railways and canals, made glowing prophecies as to Moncton's future and also spoke in reference to the rebuilding of the new I. C. R. workshops, making the definite announcement that plans for the new buildings were now in Moncton and the call for tenders for the erection of the first of the new shops would probably be issued tomorrow. The first of the new buildings to be erected, Mr. Emerson said, will be a concrete car repair shop. "As for the reconstruction of the shops and works at Moncton," said the speaker, "if I had given up every time there was a cold breath and blast of opposition against me we would not be calling for tenders tomorrow, and I want to say in very fact that two hundred and fifty acres of land have been purchased for the purpose of constructing large works and extending tracks and making great railway yards to prepare for the future that is sure to come in connection with the trans-continental."

CARVELL AND COL. SAM HUGHES IN LIVELY TILT

Member for Carleton Punctures Warrior's Balloon— Alfred Jury Doesn't Know Much About North Atlantic Co., Except that He Couldn't Get In— His Fight With Preston.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The most strenuous parliamentary performance of the season was furnished by the agricultural committee of the house of commons today when Alfred Jury, an immigration agent, was put on the stand to tell what he knew about Mr. Preston and the North Atlantic Trading Company. His testimony showed that he had a good deal of animosity toward Mr. Preston, but no fact against him.

Frank Carvell, member for Carleton, N. B., said Col. Sam Hughes finished most of the excitement. Col. Hughes has been swearing before the committee in a domineering manner since the session opened. He met his match when he attempted to interfere with the examination of Mr. Carvell, who was conducting "The New Brunswick member characterized him as a bluffer who did not want the truth. He gave Col. Hughes a laying out which surprised him to the delight of the liberal and conservative members of the committee. Col. Hughes shook his fist and stormed, but sat down when Mr. Carvell told him he was not to be bluffed and would be rather pleased to take extreme measures.

Mr. Jury declined to take an oath before giving testimony, and was therefore permitted to make affirmations. To Mr. Carvell, Mr. Jury said if the bonus system were discontinued there would be a great falling off in immigration from Great Britain. Mr. Jury said he did not know much about the North Atlantic Trading Co. Mr. Jury said he wrote to Mr. Preston trying to get in on the Trading Company. Mr. Monk asked the witness what was the impression among Liverpool steamship agents as to the North Atlantic Trading Co.

Mr. Carvell at once protested that this was not evidence.

"You asked Mr. Preston a dozen questions like that in the public accounts committee," declared Col. Sam Hughes.

"That is false, and I defy you to produce proof," Mr. Carvell said emphatically.

"You did," replied Col. Hughes, shaking his fist toward Mr. Carvell.

"Oh, you're barking up the wrong tree when you try to bluff me," Mr. Carvell replied. "You sit down. You have been trying to run things in this committee long enough. Sit down and keep quiet," and Col. Hughes did so.

Mr. Monk—"Did the booking agents advertise in Europe before this company was started?"

Mr. Jury—"Yes."

Mr. Monk—"I thought if you mentioned Canada on the continent you would be arrested."

Mr. Jury—"Don't you believe it?"

Mr. Monk—"You are not in sympathy with the North Atlantic Trading Company."

Mr. Jury—"They would not let me in."

Mr. Monk asked if the witness endeavored to ascertain who constituted the syndicate, and witness replied he had.

"What was the result of your enquiry?"

"No one could find out," he did not know Kohan nor Gluche, but had seen Karlsberg, who was a large booking agent on the continent. He understood that the company had agents on the continent."

Mr. Jury told how the trouble first arose between Mr. Preston and himself. Colmer was jealous of Preston.

NEWS OF GREAT BRITAIN OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO AMERICA BY A NOTED ENGLISH JOURNALIST AND LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

By Paul Lambeth.

(Special to the Sun.)
(Copyright, 1906, by the Hearst News Service.)

LONDON, June 2.—Princess Ena of Battemberg, now Queen of Spain, enjoyed her last fling in London. This was a dance given by the Marchioness of Granby, the most picturesque woman in London, who was trying so hard to get her daughter, Lady Marjorie Manners married to Prince Arthur of Connaught last season until the King put in a word of severe warning.

Lady Granby is an inextinguishable companion of Mrs. Trevelyan, the wife of the famous actor-manager. Her dance was a great success, and Princess Ena, whom the British public only knew by her photographs and who regard her as rather heavy, rather astonished the gilded youth with her powers of repartee.

It was rather amusing to see Princess Patricia of Connaught, who was over and over again said to be engaged to King Alfonso of Spain, bubbling over with gossip and laughing with Princess Ena. Princess Patricia, as a matter of fact, would not have accepted King Alfonso even if the King had commanded her to do so.

This was the last dance of any kind that the pleasure-loving Princess Ena will ever enjoy, for when she becomes Queen of Spain she will be forbidden to attend any private functions.

The British public appear to have forgotten May Yoke, who became Lady France Hoop, and afterward married Mr. Strong. Certainly no one would possibly recognize Mrs. Strong as she is to-day. She has completely lost her looks and her "devilish charm," as her old admirers used to name it.

She has been staying at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, the hostelry made famous by the "Peverell" novels, and overlooking the Thames. She has a female attendant with her, and has only seen very few people.

The difficulty of getting men to London dances has reached such a pitch that the other night a well-known hostess sent out 500 invitations to men, most of whom she did not know, and exactly eighty turned up.

A young hostess who was giving a ball recently asked a certain rather poverty-stricken officer in the Guards to bring one or two friends. He responded at once and enclosed a list of thirty desirable and eligible gentlemen, whom he would guarantee to come. But he ended the letter with a very strong hint that he had so far suffered very seriously during the racing season.

The young hostess consulted her intimate friends, who unanimously decided that she could not do better than include a solid check with the invitation cards. This was done, and the Guardsmen turned up in force to supper, but only a few of them re-

mained to dance.

The most aristocratic journal ever produced in England will be "The Throne," which is to make its appearance this month. It is more like an album of beautiful pictures than a serious journal, and it has the most influential backing.

Queen Alexandra has consented to contribute to the first number, which is in itself a very unusual honor, and nearly every duchess, American and English, will do something for the production. The Throne will not be found on any of the ordinary book-stalls.

It will be privately subscribed for at a rate of \$16 a year. The promoters may make it a weekly or a fortnightly edition. A feature of the journal will be the reproduction in color by a new process of some of the famous pictures in English country houses.

Mr. Arthur Paget has consented to look after the American news, and Mrs. Fitz-Williams, the smartest dresser in London, is to look after the dress department.

It was entirely through the intervention of the King that Colonel Cutbert of the Buffs, who was ordered to resign his command owing to the famous "ragging scandal" in his regiment, has obtained a good appointment as adjutant general of the forces in Egypt.

The army council did not wish to give the colonel any appointment, but the King insisted that he should have one, although His Majesty strongly objected to the ragging episode itself. The return of Colonel Davidson, a favorite querry of the King, who accompanied Prince Arthur of Connaught on the "Garter mission" to Japan, has used a story of the bear-fighting which used to be the crack regiments of the army about twenty years ago.

Colonel Davidson and Lord Tewkesbury were "ragging" in barracks at Winchester and both fell through into a basement, the latter being terribly injured. Colonel Davidson eventually recovered and became A. D. C. to the late Duke of Cambridge, then querry to the King. Lord Tewkesbury, who afterwards became Earl of Munster, died during the South African war.

There has been tremendous mystery about the new one cent newspaper, The Majority, which has as its Utopian object the uniting of the labor party and the capitalists, whom the former are always decrying.

It is now known positively that Mr. Chamberlain is at the back of the enterprise, although he has not actually been interested in the scheme, however, subscribed five hundred thousand dollars so far, and the promoters have offered several labor leaders as much as two hundred and fifty dollars to write short articles for the first number of the paper.

One labor member has responded and has had a severe lecture from his party, since it transpired that the real object of the Majority is to win the labor party over to protection or tariff reform.

BULL FIGHT WILL BE RECORD ONE

Will Eclipse All Former Tournaments of the Kind. Eight Magnificent Beasts Will be Slaughtered in Madrid Circus—Remainder of Programme.

MADRID, June 1.—Below is the programme yet to be carried out at the wedding festivities of King Alfonso: June 2—Battle of flowers in the park of St. Pedro, and a gala performance in the opera house.

June 3—Official divine service in the royal chapel, open to the public in the morning. In the evening a gala ball.

June 4—Excursion to Aranjuez. In the evening a military tattoo. Departure of the foreign princes.

June 5—Banquet in the royal palace to local authorities.

June 6—Diplomatic banquet.

June 7—Reception in royal palace and ball in opera house, organized by the mayor.

RECORD BULL FIGHT.

The bull fight which will take place during the royal wedding festivities is expected to eclipse all former tournaments of the kind in Madrid.

Eight bulls from the famous breeding parks of the Duke of Vargas (the last descendant of Christopher Columbus), and of Muruve, will be slaughtered in the Madrid Circus, in the presence of 15,000 spectators, including most of the grandees of Spain, and all the foreign official guests at the royal wedding.

Two cavalry captains, Senors Ledesma and Grane, wearing costumes of the time of Philip IV. and riding magnificent horses, will first wound the bulls with short spears. These captains, officially known as "caballeros," are under the patronage of certain grandees, who pay for their costumes and equipment.

The bulls will then be dispatched by the most celebrated "toreros" or professional bull fighters in the kingdom, Bombita, Machaquero and Algabeo, the idols of the Spanish bull ring, which will kill two bulls, "Manoleta" and Bombita II, known as "novilleros," or fighters of young bulls, will kill the remaining two.

The magnificent caquet, which will include the address of welcome to Princess Ena from the Spanish municipalities, is laid with more than 700,000 pieces of tortoise shell.

NOT A GREAT LOSS.

This story of the absent-mindedness of a professor of Phillips Exeter Academy, is told by Booth Tarkington, the novelist, who was a graduate of that institution.

"This man's wife hastened in to him one morning as he sat in his study making exercises.

"Oh, she cried, 'oh, I've swallowed a pin!'"

"Don't worry about it, my dear," he said, in a soothing tone. "It is of no consequence. Here—let me find the lapel—here is another pin."

LONDON, June 4.—The Daily Telegraph's Tokyo correspondent says the rebels at Honju, Korea, have murdered thirty members of a political society and are looting right and left.

Piles Make Life Wretched

BUT THERE IS QUICK RELIEF FROM ITCHING AND THOROUGH CURE IN

Dr. Chase's Ointment

It may be truthfully stated that piles produce more excruciating pain, misery and wretchedness of feeling than any known disease. Life becomes a perfect burden during the attacks of itching, burning, stinging pain.

It is a great mistake to imagine that the effects of piles are local, for, as a matter of fact, they sap the vitality of mind and body and slowly but surely lead to the ruination of the health.

This is true of itching and protruding as well as of bleeding piles, which, because of the loss of blood, are more rapid in their disastrous effects.

Dr. Chase's Ointment brings almost instant relief from the itching, burning, stinging sensations of piles and is a positive and thorough cure for every form of this wretched disease. It has oftentimes stubborn disease. This has been proven in so many thousands of cases that there is no longer any room for doubt that Dr. Chase's Ointment is the most satisfactory treatment for piles that has ever discovered.

Mr. James Hurley, Pockshaw, Gloucester Co., N. B., writes:—

"I cannot find words of praise to express my opinion of Dr. Chase's Ointment. For thirty years I was troubled with itching piles and tried all sorts of remedies, none of which gave me more than temporary relief. What other treatments I have done, I have positively cured me of itching piles."

Mr. J. McDonald, McLean, Kent Co., N. B., writes:—"Less than two boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment cured me of itching piles. Any one who has suffered from this wretched disease can imagine what this means. I am indeed grateful for this great remedy."

Frequently when doctors have failed to cure piles and the surgeon's knife has effected thorough cure, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

COUNTRY MARKET

Wholesale	
Turnips, per 100 lbs.	0 00
Beef, western, per lb.	0 08
Beef, butchers, carcass, 100 lbs.	0 14
Beef, country, per lb.	0 07
Lamb, per lb.	0 09
Mutton, per lb.	0 09
Veal, per lb.	0 06
Pork, per lb.	0 09
Ham, per lb.	0 14
Roll butter, per lb.	0 18
Tab butter, per lb.	0 18
Eggs, case, per doz.	0 00
Turkey, per lb.	0 00
Cod, small pack, per doz.	0 30
Potatoes, per bbl.	0 90
Hides, per lb.	0 09
Calf hides, per lb.	0 00
Lambkins, each	0 10
Sheepskins, each	0 00
Cabbages, per crate	0 35
Rhubarb, per crate	0 10
Carrots, per bbl.	1 00
Beets, per bbl.	1 25
Chickens, per pair	1 00

FISH	
Mackerel	0 12
Codfish, large dry	4 50
Morrum	4 50
Cod, small pack	0 15
Finna's haddock	0 75
Gd. Man, herring, hf. b.	0 25
Bay herring, hf. bbls.	2 25
Fish, fresh	0 03
Shoek herring, per bbl.	2 25
Shelburne herring, per bbl.	2 25
Hallbut, fresh, per lb.	0 11

Retail	
Beef, corned, per lb.	0 09
Pork, fresh, per lb.	0 10
Ham, per lb.	0 13
Bacon, per lb.	0 18
Butter, per lb.	0 19
Butter, dairy, rolls	0 24
Butter, tubs	0 20
Lard, per lb.	0 18
Eggs, per dozen	0 18
Onions, per lb.	0 00
Carrots, per lb.	0 00
Cabbage, each	0 20
Turkeys, per lb.	0 18
Chickens	1 75
Potatoes, per peck	0 23
Fox, per pair	1 00
Geese	1 50
Spinach, per peck	0 20
Asparagus, a bunch	0 15
Beet greens	0 00
Lettuces	0 00
Lettuce	0 05
Parley	0 00
Rhubarb	0 00
Cucumbers	0 00
New beans	0 00
New peas	0 00
Cauliflower	0 00
Spinach, per pound	0 10
Hallbut	0 15
Fresh cod and had-	
Finna's haddock	0 05
Sm'd haddock	0 07
Boneless cod, per lb.	0 12
Sm'd herring, per bx.	0 15

GROCERIES	
Cheese, per lb.	0 13
Butter, per lb.	0 08
Cream of tartar, pure	0 20
bcx	0 20

FISH	
Cream of tartar, pure	0 20
bcx	0 20
Bicarb soda, per keg.	2 10
Salt, per lb.	0 04
Extra choice, P. R.	0 24
Barbados	0 23
New Orleans (sterile)	0 00
Sugar	
Yellow, granulated, yellow bright	
Yellow, equalized	0 08
Barbados	0 03
Pulverized sugar	0 08
Coffee	
Java, per lb, green	0 24
Java, per lb, white	0 24
Salt	
Liverpool, ex vessel	0 53
Liverpool, per sack, ex	
store	0 61
Liverpool butter, salt	
factory filled	0 95
Spices	
Nutmegs, per lb.	0 40
Cassia, per lb, ground	0 30
Cloves	0 00
Cloves, ground	0 30
Ginger, ground	0 30
Pepper, ground	0 18
Tea	
Cougar, per lb, finest	0 23
Cougar, per lb, common	0 15
Oolong, per lb.	0 29
Tobacco	
Black chewing	0 45
Ericht, chewing	0 47
Smoking	0 29

FRUITS, ETC.	
Currents, per lb.	0 08
Apples, dried	0 08
Walnuts, Grenoble	0 14
Almonds	0 13
Prunes, common	0 10
Braais	0 15
Pecans	0 14
Dates, lb, pkg.	0 06
Dates, new	0 05
Peanuts, roasted	0 10
Flax, new, per lb.	0 10
Flax, bag, per lb.	0 04
Malaga, London layers	1 30
Malaga, clusters	2 75
Malaga, black, baskets	3 00
Malaga, Connoisseur, clusters	3 10
Jamaica oranges, per bbl	8 00
Valencia oranges	0 09
Raisins, Sultans, new	0 06
Bananas	1 50
Coconuts	0 00
Lemons, Messina, per bx	4 50
Apples, evaporated	None
Peaches, evap'd new	0 12
Apples, per bbl.	0 12
Onions, Egyptian bags	0 02

PROVISIONS	
American clear pork	20 50
American mess pork	22 00
Pork, domestic	23 00
Canadian flat beef	12 50

FLOUR, ETC.	
Manitoba	5 45
Common	4 75
Canadian high grade	4 75
Oatmeal	4 90
Mediums, small lots	
bagged	25 00
bagged	25 00
bran, car lots	4 55
bran, small lots	4 40
bran, small lots, bag'd	24 00

GRAIN, ETC.	
Hay, pressed, car lots	10 50
Oats (Ont.), car lots	0 46
Beans (Canadian h. p.)	1 20
Beans, yellow eye	1 95

HOTELS REAPING A RICH HARVEST

During Week of Spanish King's Marriage. Private Rooms and Meals Alone Cost Twenty-Five Dollars Per Day in Gay Madrid.

MADRID, June 1.—Madrid is a merry city during this week of the wedding of King Alfonso and Princesa Ena. It is also one of the most cosmopolitan of cities in the world, albeit one of the most uncomfortable by reason of the crowded condition of the hotels.

Many of the hotels have been full for weeks past, but a few of the more expensive ones are reserving accommodations for the late-comers, who will arrive in "late fash," so to speak.

At the Hotel de Paris and the Hotel de la Paix, in the Puerta del Sol, the famous square in Madrid, and other big hotels, the charges will be:

Per Day	
Bedroom and breakfast	\$ 7.50
Private rooms and meals	25.00
Bedroom and meals	15.00

To what extent persons letting furnished flats or rooms will put up their tariff can be seen from an advertisement which appeared in yesterday's papers. This ad offers a flat, consisting of five bedrooms and a bath, sitting rooms for twelve days, for \$300. This means \$65 per day for apartments alone. The advertiser also says that the rooms might be let singly for \$75 each for the same time.

Notwithstanding these forbidding prices, hundreds of visitors are arriving from England, but the touring companies are not organizing any special trips, as the hotel charges would necessitate a sum being charged which the tripper could not afford.

AN ELABORATE PROGRAMME.

Meanwhile, the Spanish courts officials have drawn up a marvelous programme in connection with the marriage ceremony. The Spanish nation delights in ceremonial, and especially in ceremonial connected with the holy estate.

It is said that the royal bridegroom himself suggested what has been one of the most striking historical pageants ever seen—a procession through the streets of Madrid, embodying the light and chivalry of Old Spain.

Every province in the kingdom will be represented in the cortege, and historic events connected with each place are being commemorated. Thus Aragon came forward with her Maid of Saragossa, groups of Moors recall the past glories of the Alhambra, and Don Quixote and Sancho Panza did honor to the royal lovers. The idea was a charming one, and artists and workmen worked day and night in order that it might be carried out in an adequate manner.

The following is the official wedding programme to date:

May 29—The arrival and reception of the foreign princes and a performance in the theatre of the Palace of El Prado.

May 30—Betrothal of the august Princess in the Palace of El Prado.

May 31—Royal marriage in the church of St. Isidoro.

June 1—Gala banquet in the Royal Palace of Madrid.

NHILISTS PLAN TO KILL PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Society Unearthed in Portland, Oregon. Members Only Waited for More Money Before Sending Assassins Across to Washington.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 2.—As the outcome of the arrest of a Pole in this city for an assault upon several Russians, local detectives have learned of the existence here of a large body of Russian nihilists, who it is alleged, have been plotting the assassination of President Roosevelt. Awaiting the accumulation of sufficient funds before sending a deputation to Washington to carry out the scheme.

The Pole, who was arrested by several threatened with death by several of the plotters, and who was arrested for assault, was acquitted yesterday, and it was then that the detectives learned of the alleged true purpose of the organization.

Friends of the Pole informed the police of the doings of the Nihilistic group, of their eulogistic praise of Coolidge, the assassin of President McKinley, and finally of their desire for the death of President Roosevelt. Detectives have been put on the case.

PEKIN, June 3.—The government has handed to Mr. Carnegie the British charge d'affaires, its promised written assurances concerning the recent Coolidge edict. It is understood they specify the period for which the customs will be pledged as security for China's foreign obligations.

OILS	
White Rose and Ches	0 00
ter "A"	0 00
"High Grade Sarnia"	0 06
"Silver Star"	0 06
Lined oil, raw	0 06
Seal oil (steam refined)	0 00
Olive oil	0 00
Gasoline, per gal	0 00



FRANCE'S MOST NOTED LITERATURE, THE HEAD OF THE HOUSE OF DE CASTELLANE, COMMENTS ON OLD WORLD EVENTS.

By Marquis de Castellane.

(Special to the Sun.)
(Copyright, 1906, by the Hearst News Service.)

PARIS, June 2.—Notwithstanding the disorders which reign at home, and the numerous preoccupations which the socialist turn of the elections cause France, we still have time and attention to give to the events which our ally, Russia, is passing.

However much Russia may choose to shut her eyes to the real condition of things there, is no denying that very much the appearance of things as they were here towards the close of the eighteenth century.

This year in Russia looks as if it would turn out like 1772 in France. We too, had an excellent government, but that monarch took a foolish step which what he had given with the other. We also had an excellent army, but when the time came to sit upon the throne he revolted and refused to obey the orders which were issued. We have legislators who are not in the least respect for their avocation, and at the very first call of the mob which invaded Paris for the purpose of making Louis XVI. prisoner, they joined in some at the head, some at the tail of the crowd, carried away by the pressure of public opinion instead of resisting it.

It looks pretty much as though Russia was going to go through exactly the same series of events. The revolutionary party has for its chiefs the princes who are revolting against the emperor, Dolgoroukof, Troubetzkoi, etc., who represent the element which in 1789 was led by such men as Lafayette and especially Mirabeau.

The czar, wrongly advised, does not seem to take their complaints seriously. He is making a grand show of the pride of his house, which in flashy uniforms, are appearing at the Duménil military display to drown the cries of the people, whom he has hitherto been in the habit of holding under his heel.

We Frenchmen cannot help experiencing considerable anxiety on witnessing the cavalier fashion in which the czar treats his people, and the opposition which he offers to the demands of his representatives. We are tempted to remind the world that between the day in 1789, when the celebrated French drama met, and January 21, 1793, when Louis XVI. was beheaded, only a little more than three years passed.

If anybody thinks that the French aristocracy remains forever stuck in the customs of its ancestors, they are greatly mistaken. As an example of the progressiveness of the modern nobility I would call attention to the following facts:

On May 1, day on which the deputies who are to form the new parliament were elected, a number of the most prominent members of the aristocracy were gathered in the salons of a celebrated newspaper, sitting on the pavement looking the boulevardier's eyes over.

From the street one could see the graceful silhouettes of marquises, duchesses, countesses, passing "black" and nibbling cakes, quills, liqueurs, and event were in force. But not at all, these distinguished ladies were merely enjoying the hospitality of the paper in order to get the very latest telegraphic returns relative to the elections. In the excitement of the conversation editors and reporters the grand names forgot their haughty airs.

Now, and then, as well-known face would appear in the salons; sometimes it was the Duchess d'Ursules, sometimes the Countess de Fitz-James, or the Countess de Mun, or other members of high rank.

Moreover, his engagement is announced to Princess Galtzina, who is a Russian, and an evidently more ambitious for herself than for her future husband. Just now the couple are honeymooning on the Riviera. It is not there that the French nation can look for those old-fashioned habits of industry which would be its salvation.

The case of Count Mathieu de Noailles, inaudibly and abused by his rival candidate, M. Millevoix, in the recent electoral campaign, ever seen in France. That such a thing should take place in a country where such sentimentality exists on all points touching individual honor is inconceivable.

It took the insult, since, days to make up his mind to give the object of his attention an opportunity to demand satisfaction upon the field of honor. In older times a quarrel was settled at once. The combatants did not even wait to find a place for a duel from public view; they took their swords and went before; and had it out in the street, and so earnest was the combat that usually one of the combatants remained upon the pavement.

Nowadays people begin by discussing the insult; it is contested; all sorts of distinguished clauses are introduced into the argument, such as would put the craziest jurist to shame. It is sought to establish a jurisprudence to determine that in electoral times the most violent epithets are honey speeches, are even charming compliments.

However, this time the advocates of talk instead of action did not carry the day. Count Mathieu de Noailles died, upon a duel, with a tenacity which did honor to his musketeer ancestors, and honor was satisfied.

A WONDERFUL POTATO!

MOST ENORMOUS CROPPER.

PERFECTLY BLIGHT PROOF.

Double the crop-off the same ground, and every one a sound one. Introduced in England in 1903 at \$100 per 14 lbs.; three months later its blight proof and enormous cropping features caused the greatest sensation, resulting in record prices of all time, as high as \$120 per lb. being paid, and \$250 for one tuber.

Even so recently as September last, when Mr. G. Massey sold 14 lbs. of Eldorados for \$20 (\$100) people were amazed and incredulous; yet three lbs. of the same variety, Free Press (England), Jan. 18th, 1904.

The yield of the Eldorado potato, the kind that brought the record price, is reported to run from 150 to 300 lbs. from one lb. of seed tubers.—Rural New York, Jan. 14, 1905.

Introduced here by us in 1905 at \$16 per lb. Eldorado is repeating on a smaller scale the sensation it created in England, making the record price of all time for the U. S. and Canada. April 30 to S. J. Connolly, Fishers, N. Y., 2 lbs. (250 lbs.) of Eldorados for \$200. April 25th last, to Mr. F. S. Behrill, Jarvis Street, Toronto, 40 lbs. for \$40. A great many sales of 30 to 60 lbs. made to the leading seed potato growers. Experimental Farms, etc., in Canada and the U. S. These are aware of the history of the truly wonderful potato.

One lb. planted now, within two years will yield enough to plant all the acres you want. Every lb. planted is worth \$10. Plant now, next year sell seed to your friends.

One lb. planted by the 20th June last raised 140 lbs. that year. Crops of 800 to 1200 bushels per acre common.

Pure Seed Eldorados, \$1 per lb. Sold only by us in Canada. Send for literature, containing history, photos of potatoes, checks paid, extracts of papers, etc. Also 25 other kinds.

SMITH BROS., Box 96, Beasheville, Ont.

Members Canadian Seed Growers' Assoc.

Until we arrived, "old" the total, in trade of this and date so far back to Nowhere that all of earth seem as a morning newspaper. "Old" is merely a small boy used to awe at a court house.

It is built before the civil look up at that wretched structure, two stories it had all the historic medieval castle. When the special writer per ran short of topic on an illustrated story building in town, I went away back in 1833. When a man from East for the first time pendence Hall in Philadelphia and tries to whelm fact that there even in the far period. When he travels and walks through St. In the Henry VIII. Ch.

RAMESES HIS SO AND H ON A G BUILDING DO THE W ARE THE FUTURE WHEN COO CONCLUDE THEY W

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CASTELLANE,
WORLD EVENTS.



George de PASTURES NEW



IN AND AROUND LUXOR WITH A SIDE LIGHT ON RAMESES THE GREAT.

Until we arrived at Luxor we did not know the total meaning of the word "old." The ruins, which are the stock in trade of this ancient City of Thebes, date so far back into the dimness of years that all the other antiquities of earth seem as fresh and recent as a morning newspaper.

"Old" is merely a relative term, after all. I remember in my native town we small boys used to gaze in reverent awe at a court house that was actual-

ly built before any one thought of laying out the Forum in Rome, he will begin to understand how every thing else in the world is comparatively hot from the middle. One day we were in the shop of Mohammed Mouhassib, in Luxor, and the old antiquarian reached under the counter and lugged out a mummy. The body was well preserved, and the embalming cloth to which it was wrapped and cross-wrapped still retained a definite texture.

are "gigantic" and "colossal," and "huge" and so on, cannot bring the reader to any actual conception of the barbaric massiveness of these ancient structures.

The rulers who built the main temple of Karnak, a section at a time, thought they were not doing them selves credit unless they piled up columns about the size of the redwood trees in California and guarded each entrance with statues as big as the Goddess of Liberty in New York Har-



THEY LOOK DOWN AT HIM MOURNFULLY.

bor, and when they made a wall to enclose a courtyard, they put up something to resemble a mountain range. The ordinary 150 pound mortal edging his way through the corridors and under the vast shadows of these over-whelming spliffs of masonry feels about as large and important as a flea.

Everywhere about these temples there are unformed guards whose duty it is to protect the remains against the vandal and the relic hunter. The guard follows a few feet behind you as you roam through the many acres of toppling ruin. He is afraid that you will steal something. Inasmuch as the smallest fragment of one of these huge statues, or obelisks, would weigh pro-

fects to get something out of a traveller for the simple reason that a suspicious character should arrive in an American city and the chief of police sent out a detective to shadow him and see that he did not blow up any safes or crawl into any second stories. The detective, having followed the suspect all day, approaches him at nightfall and says, "Look here; you have put me to a lot of trouble. I have been on my feet all day watching you for fear that you were going to commit a burglary, and I think it is only right that you should pay me something."

Every time we visited an antiquity these guards tapped at our heels, watching us like hawks, and invariably they tried to hold us up for a piece of silver before we departed. There is a Masonic undertaking among the natives that the tourist is to be freed. For instance, although the copper coins are in common use among the natives, and the cheaper shops the natives are usually reckoned in millimes, it is almost impossible for a traveller to get any of these copper coins because the natives want him to bestow his gratitude in plaster. A millime is worth one-half cent, and the plaster is further subdivided into fractional coins, some of which are about the size of the mustard seed and worth about as much as a share of mining stock.

Egyptian money is very easily understood by Americans. The plaster is the same as our five-cent piece or nickel. The silver is the same as our quarter and has the same value. The ten plaster piece is the same as our half dollar. The 100 plaster bill is worth five dollars. In fact, the prices sound strange and large and important when quoted in plasters, the dealers have learned to demand English pounds sterling or American dollars. That is, they name their first prices in sovereigns and dollars and then gradually work down to plasters. I saw a native trying to sell a scarab to a tourist. His first price was 27, equivalent to \$5. After a half hour of haggling he had cut it to 7 plasters, or 35 cents, and the deal was consummated.

RAMESES SECOND IS A 'SMOOTH CITIZEN' HIS FOXY SCHEME'S TO BUNKO POSTERITY.

HIS SOLDIERS GO OUT AND PUT UP A HARD SCRAP AND DO UP THE ENEMY.

AND HE HIRES A STONE CUTTER TO GIVE AN ACCOUNT OF IT.

ON A GRANITE ROCK AND HAND ALL THE BOUQUETS TO RAMESES. HE IS BUILDING MANY TEMPLES. THE ARCHITECTS DRAW THE PLANS. THE LABORERS DO THE WORK. THE PUBLIC FOOTS THE BILL. RAMESES AND THE DEITIES ARE THE ONLY ONES WHO BUTT INTO THE INSCRIPTIONS. HE HAS THE FUTURE DOPED OUT AS FOLLOWS: THREE THOUSAND YEARS FROM NOW WHEN COOK'S TOURISTS SEE MY PICTURES ALL OVER THE SHOPS, THEY WILL CONCLUDE THAT I MUST HAVE BEEN THE REAL WORKS. AND THEY WILL CALL ME RAMESES THE GREAT.

TRANSLATION OF THE RAMESES PAPYRUS

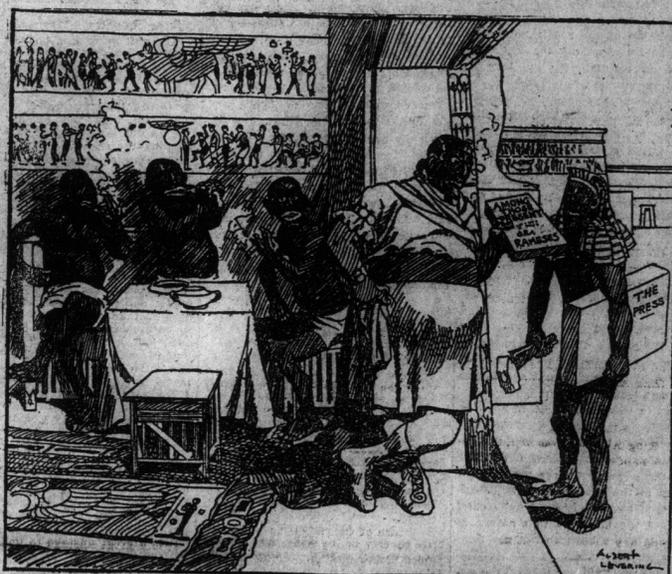
After he begins to get a new line on the meaning of "old." Later he sees the Forum at Rome, and declares to himself—"At last I have found something really ancient."

But when he arrives at Luxor and rambles among the elephantine ruins and sits in the deep cool shade of temples that had been standing a good

Goodness knows I am not going to attempt any detailed description of the stupendous ruins which make Luxor or the most interesting spot in Egypt. Any one who is going to describe Luxor needs a new box of adjectives every few minutes, and, besides, to repeat over and over again that the columns and cavernous sanctuaries at Karnak

the old city of Thebes was a huge and bustling metropolis, surrounded by a high wall of a hundred gates, with countless regiments of soldiers marching out to conquer distant lands and bring back slaves in little batches of 30,000 or so. This was along about 2,000 B. C. The city began to lose some of its importance a few centuries before the Christian era and dwindled in size until twenty years ago it was a mere village of huts nestled in the shade of the great temples. Then the tourist travel set in very heavily, and today Luxor is a bustling city with large hotels and fancy shops and a general air of prosperity. The magnificent temple of Luxor is in the very heart of the city. The rambling temple of Karnak is a short donkey ride to the north and across the river, some three miles to the west; there are more temples and shattered statues and the wonderful tombs of the kings. In olden days there was a broad avenue leading north to Karnak and thence west to the valley in the desert, where the kings were buried and this boulevard was guarded on each side of the entire distance, by huge recumbent Sphinxes carved out of granite. Can you imagine a double row of gigantic figures crouched on each side of the street and about twenty feet apart all the way up the Grand Canyon? Then the drive through the Park of Thebes and up the drive to the distant suburbs? If so, you will understand to what an extent these old rulers "went in" for sphinxes. Labor cost nothing and time did not count for anything and if a king wished to build an avenue of sphinxes leading to his private temple or tomb all he had to do was to give the word.

As soon as a king mounted the throne he began making his funeral preparations, and ordered the entire staff of stone cutters to chisel out a new and more strategic position. We cannot discover from the old inscriptions that any Egyptian army ever suffered defeat, and yet it has been learned from other sources that now and then an invading army had the whole native population running foot races up and down the Nile. However, it was not considered good form for historians to mention these painful incidents. The rate of mortality among those who criticized the administration was exactly 100 per cent. It is because all of the familiar records are known to have been under censorship that the papyrus discovered by me at Luxor possesses a most startling interest.



IN OLD EGYPT, EVERY KING WAS HIS OWN PRESS AGENT

and its way into the inscriptions? Most assuredly not. Ramezes had the hieroglyphs report that he made a masterly manoeuvre in order to develop the strength of the enemy and then retired to a new and more strategic position. We cannot discover from the old inscriptions that any Egyptian army ever suffered defeat, and yet it has been learned from other sources that now and then an invading army had the whole native population running foot races up and down the Nile. However, it was not considered good form for historians to mention these painful incidents. The rate of mortality among those who criticized the administration was exactly 100 per cent. It is because all of the familiar records are known to have been under censorship that the papyrus discovered by me at Luxor possesses a most startling interest.

As a cold matter of fact, I discovered this manuscript by proxy. That is, I bought it from the man who said he had found it concealed in the funeral vestments of a mummy uprooted near Thebes in the month of February. I cannot give the name of this Egyptian for the reason that all valuable antiquities discovered in Egypt are supposed to belong to the government, and any one concealing an art treasure or some document of rare value may be severely punished. I can say this much, however—the native from whom

Who knows? Sometimes it is the duty of the traveller to record facts as they come under his observation and not to draw hasty conclusions. The documentary evidence is submitted herewith—Great is a copy of the original papyrus and then the translation, word by word and phrase by phrase. The testimony should convince any who are disposed to be sceptical. My only hope is that it will not entirely blot the reputation of Ramezes.

HOLDS ENOUGH.

Mrs. Yacht (superfluously)—My husband has a beautiful yacht. I don't suppose your husband can afford such a luxury, yet?

Mrs. Natch—No, the best he can do is to hold the mortgage on the one your husband has—Bohemian.

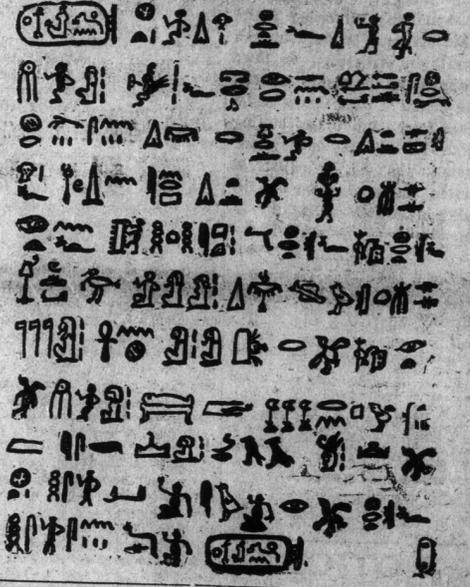
FRIENDS.

"Such an amendment," said Senator Tillman during a debate, "would destroy the bill's meaning even as the meaning of the epitaph on old John Skinn's tombstone was destroyed. "An amendment was tacked to John Skinn's epitaph. It consisted of one word, the word "friends." It was put on in the dead of night. The epitaph, previous to the amendment, read—"He did his best."

I bought the papyrus assured me that he was an honorable and truthful guide, and he gave me his personal guarantee that he had removed the document from the mummy's undergarment with his own hands and had been waiting for an opportunity to offer it to a traveller who was really a connoisseur of antiquities and a rever-

important epoch, but there were also surprising revelations as to the origin of valued words and phrases. Here is the translation:—
Ramezes Second is a Smooth Citizen. His Foxy Scheme is to Bunko Posterity. His Soldiers go out and put up a hard scrap and do up the enemy and he hires a stone cutter to give an

THE ORIGINAL PAPHYRUS



ent student of ancient languages. All this he told me while we were out on the desert together, and after looking apprehensively in all directions to make sure that no human being was within three miles of us he pulled a tin cylinder from under his robe and carefully removed from it the time stained but still intact roll of papyrus. I must say that I never saw a more convincing document in all my life. The hieroglyphs looked as Egyptian as anything could be, and as soon as I saw them I had a burning curiosity to know what message to the world beyond this poor mummy had been hugging in his bosom through all these centuries. I asked regarding the mummy on which the papyrus had been found and learned that the inscription on his outer coffin indicated that he had been an officer assigned to the royal palace of Ramezes II, the type of courtier who must bend the supple knee and wear the smiling face, at all times concealing his real opinion of things in general.

Account of it on a Granite Rock and I had all the Bouquets to Ramezes. He is building many Temples. The Architects draw the Plans. The Laborers do the Work. The Public foot the Bill. Ramezes and the Local Deities are the only ones who butt into the inscriptions. He has the future doped out as follows:—Three thousand years from now, when Cook's Tourists see my Pictures all over the Shops, they will conclude that I must have been the real Works and they will call me Ramezes the Great.

The guarantee which accompanied the papyrus was so heartfelt and altogether emphatic that I made the purchase. The price was large, but I felt justified in paying it, for the native assured me that I could sell it to the British Museum at any time for twice as much. I promised faithfully that I would never mention his name in connection with the deal, and this promise was

For obvious reasons I did not show the document to my travelling companions. I knew that if people heard of my discovery and got talking about it I might not be permitted to take it out of the country.

When we arrived at Cairo I went to Mr. Ralph Blanchard, an American who is noted as an antiquarian, Egyptologist and mummy collector, and after a few cautious preliminaries told him that I had a document in hieroglyphs of which I desired a translation. I begged him not to inquire where or how I obtained the papyrus. All I wanted him to do was to tell me what the blessed thing meant.

Blanchard was startled as soon as he looked at the document. I could see that. He said he had deciphered a good many acres of hieroglyphs, but this record was unique and the most interesting that had ever come under his observation. He spent two days on the translation, so as to be absolutely accurate regarding every fine point and get not only the cold words but also the literary style and the real spirit of the original communications.

Let the translation speak for itself. I must confess that when it was handed me I was overwhelmed. Not only had I much, however—the native from whom

all the while the regular printing out the paper was put them.

years ago these ladies resented to be seen in a public, and yet a few years ago they openly paraded through a prominent journal.

the Napoleonic regime presented only by Prince who maintains the silence, the attention is attracted toward the

Prince Louis, what is it has become of him? hope to see him march in a band of conservatism, their dream. He has no than his elder brother; to be counted upon by the

Prince Victor. Clear been raised by the Brigadier general to the a dignity which will closely than ever to the

engagement is an- sence Gallatin, who is a evidently more ambitious for her future hus- band. It is not there- in nation can look for- ward to his death, and its salvation.

Count Mathieu de Noail- lard, by his rival Millevoye, in the campaign, is one of the many ever seen in such a thing should take duty where such senti- on all points touching or is inconceivable. An insulter nine days, the to give the object of an opportunity to de- on the field of a time a quarrel was

The combatants did to find a place secure; they took their below; and had it out earnest was the en- ally one of the ap- on the payment. ple being by discussing contested; all sorts of causes are introduced such as would put suit to shame. It is fish a jurisprudence in electoral times the epithets are honey- ven charming compli-

POTATO!
PPER.
ROOF.

a sound one. Intro- this finer its blight- est sensation, result- being paid, and \$250

Massey sold 14 lbs. of- creolous; get thro- \$1,400 (\$700) for 14 19th, 1904.

ught the record price, seed tubers." Rural do is repeating on a- ing the record price Connolly Fishers N. last to Mr. F. S. eat many sales of 30 xperimental Farms, e history of the truly

ught to plant all the- ant now, next year that year. Crops of

Canada. Send for- extracts & papers. vills, Ont.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN. ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 6, 1904.

SCHOOL LIFE AND HEALTH.

In an article of timely interest in the current North American Review Dr. George Woodruff Johnston, a distinguished American medical authority, comes to the conclusion that the alarming amount of ill-health among school children of the present day is due almost entirely to fatigue from the excessive amount of mental strain necessary to keep up with the demands of modern public school curricula.

FIRE CAUSES HEAVY LOSS

Barns of John Pickard and Walter Tupper at Beechwood Totally Destroyed on Friday

The barns of Walter Tupper and John Pickard at Beechwood were completely destroyed by fire on Friday last. The origin of the fire is supposed to be from burning refuse on the premises of Walter Tupper.

THE DUTY ON BOOKS.

A suggestion worth consideration by the government before it completes its list of tariff changes for the revision next fall is made by a writer in the New Canadian Magazine, who vigorously protests against the existing duty on books.

UNDERGROUND WIRES.

When the city of Baltimore got tired of the disfiguring and dangerous network of overhead telephones and telegraph wires it built a municipal subway and forced them under ground.

WAYS OF SCOTCH JUSTICE.

One often hears comments passed upon the administration of the law by local magistrates, but while it may sometimes leave a little to be desired it is not so glaringly crude as it often was in earlier times.

SHOE-SHINING.

An apt illustration of the modern tendency to have things done instead of doing them oneself is furnished by the recent rapid increase in the number of boot-blacking establishments in this city.

THE PRICE OF ADMIRALTY.

Five million and a quarter dollars will go to "Davy Jones' locker" if the British first-class battleship Montagu proves to be a total wreck, as now seems likely.

THIS HAZARDOUS LIFE OF OURS.

Bad as the earthquake was, the whole country ought to understand clearly that San Francisco's chief disaster was due to the fire. Thousands, if not millions, of people have been asking whether or not it was going to be all safe to rebuild San Francisco.

AND WHAT COULD BE DONE?

A chief bureau in the navy department tells a good story of the time when one of the secretaries of the navy got the notion into his head that officers should not permit their wives to reside at the foreign stations to which their husbands might be attached.

SANDY'S ELEVENTH COMMANDMENT.

Bishop Brooks was at one time invested in Sandy Mackenzie, a well known character in and about Boston. Sandy was a pretty, good fellow, but not much of a churchman.

A SURPRISE FOR A CHAPLAIN.

Eliot M. Miller, a civil engineer of New Orleans, tells how General U. S. Grant made his father, Chaplain Miller, rear.

OTTAWA, JUNE 5.—At a meeting of the government today Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick was appointed chief justice of Canada in succession to Hon. Edgar Taschereau resigned.

ON THE GROUND.

The duel had been announced for 1.30, but the two combatants arrived on the ground a quarter of an hour before their time.

NO HARM DONE.

The duellists nodded, showing that they understood, and then they grasped their pistols tightly.

BOOM! BOOM!

King Alfonso, being of a musical disposition, is no doubt pleased that his Cornet Ena was not injured in the bomb explosion—Christian at work.

THE POST DISCOVERY

Previous to the discovery of the Post process of changing the starchy part of Wheat and Barley into a form of sugar, many people suffered from what is known as starch indigestion.

SHE'S MISSED HER CHANCE.

She turned me down. She says that she won't by no means hitch up with me.

HECTOR GETS TWO YEARS IN PENITENTIARY

HAMPTON, N. B., June 2.—In the Kings county court this morning at ten o'clock, before His Honor Judge Wedderburn, George Hector, colored, sixteen years of age, was arraigned, charged with making an indecent assault upon the person of Mrs. Annie Bettis, on the 21st day of May last, in the railway station at Passekeag, four miles above Hampton, on the I. C. R.

BLOODLESS DUEL BEFORE CAMERA

PARIS, June 2.—A duel was fought with pistols at the Pare des Princes this afternoon between the Count de Noailles and M. Lucien Millevoye. The shots were exchanged without result.

APPOINTMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE

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REVOLVING ACCIDENT ON STREET RAILWAY

Eleven Persons Killed and Many Others Severely Injured, Some Fatally, in Wreck on Suburban Line of Rhode Island Company—Heavy Car Jumped Rails and Turned Over.

REVOLVING ACCIDENT ON STREET RAILWAY

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 3.—About 100 young people and victims of a heavy car which fell from the tracks of the Rhode Island street railway, wreck in the history of Rhode Island. Nine persons were killed outright, two others died soon after the accident, and a dozen persons are in the Providence hospitals suffering from injuries which, in one or two cases will prove fatal, and in addition many persons are at their homes suffering from shock cuts and bruises.

REVOLVING ACCIDENT ON STREET RAILWAY

The scene of the wreck was at Moore's corner, east Providence, and was on the suburban line of the Rhode Island Company, a corporation that controls practically all the street railway lines in this state.

REVOLVING ACCIDENT ON STREET RAILWAY

The motorman in charge of the car, W. J. Laucher of Olneyville, although experienced in his calling, was unfamiliar with the road over which he was travelling for the first time. Laucher was put in charge of the car at the solicitation of the passengers, a Catholic society, who were returning to this city from Crescent park, a shore resort in the Providence river.

REVOLVING ACCIDENT ON STREET RAILWAY

The panic and loss of self control which generally characterize such disasters had been conspicuously absent at the Moore's corner wreck. Although most of the passengers were young women, they bore themselves with unusual courage in every case.

REVOLVING ACCIDENT ON STREET RAILWAY

The rescuers again raised the car from the ground, and by building a pile of heavy stones kept it in position. James Brown, who lives nearby, went underneath the car, and when he returned he dragged two bodies out with him. Those of the passengers who were able to assist in the rescue work joined forces with police, living in the neighborhood, and soon a grim row of nine dead, six men and three women, was to be seen in the grass beside the highway.

REVOLVING ACCIDENT ON STREET RAILWAY

In the meantime physicians and ambulance men had been summoned from Providence and Riverside. The home of Seth Wood, who had been one of the leaders in the rescue work, was turned into a temporary hospital, and the victims of the wreck went on being carried into the dwelling, where those superficially injured were set apart and the more severely hurt were placed upon a special car and brought to the Rhode Island hospital in this city.

REVOLVING ACCIDENT ON STREET RAILWAY

Two of the injured, John Gavin and George Acheron, were both of whom had sustained fractured skulls, died within an hour.

REVOLVING ACCIDENT ON STREET RAILWAY

The panic and loss of self control which generally characterize such disasters had been conspicuously absent at the Moore's corner wreck. Although most of the passengers were young women, they bore themselves with unusual courage in every case.

REVOLVING ACCIDENT ON STREET RAILWAY

Medical Examiner George F. Allison of East Providence announced tonight that he had ordered an inquest into the deaths of the accident victims, which will be held soon under the direction of Coroner Harmon S. Babcock of that town.

REVOLVING ACCIDENT ON STREET RAILWAY

Vice-President Albert L. Potter of the Rhode Island company stated that an investigation would also be held by that corporation to determine the blame for the disaster.

BO

King and Wonder Wire B. Horses in Road and Surrounding to Bombs Were Through House Window Returning from Couple Showed Through Scene Street a Sham Victims—Many

BO

MADRID, May 30.—The king and Princess royal dramatic scene this afternoon as an effect near the king and queen King Alfonso escaped because of a reflecting the bomb, persons, most of them personal and military others spectators, were injured.

BO

The following Captain Barres, com the king's escort; Lt. Fredericks; six soldiers of Colonel Calvo; his niece, Soledad, 70 years of age, royal groom, who was

BO

MADRID, June 3.—A bullet Saturday night Ardoz de Manuel Mor suspect in the bomb King Alfonso and Queen another dramatic chapter surrounding the town of Torrejon de between Madrid and A sought to detain him, drawing a revolver, a dead. Then he turned number of the inhabitants were upon him, and a volver upon himself, in the region of his head minutes later. Senor C of the hotel from which the body this morning identified. It is that of King Alfonso.

BO

The body was exposed for the purpose of identification before the municipal get in line for cavalry and infantry to force of the through, with significant statement. Public feeling was intense cause of the great number of dead and severely injured in this instance being 24 and over 80 wounded.

BO

The American envoy wedding, Frederick W and his suite had an opportunity while incarcerated as to prove that the leniency now shown was a beneficial correction and not a menace to the community.

BO

THE MODERN ENDING. "And so," concluded the fond father, "they were married." "Oh, yes, I know," interrupted the daughter and heiress, "and got a divorce and lived happily ever after!"

BOMBS HURLED AT KING ALFONSO AND BRIDE; 16 KILLED, SCORES MANGLED.

King and Queen Had a Wonderful Escape— Wire Deflected Bomb

Horses in Royal Carriage Killed and Surrounding Escort Blown to Pieces.

Bombs Were Thrown from a Boarding House Window as Bridal Party Was Returning from Church—The Royal Couple Showed Splendid Courage Through Scene of Horror—The Street a Shambles—Some Noble Victims—Many Arrests Made.



The Throne of Spain.

King Alfonso and Princess Ena.

- Michael Donohue, Harvey Sta.
- John A. Humble, Stanley.
- Walter M. Steeves, Hillsboro.
- Bohan Bros., Bath.
- Milton McBride, Lindsay.
- Jas. T. Atkinson, McKezies Corner.
- Grant & Morin, St. George.
- J. Helon Todd, Milltown.
- William Russell, Seal Cove.
- Arthur Chenard, Caraque.
- Alphes LeBlanc, Mount Carmel.
- A. H. Borque, Rosarville.
- J. Henry De Forest, Waterford.
- Lemuel Hamilton, Oak Point.
- J. Titus Barnes, Sussex.
- James H. Holmes, Doaktown.
- High McKay, Hexham.
- E. J. & B. L. Parker, Derby.
- E. C. Burpee, Sheffield Academy.
- Hugh Denton, Scotchtown.
- Wm. Whitten, Inchy.
- Walter Gillis, Flat Lands.
- Wm. McCurdy, Point La Ni.
- Herbert H. Smith, Hoyt Station.
- S. P. Databrooks, Upper Gagetown.
- G. M. Sutherland, Red Rapids.
- C. F. Allen, Red Rapids.
- Trinity Bros., Sackville.
- Bishop Murray, Murray Road.
- W. Egerton Everett, Fredericton.
- Alex. McMillan, Boles-town.

St. St. John, N. B.

RAILWAY Severely Injured Suburban Line of Jumped Rails

again raised the car and, by building a...

me physicians and ambulance summoned from Riverside. The home...

loss of self control characteristic such conspicuously absent at her wreck. Although...

has been the scene of accidents, none of which have resulted in any injury is one of the company's systems. The...

ther was not arrested. Authorities said that a rot guilty of negligence, inasmuch as he...

without the benefit of a hearing, he was now shown in correction and not immunity. It was then...

ENDING. The food factor, interrupted the press, and got a...

MADRID, May 31.—The public rejoicings over the marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Victoria had a terrible dramatic sequel at half-past two this afternoon as a bomb thrown from an upper window exploded with deadly effect near the coach occupied by the king and queen. Provisionally King Alfonso and Queen Victoria escaped because of an electric wire deflecting the bomb, but at least sixteen persons, most of them being of the personal and military escort and the others spectators, were killed. Many others were injured.

The following are those killed: Captain Barret, commanding part of the king's escort; Lieut. Reysland; Lt. Frendorast; six soldiers; the Marquis of Calvo; his niece, aged 8 years; Jose Sola, 70 years of age; Luis Fontec; royal groom, who was leading a horse.

Several of those killed were standing in the balcony of the house from which the bomb was thrown. The explosion occurred just as the royal couple were about to enter the palace. The route of the cortege had been diverted from Arsenal street to Mayor street, owing to the popular desire. The procession had just passed through Mayor street and was about to turn into the esplanade leading to the palace when the explosion shook the buildings in the vicinity, stunned a large number of people and threw the cortege into inextricable confusion.

A HORRIBLE SPECTACLE.—The royal coach was brought to a sudden stop by the shock, officers and soldiers of the escort falling to the ground about the carriage and horses that had been killed. The screams of the terrified multitude mingled with the groans of the dying. It was immediately seen that the royal coach had been hit except as it had been damaged by flying splinters. King Alfonso immediately alighted and assisted Queen Victoria out of the carriage. They then entered another coach and were driven swiftly to the palace.

All this happened so quickly that people were not aware of the tragedy that had been enacted and continued to be clamoring their country. Soon, however, they appeared the empty royal coach with two horses missing and the others

splattered with blood, several of them bleeding from wounds. The grooms and drivers looked deathly pale in their spangled uniforms.

There came a boy shouting that a bomb had been thrown at the king. The appearance of the king and queen in a coach brought out delirious evasions as the fact was recognized that the sovereigns had been spared.

In the meantime the scene of the tragedy presented a horrible spectacle. Literally torn to pieces, horses lying about, the royal coach, the scene of the tragedy, was a sight to be forgotten. The streets were filled with the bodies of the dead and the wounded men were

carried to hospitals in ambulances. The pavement was literally covered with blood and the upper stories of the buildings nearest were splattered with it.

The place from which the bomb was thrown was a boarding house. The chamber from which the missile was hurled was taken May 22 by a man from Barcelona giving the name of Moral. When the police surrounded the house the man attempted to flee, but was captured. Another man escaped over the roofs of houses, and was one of the injured proved to be a son-in-law of Premier Moret's private

secretary. According to an official statement it is not known whether one or more bombs were thrown. The statement continues that it is impossible to ascertain at present the author of the outrage, though it is known that a Catalonian named Manuel Duran took an apartment in the house from which the bomb was thrown May 22, paying in advance with a 500 peseta bill. He was well dressed, of elegant appearance, and showed a fondness for flowers.

Frederick Whitridge, the American special envoy, called to President Roosevelt, this afternoon, giving details concerning the attempt on the life of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria. Later in the day Mr. Whitridge went to the royal palace, where

he was assured that the king and queen were reasonably tranquil, considering the circumstances. The Duke of Sotomayor was entering the palace at the time Mr. Whitridge was there, thus showing that his wounds are not serious. Mr. Whitridge also called at the foreign office and on behalf of the United States expressed profound sympathy with the Spanish sovereigns and people.

TWO BOMBS THROWN.—MADRID, May 31.—Just as King Alfonso and his English bride were nearing the end of the progress to the royal palace from the church of San Jeronimo San Real, where they had been married three hours previously, a bomb narrowly missed ending their lives. An official statement indicates the possibility that two bombs were thrown, one exploding in the air by striking a telegraph wire, and the other falling so close to the royal carriage that a groom at the head of the wheel horses was killed, as also were the wheel horses. At least sixteen persons were killed and a large number wounded. Suspicion points to a Catalonian named Manuel Duran, as the leader of the regicidal conspiracy, and he is in prison awaiting examination.

The scene in the vicinity of the explosion was horrible. As the municipally guarded hastily improvised litter to bear off the mangled corpses dense crowds pressed in upon them, causing indescribable confusion. Soldiers occupied all the streets leading to the locality, making it almost impossible to reach the spot from a distance. However, the Associated Press correspondent was on the scene within five minutes after the explosion and received an account of the affair from the Duke of Vargas, who was one of the Grandees participating in the cortege, and Colonel Rafael De Chague, the officer who assisted Queen Victoria as she alighted from her damaged coach to take another.

The news of the attempted assassination spread throughout the city with great rapidity, turning the heads of the populace to awe. The telegraph masses were invaded by struggling soldiers, but a rigid censorship was instituted.

The explosion would not have occurred if the cortege had followed the route originally planned; but returning it was determined to retrace part of Mayor street and give the people a further opportunity to observe the funeral. It was in front of No. 38 Mayor street that the bomb was exploded. This is within half a block of the Esplanade, leading to the royal palace.

ROYAL COURAGE SHOWN.—The shock of the explosion was immediately pushed forward, opened the carriage door and helped out the king and then the queen, who showed signs of the greatest emotion. Both, however, behaved with the utmost courage, and entered another carriage and the procession was resumed. On their arrival at the royal palace it was noticed that the king and queen both were in tears. They were quickly surrounded by foreign princes, each anxious to show sympathy and offer congratulations on the miraculous escape.

The indignation of the people over the outrage was very great. Some

French detectives were almost lynched merely because they had a foreign appearance.

After the outrage a visitors' book was opened at the palace. It was signed during the afternoon by the foreign princes, envoys, diplomats, ministers and officials of all ranks.

The mayor of Madrid has posted an address to the people stigmatizing the attempt on the lives of the sovereigns as a foul outrage.

From 2 until 6 o'clock this evening it was impossible for anyone to get near the house from whence the bomb was thrown. The house is next door to the Italian embassy and about a quarter of a mile from the royal palace.

MANY ARRESTS MADE.—Many arrests have been made, among them Manuel Duran, a Catalonian, who is believed to have been the principal conspirator. It is said that immediately on the explosion Duran was seized and hurried down stairs. Duran was entered the street men flung themselves upon him, shouting "kill the assassin." A mounted gendarme pressed around and took him away under strong escort.

It had been rumored that King Alfonso, a few days ago, received a anonymous warning of an intended outrage, but the authorities deny this. A rumor which circulated rapidly stating that the king had been killed, for a time created tremendous consternation.

It is not surprising that Miss Roselle Knott, the Canadian actress, should now be announced as "Princess Mary Tudor," the winsome heroine of Charles Major's beautiful novel, "When Knighthood was in Flower." Her dramatic career is absolute proof as she alighted from her damaged coach to take another.

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Mrs. Maude Bustin, wife of C. H. Bustin, caretaker at Silver Falls, died Wednesday evening. She was thirty-five years of age, the daughter of Samuel Creighton, and leaves besides her husband three children. She is also survived by her father and mother, one sister, residing at home, and four brothers.

Ald. McGoldrick returned from Boston yesterday.

Miss Kitty Butler, of Milford, has returned from a week's visit to Miss Jessie Graham, Hampton Village.

KING ALFONSO'S ASSAILANT SHOT HIMSELF WHEN HOTLY PURSUED

Assassin's Father Refused to Recognise Him—"It Will Come Again" Said The Youthful Sovereign Discussing The Bomb Disaster With American Representative—Told Queen He Should Never Have Taken Her to Spain.

MADRID, June 3.—The capture and suicide Saturday night at Torrejon De Ardos of Manuel Morales, the chief suspect in the bomb outrage against King Alfonso and Queen Victoria, adds another dramatic chapter to the incidents surrounding the royal wedding. Morales was recognized in the little town of Torrejon De Ardos, midway between Madrid and Alcala, a guard sought to detain him, but the suspect, drawing a revolver, shot the guard dead. Then he turned to flee, but a number of the inhabitants of the town were upon him, and, turning the revolver upon himself, he shot himself in the region of his heart, dying a few minutes later. Senor Cuesta, proprietor of the hotel from the balcony of which Morales threw the bomb, viewed the body this morning and the victim identified it as that of his recent guest. An examination of the pockets of the dead man showed that they contained \$25 in money and a small supply of bread and cheese, but there was nothing in them that would give a clue as to his identity.

The body was brought to Madrid, as the inhabitants of Torrejon De Ardos indignantly refused to permit interment in their town.

The body was exposed this afternoon for the purpose of allaying public indignation. Thousands of persons surged before the municipal morgue seeking to get in line for the view, but cavalry and infantry blocked the efforts of the throng, which murmured imprecations against the assassin. Public feeling was intense, chiefly because of the great number of victims. It is seldom that a bomb explosion has had such deadly effect, the casualties in this instance being 24 persons killed and over 80 wounded.

The American envoy to the royal wedding, Frederick W. Whitridge, and his suite had an opportunity for a brief conversation with King Alfonso during the reception at the palace Saturday night. When the conversation naturally turned to the attempt on the king and queen, King Alfonso shrugged his shoulders and made the following significant statement, showing how he views the future:

"Yes, fortunately, it was unsuccessful, but it will come again. It may be another time—perhaps tomorrow, perhaps within a month, perhaps within a year—but it will come."

Although he bore himself splendidly

throughout the terrible experience, the courtiers witnessed a trying scene as King Alfonso and Queen Victoria hurried within the castle after the attempt was made to assassinate them. For a moment Alfonso's nerves were completely unstrung, and, turning to Queen Victoria, her dress splattered with blood, he exclaimed: "Why did I bring you to this country? It was wrong; you never should have come here."

Then the queen mother and one of the infernals calmed the overwrought nerves of the king and the bridal couple repaired sadly to the nuptial chambers.

A gala performance was given to-night at the opera after a remarkable interruption. It was discovered Saturday night that one ticket for the performance was missing. This had a suggestive meaning, as the officials had scrupulously kept track of the destination of every one of them. Therefore the missing ticket was cancelled and new ones of a different color were given out.

BARCELONA, June 3.—Senor Morales, father of the anarchist who attempted to kill Alfonso and Queen Victoria, and who committed suicide at Torrejon de Ardos Saturday night, was seen at Barcelona today. He is the proprietor of a prosperous factory and is highly respected. Answering the questions of an inspector of police concerning his son, he said:

"I wish to know nothing of this infamous creature, formerly bearing my name. I have not considered him my son since I drove him from my house, and let the reason for his being cast out was purely domestic, and beg to be excused from disclosing it. I do not know whether he was connected with the attempt on the lives of the king and queen, as I considered him dead since he was cast out March 1st."

Morales' brother, Facundo, gave these details concerning the dead man: "As an early age he was sent to the mercantile centres of Germany and France, where he became an expert in textile productions, but his natural bent was chemistry, and he returned to his home with a library on German and French works on chemistry. His morose disposition led to family troubles, which culminated in his father disowning him. Then Morales translated German chemical books for the Ecole Moderne at Barcelona. He lived quietly in a boarding house and had few acquaintances. He left Barcelona recently, saying that he would be gone for a long time."

KNIFED
Coffee Knifed An Old Soldier.

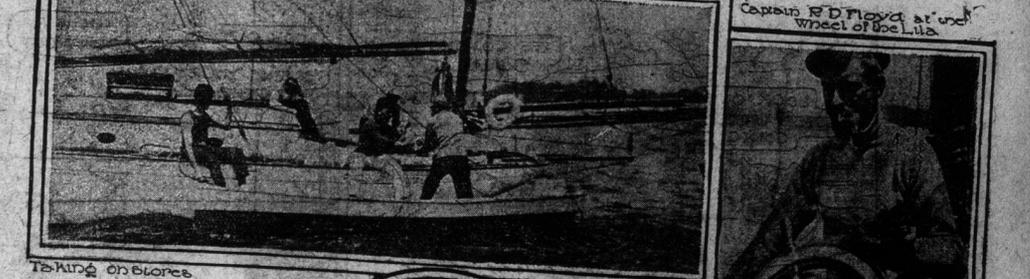
An old soldier, released from coffee at 12, recovered his health and tells about it as follows:

"I stuck to coffee for years although it knifed me again and again. "About eight years ago, (as a result of coffee drinking which congested my liver) I was taken with a very severe attack of malaria fever. "I would apparently recover and start about my usual work only to suffer a relapse. After this had been repeated several times during the year I was again taken violently ill. "The doctor said I had carefully studied my case and it was either coffee or die, advising me to take Postum in its place. I had always thought especially of my dearest friends, and much taken back by the doctor's decision for I hadn't suspected the coffee I drank could possibly cause my troubles. "I thought it over for a few minutes and finally told the doctor I would make the change. Postum was procured for me the same day and made according to directions; well, I liked it and stuck to it and since then I have been a new man. The change in health began in a few days and surprised me, and now, although I am seventy-two years of age, I do lots of hard work and for the past month have been steaming, driving sixteen miles a day besides looking and unloading the place of coffee has done for me. I know the Postum as well as I did coffee. "I have known people who did not care for Postum at first but after having learned to make it properly according to directions they have come to like it as well as coffee. I never miss a chance to praise it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Look for the little book, "The Road to Wellville" in piz.

CURFEW IN MONTREAL

MONTREAL, June 1.—The sound of the curfew bell may soon be heard in the streets of Montreal, pealing out its warning at nine o'clock every evening to all children under fifteen years of age that they must hasten to their homes. It is not improbable that in the near future, the council will be

SMALL BOATS WHICH STARTED IN RACE FROM NEW YORK TO BERMUDA



TAMERLANE WINS OCEAN RACE.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 3.—The yawl Tamerlane, owned by Frank Maier and sailed by Captain Thomas Fleming Day, which started May 26 from Gravesend Bay in the Brooklyn Yacht Club's ocean race to Bermuda for the Lipton cup, was on the water at 11:30 o'clock, this morning and crossed the finish line at 3:23 p. m.

The Tamerlane reports that she has not seen the sloop Gauntlet, owned by George W. Robinson, which was the only other competitor for the cup. The Tamerlane ran 170 miles on Friday.

The yacht race was started Saturday afternoon, May 26, the entries being the Liza, which broke her mast shortly after starting and returned; the Gauntlet and the Tamerlane. None of the boats is over fifty feet racing length; and no more sport yachting event has ever taken place on the Atlantic seaboard than this dash of 550 miles in the open southeast space of the ocean. The transatlantic race to the Lizard of a year ago is not comparable for a moment with the contest just finished, as that was a race for comparatively large vessels.

The entries in the Bermuda race would be called cockshells by most people, but they are not at all what the lay mind pictures them. They are able and powerful little vessels, built for just such work and well fitted to contend with almost any weather that they are liable to encounter on the passage. That they will be very uncomfortable is an entirely truthful assertion. Indeed, it would be hard to find a type of vessel that would more accurately fulfil the proverb that he who goes to sea for fun will go to hades for pastime. But that the element of danger enters largely into the race must be dismissed by any one who really knows the sea.



MAKING NEEDED REPAIRS.

Following the publication in the Star of a description of the disgraceful conditions existing at the old mill pond on Strait Shore, the water and sewerage department has taken steps to have improvements made. There is an old sewer at the place, which either through accident or design, has been plugged for some time. It is now being cleared, and when this and certain other work is done, the flow of water from the old pond will be carried to Miller's pond. It is hoped that in the future all cause of complaint will be removed.



IDENTITY REVEALED.

Visitor (surveying a canvas at the portrait painter's) — "What a queer get-up. She'd have looked bad enough without doing her hair in that outlandish way. Who is the frumpy, anyway?"

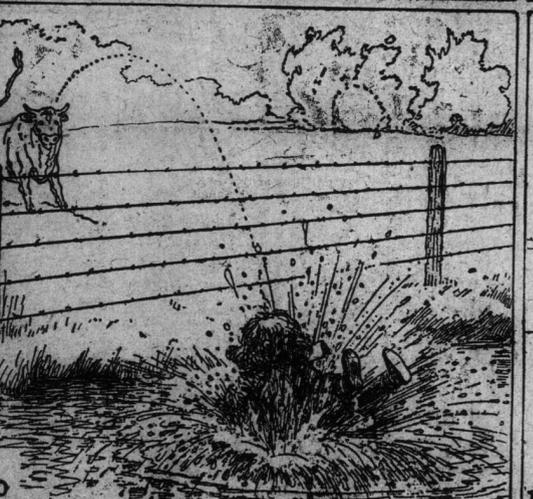
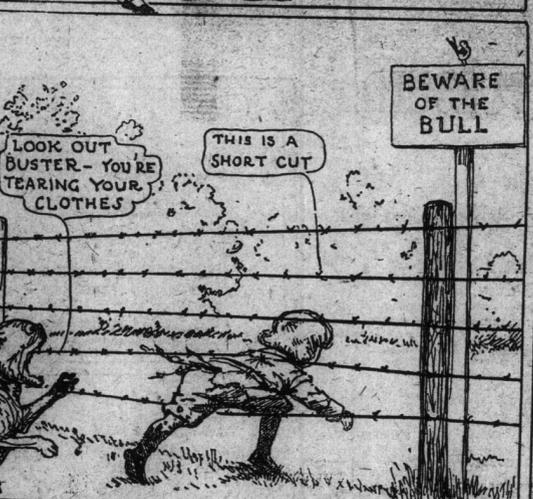
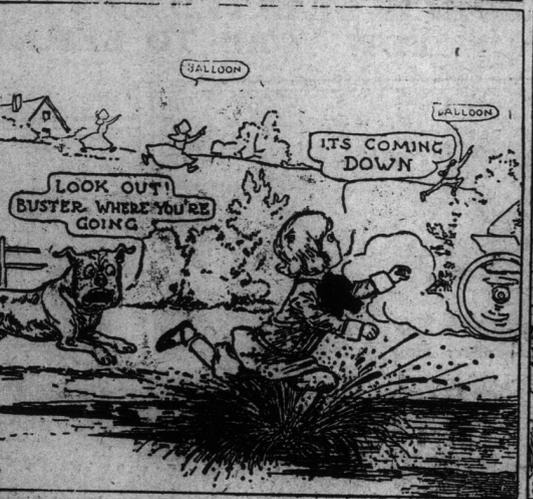
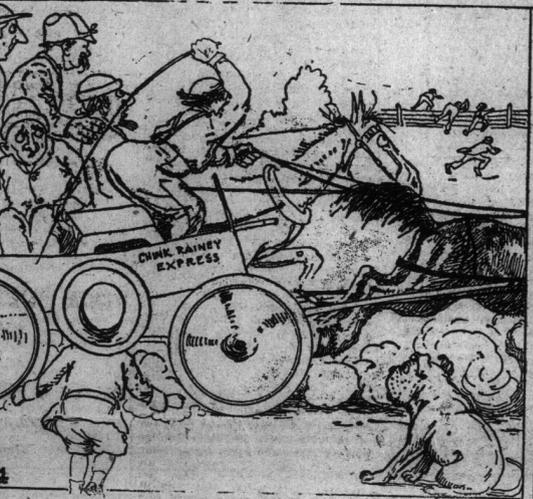
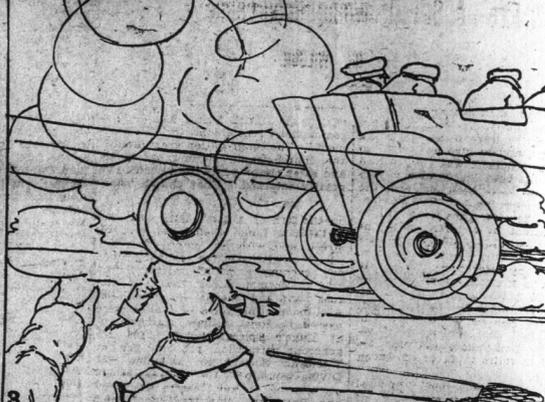
The Artist — "My wife."



The Gauntlet



OIL, SEE THE BALLOON!



METHODIST

A Small Rev. Fire

Among the difficulties with by the church in the effort to trace its origin, and the men by whom it was cared for, has been which names have new ones, suggesting men with the older made apparent by following. Instead of have Campbellton; superseded by H. gave way to Montet; disappeared from the bert is substituted. Long Rev. was with and then for lock is now Petico; main had to retire Square.

To this list Portie as for many years was officially known North. It may not be known to our friends.

REV. SAMUEL
ant section of the appearance on the dis as Saint John East, was changed to Saint Carleton designation, not easy to solve as in the centre of the North or Carleton to haps our city fathers endeavors to rectify the past will speak of the John without any as Saint John East, John West, and the and Marsh Road North.

The Methodism of the city is certainly not days, as it has long a jubilee, and is now in or of its Centennial day on which its first is not known, but it when the nineteenth of young, occasional visit and someone preach years, but no concrete taken until the year 1874 and Williams inaugurate arous policy and est services. One of the vify himself with the was John Owens, who cause in its feebleness program and for fifty presence. His prayers, contributed more to its interests than any services were origina house. But the congreg large church, church had To the Methodist body having built the first in the town of Port good work Mr. Owens with characteristic ear it he was nobly sustain McKee and Alexander the city. The site was Hon. Charles Simonds, inal board of trustees co ander, McLeod, Samu George Whittaker, W Henry Hennigar, Ro Robert Robertson, Gibe E. Gaynor, George Lo Owens - all but the letti German Street Church.

THE DEDICA
The dedication took 1829. Richard Williams, intelligent guidance, the begun and carried out, forenoon for a text used on such occasions, propriety and beauty house of my glory. Michael Pickles preach non from the words, "bless you." Hagar it 19, mined to know, nothing save Jesus Christ, and I Cor. 1:2, was the sup upon in the evening by J. The day was a memor history of the Portland auspiciously commemorated by services of additions to the member frequent and numerous. we are told, "gathered could show by their sian love and unity; mety of the power of godd greater ornaments to t useful in the conducti vices." Then were the meeting in class, the those around them wia congregation grew rapid largeness of the church necessary to furnish accommodation. This on made during the pastor Sheppard. The commit the business was entrusted of the pastor and lex, Chasman, Lambert, and George. Some very were obtained from the congregation, and not a funds gave generous The church was length by fifty-three feet and side galleries.

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 credit to the men by whom it was created 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; Waldford has been succeeded by Harcourt; Petticoating gave way to Monteville; 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 Petticoating; and old German had to retire in favor of Queen Square.

To this list Portland must be added as for many years previous to 1847 it was officially known as Saint John North. It may not however be generally known to our friends in that im-

scribed an "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 in 1811 eleven years after it had been greatly enlarged. That church was on the site of August 1841, and the Methodist found themselves on the street, and with an indebtedness of \$1,400. On the following Monday evening a public meeting was held in German street church to discuss ways and means for rebuilding. At this meeting a number of plans were passed to Rev. William Harrison, St. Luke's Episcopal church, "for his generous permission, pro tem, for his Divinity Society, to assemble for room," and to Rev. Messrs. Robinson and Beckwith, Baptists, "for their prompt and generous offer of the use of their chapel in Portland until we could erect another church. This friendly aid in our other church, the Methodist Sabbath school especially purpose embracing the chairman, William Temple, S. D. Rice, Enoch Ford, H. Pickard, Dr. S. Bayard, J. B. Gaynor, G. T. Ray and John Owens. Great interest was taken in the proceedings, the meeting was concluded with the subscription of \$1,000, an announcement was made of a meeting which called for 1000 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.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

On Sunday, June 4th, 1841, From age in the British North American Wesleyan Methodist Magazine for July, of that year the following account is given of the services connected therewith: "Sermons were preached by Rev. Messrs. Miller, Hennigan, and Barnard. 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 taste, and has provided accommodation for about a thousand persons. The school-room in the basement story is an excellent one, and is almost entirely above ground. The much credit cannot be given to John Owens, whose constant and judicious supervision of the building. This progressed so rapidly that the taste which is displayed in its construction. For more than a century this church continued to be a centre of light and life, within its walls, the gospel was preached with clearness and fervor, there was no uncertainty in the statements made regarding the tone and manner in which the same were made and their "we were" as emphatic as St. Paul's, "We were" as the resources had not put forth themselves as a free and generous people, who were not deterred in an undertaking, which was dismissed with a smile as a creature of the imagination. They took a very sober and practical view of things, were in the earnest, and spoke with the authority of men of convictions. Among their hearers, men of strength and standing, and helped materially, mentally and morally. Then, as every day was busy, men and women died at work, heaven was enriched by their faithful service thereon. Some saintly souls, in other words, some removed to other scenes, from outside of the place, or from missions, which have been, according to some, such a burden to this 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 Frederickton, 'we cannot allow delinquents from such a circuit.' I.e. pay them from England."

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A DISTRESSING DROWNING EVENT.

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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 \$24, but who are finding customers willing to pay that figure. Now, as always, the quality of the lumber and the reputation of the mill are delivery are factors in determining the price. About the future there is admitted 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 those in waiting 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 \$22. A buyer would be disposed to balk at the price. The market is not so active. Shingles are still in fairly active demand, but more mills have started and sellers are obliged to content themselves with rather more moderate prices. A shingle could be obtained today and there are stories of one having been accepted. One producer has certainly come down to that.

Laths are dull and selling at a long range. For 1 1/2 inch round wood laths a seller would obtain no more than \$3.65 could be obtained today, and there are stories of one having been accepted. One producer has certainly come down to that.

Clapboards are now attracting to themselves a very fair share of attention and are firmly held. Advertisers from Maine say that the driving conditions on the west branch of the Penobscot and the tributary streams are excellent. The water is at a 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, and 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 fresh 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.

SPRUCE LUMBER.

Shingles--Cedar cut, \$3.50 to \$3.65; clear, \$3 to \$3.15; 2nds, \$2.40 to \$2.55; do. clear white, \$2.25 to \$2.45; do. No. 1, \$2.00 to \$2.15.

1 1/2 inch spruce--14 in., \$2.75 to \$2.85; 14 in., \$2.60 to \$2.70; 14 in., \$2.45 to \$2.55; 14 in., \$2.30 to \$2.40; 14 in., \$2.15 to \$2.25; 14 in., \$2.00 to \$2.10; 14 in., \$1.85 to \$1.95; 14 in., \$1.70 to \$1.80; 14 in., \$1.55 to \$1.65; 14 in., \$1.40 to \$1.50; 14 in., \$1.25 to \$1.35; 14 in., \$1.10 to \$1.20; 14 in., \$1.00 to \$1.10; 14 in., \$0.90 to \$1.00; 14 in., \$0.80 to \$0.90; 14 in., \$0.70 to \$0.80; 14 in., \$0.60 to \$0.70; 14 in., \$0.50 to \$0.60; 14 in., \$0.40 to \$0.50; 14 in., \$0.30 to \$0.40; 14 in., \$0.20 to \$0.30; 14 in., \$0.10 to \$0.20; 14 in., \$0.05 to \$0.10; 14 in., \$0.00 to \$0.05.

Clapboards--Spruce, 4 ft. x 4 in., \$1.10 to \$1.20; do. clear, \$1.00 to \$1.10; do. 2nd clear, \$0.90 to \$1.00; do. 3rd clear, \$0.80 to \$0.90; do. 4th clear, \$0.70 to \$0.80; do. 5th clear, \$0.60 to \$0.70; do. 6th clear, \$0.50 to \$0.60; do. 7th clear, \$0.40 to \$0.50; do. 8th clear, \$0.30 to \$0.40; do. 9th clear, \$0.20 to \$0.30; do. 10th clear, \$0.10 to \$0.20; do. 11th clear, \$0.05 to \$0.10; do. 12th clear, \$0.00 to \$0.05.

Shingles--Cedar cut, \$3.50 to \$3.65; clear, \$3 to \$3.15; 2nds, \$2.40 to \$2.55; do. clear white, \$2.25 to \$2.45; do. No. 1, \$2.00 to \$2.15.

1 1/2 inch spruce--14 in., \$2.75 to \$2.85; 14 in., \$2.60 to \$2.70; 14 in., \$2.45 to \$2.55; 14 in., \$2.30 to \$2.40; 14 in., \$2.15 to \$2.25; 14 in., \$2.00 to \$2.10; 14 in., \$1.85 to \$1.95; 14 in., \$1.70 to \$1.80; 14 in., \$1.55 to \$1.65; 14 in., \$1.40 to \$1.50; 14 in., \$1.25 to \$1.35; 14 in., \$1.10 to \$1.20; 14 in., \$1.00 to \$1.10; 14 in., \$0.90 to \$1.00; 14 in., \$0.80 to \$0.90; 14 in., \$0.70 to \$0.80; 14 in., \$0.60 to \$0.70; 14 in., \$0.50 to \$0.60; 14 in., \$0.40 to \$0.50; 14 in., \$0.30 to \$0.40; 14 in., \$0.20 to \$0.30; 14 in., \$0.10 to \$0.20; 14 in., \$0.05 to \$0.10; 14 in., \$0.00 to \$0.05.

Clapboards--Spruce, 4 ft. x 4 in., \$1.10 to \$1.20; do. clear, \$1.00 to \$1.10; do. 2nd clear, \$0.90 to \$1.00; do. 3rd clear, \$0.80 to \$0.90; do. 4th clear, \$0.70 to \$0.80; do. 5th clear, \$0.60 to \$0.70; do. 6th clear, \$0.50 to \$0.60; do. 7th clear, \$0.40 to \$0.50; do. 8th clear, \$0.30 to \$0.40; do. 9th clear, \$0.20 to \$0.30; do. 10th clear, \$0.10 to \$0.20; do. 11th clear, \$0.05 to \$0.10; do. 12th clear, \$0.00 to \$0.05.

Shingles--Cedar cut, \$3.50 to \$3.65; clear, \$3 to \$3.15; 2nds, \$2.40 to \$2.55; do. clear white, \$2.25 to \$2.45; do. No. 1, \$2.00 to \$2.15.

1 1/2 inch spruce--14 in., \$2.75 to \$2.85; 14 in., \$2.60 to \$2.70; 14 in., \$2.45 to \$2.55; 14 in., \$2.30 to \$2.40; 14 in., \$2.15 to \$2.25; 14 in., \$2.00 to \$2.10; 14 in., \$1.85 to \$1.95; 14 in., \$1.70 to \$1.80; 14 in., \$1.55 to \$1.65; 14 in., \$1.40 to \$1.50; 14 in., \$1.25 to \$1.35; 14 in., \$1.10 to \$1.20; 14 in., \$1.00 to \$1.10; 14 in., \$0.90 to \$1.00; 14 in., \$0.80 to \$0.90; 14 in., \$0.70 to \$0.80; 14 in., \$0.60 to \$0.70; 14 in., \$0.50 to \$0.60; 14 in., \$0.40 to \$0.50; 14 in., \$0.30 to \$0.40; 14 in., \$0.20 to \$0.30; 14 in., \$0.10 to \$0.20; 14 in., \$0.05 to \$0.10; 14 in., \$0.00 to \$0.05.

Clapboards--Spruce, 4 ft. x 4 in., \$1.10 to \$1.20; do. clear, \$1.00 to \$1.10; do. 2nd clear, \$0.90 to \$1.00; do. 3rd clear, \$0.80 to \$0.90; do. 4th clear, \$0.70 to \$0.80; do. 5th clear, \$0.60 to \$0.70; do. 6th clear, \$0.50 to \$0.60; do. 7th clear, \$0.40 to \$0.50; do. 8th clear, \$0.30 to \$0.40; do. 9th clear, \$0.20 to \$0.30; do. 10th clear, \$0.10 to \$0.20; do. 11th clear, \$0.05 to \$0.10; do. 12th clear, \$0.00 to \$0.05.

GERMANY'S DIPLOMACY

PUZZLES ALL EUROPE.

Kaiser's Extreme Mildness Looks Suspicious

But the Balance of Influence Is Gradually Shifting and There May Be Developments Soon.

PARIS, June 1.--The information recently received from Berlin increases the regret that Prince Bismarck has taken ill, as it looks like as if since his temporary and enforced retirement from office the German policy, both home and foreign, to the extent of the last four years seems so simple that the French are tempted to seek some hidden explanation for it, because if there are no unexpected motives the Kaiser seems to be applying to us as 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 be thought of as either side had played the role of arbiter of Europe. Then came the Transvaal war and the inclination of Germany towards England was a brazen breach with feet of clay. That seemed to Wilhelmstrasse to eliminate the most dangerous factor. When, therefore, Russia showed an inclination to plunge into the Far Eastern adventure, Germany rendered it possible by the Kaiser giving the czar, at Weissenhof, 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 that year Russia had the active support of Germany. Herr Ballin, of the Hamburg-American line, and Dr. Wiegand, of the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," put the whole of the resources of the most powerful corporations at the disposal of the Russian government. Anyone who knows the footing of abstruse diplomacy 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 send the ship to Russia, nor could the Hamburg-American line have sailed Rofestevsky'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, "with the bare and hunt with the hounds." It is somewhat difficult operation. The chief thing was that Russia's natural ally, France, was helpless. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance simply tied her hands.

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