

RUSSIA'S NEW PARLIAMENT; A GREAT HISTORICAL DRAMA.

Czar and Czarina and Court Attend the Opening at St. Petersburg.

Took the Water Route Up the Neva to St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress.



CZAR OF RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg cable despatch: An ideal May Day, like a happy augury, greeted the uprising of the curtain for the new act of the great historical drama, Russia's struggle for liberty. Never did the showy northern capital of Peter the Great present a more brilliant picture than for the inauguration of the Russian Parliament. Just a suspicion of haze hung over the gulf, softening the outlines and giving the scene a touch of fairyland. The city, spreading over the numerous green islands in the river, seemed swimming in a flood of light. The broad, swift flowing Neva, with arms outstretched to the sky, and the interlacing canals, were turned to azure by the reflecting blue of the heavens, while the golden domes of the churches, the spires of the Admiralty and the St. Peter and St. Paul fortresses and the shining minarets of the palaces seemed to float above the mass of yellow buildings. Besides, the metropolis was dressed bride-like awaiting the coming of her lord. The yellow imperial standard with the double-headed eagle flew from the Winter Palace, flags by order of the police were displayed from every house, and streams of multi-colored pennants fluttered from the yachts and shipping in the harbor. Even the tiny passenger boats which thread the rivers and canals, the street cars and many cabs, carried the Russian colors. The banks, stores, schools and some of the factories were closed in honor of the occasion, but there was no general holiday. The Government specifically discouraging a suspension of work in the industrial districts owing to fear that crowding the workmen into the centre of the city might provoke collisions, disorder, and perhaps bloodshed.

There was something distinctly awe-inspiring about the day, with visions of chains falling from another branch of the human race and the Russian people taking up the march of modern civilization. The representatives of the Russian millions and the Russian Emperor were at last face to face and the result was to determine the fate of the nation and country stretching from Germany to the Pacific, to the polar seas and to the burning sands of Central Asia.

Notwithstanding the mutual distrust of the Government and people there was not lacking the hope that the foundation of a sincere understanding between the Emperor and his subjects would be laid strong and deep. It was the attitude of mutual suspicion which constituted the great jarring note on this occasion. It could not be concealed. It was apparent everywhere. The city might have been in a state of siege, so heavy was the array of troops. Not only were detachments of infantry, cavalry and gendarmes stationed at strategic points, but large reserves were massed in the court yards of the public buildings.

Early in the morning the palace square resembled a field camp, two regiments of guards having bivouacked there all night. At daylight battalions of police took possession of all the approaches to the palace for the distance of a third of a mile and all day no one was allowed to pass the lines without tickets. The draw of the Nicholas bridge from Vassail Island was opened and the Palace bridge, which rests on pontoons, was allowed to swing down the current so as to permit the impeded yachts bearing their Majesties and the court from Peterhof to pass up the river to the landing stage in front of the Winter Palace. A flotilla of police patrol boats, several low torpedo boats and a number of oared galleys cleared the river so far as the palace of all moving craft.

Like all great state functions in holy Russia, the ceremonies began with religious services. At 10 o'clock in the

morning the whole city reverberated with bells and chimes from St. Petersburg's myriads of cathedrals, churches and temples, summoning the people to the thanksgiving. Not only at St. Petersburg, but at the Kremlin of Moscow, bells were rung and Te Deums were celebrated, thus giving the occasion the solemn religious as well as civic significance necessary to impress the Russian masses.

While the bells were still ringing the Imperial yacht Alexandra, with the Imperial standard at the fore, moved majestically up the river, dipping her flag in answer to the salutes and cheers from the Emperor's warship lying at the Baltic wharf. Instead of proceeding to the Winter Palace, the yacht stopped at the landing stage of the English quay below the Nicholas bridge, and in front of the Leuchtenberg Palace, formerly the American Embassy, where the Emperor, the Empress and the Dowager Empress entered a launch, and, attended by a launch on each flank, moved on up the river. The members of the court made the remainder of the journey to the Winter Palace in carriages, escorted by a troop of clattering Horse Guards.

The Emperor's arrival was not heralded by the customary salute of 301 guns, and for that reason the passage of the river hardly attracted the notice of the thousands of spectators who were waiting along the islands in the river.

Without halting at the Winter Palace the launches crossed the river and their Majesties landed under the great walls of the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress, which they entered by the Imperial war terrace, driving hurriedly to the immense cathedral inside the walls, where there repose the remains of the Romanoffs of the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress. There, before the tombs of His Majesty's ancestors, the Imperial family knelt for twenty minutes, making their devotions, asking for the blessing and guidance of the Almighty. As their Majesties after their devotions, returned to the terrace and re-entered the launch, the faint echo of a cheer swept up the Neva. The Imperial launch immediately crossed the river and entered the winter palace from the Quay entrance.

For the first time since the ceremony of blessing the waters, January 19, 1905, when the Emperor escaped death from the charging grape fire from a gun of the salt battery on the opposite bank of the river, their Majesties were back in the Russian capital.

A little more than two hours later vast hosts of military and civil dignitaries began arriving at the winter palace to listen to the Emperor's message to the representatives of the people.

The scene on the square to-day was in vivid contrast to that of less than fifteen months ago, when the troops met with volleys the people coming to ask the Little Father for less than they have now been granted. Instead of grim soldiers shooting into a mob, prancing cavalry with shining accoutrements guarded the approaches, while the square itself was filled with rank upon rank of the chevalier guards, cuirassiers, hussars, lancers and other guard regiments, each in picturesque uniforms of red, blue and yellow. Their helmets and cuirasses shone in the sun while polished lance heads formed a thicket of flashing lines over head. The Emperor's picked Cossack, in long flowing crimson kalfans, gave the highest note of color to the scene. Behind the iron grill leading to the courtyard of the palace were massed a squadron of heavy dragoons and a battery of machine guns.

Through this brilliant maze of troops passed splendid equipages and many of the conclaves wearing the red imperial livery and bearing invited guests swiftly to the various entrances to which they had been assigned.

Although the bars of what had hitherto been the most exclusive court in Europe were lowered for the first time to admit to His Majesty's presence men who had come, not by virtue of his invi-

itation, but because they hold a mandate from the people, the rules and traditions of caste and rank were not in any way relaxed. By different entrances and up different stairways into different salons, strictly according to rank, the concourse of court dignitaries, nobles, foreign representatives, clergy and military and civil officials, all in full uniform, gathered to await the summons from the throne, in the hall of St. George. Through the Jordan door the members of the Lower House of Parliament mounted the marble staircase to the spacioust Nicholas hall, overlooking the Neva, where the great court balls are held, while the members of the Council of the Empire, or Upper House, passed through the regular entrance. That body assembled in the Hermitage pavilion.

The Ambassadors and other chiefs of the missions mounted the Ambassadors' staircase, skirting the dining room where Alexander narrowly escaped death as the result of an explosion in 1880, and passed the hall of Peter the Great, whose red velvet walls are studded with gold of the Russian eagles.

In the gold decorated music room, the field marshals and Arabic halls, the Pompeian gallery, the hall of columns, etc., gathered the suites of the various Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses, the Procurator General of the Holy Synod, the members of the holy synod, the generals of high rank, admiral aides de camp etc., while the immediate suites of the Emperor and the two Emperesses remained in the Romanoff gallery, off the throne room, a magnificent apartment ornamented with ribanded jasper and beautiful mosaics representing the temples of paestum. The ladies and maids of honor of the courts arrayed in ancient Russian costumes of deep purple, bordered with pearls and wearing sugar leaf head-dresses, similarly adorned, presented a charming appearance.

A St. Petersburg cable: At the opening of the Douma and scanning in front of the throne, the Czar read his message to the Douma. It was as follows: The supreme evidence which gave me the care of our Fatherland would be to call to my assistance in legislative work elected representatives of the people. In the expectation of a brilliant future for Russia, I greet in your persons the best men from the empire, whom I order my beloved subjects to choose from among themselves.

A difficult work lies before you. I trust that love for your Fatherland and your earnest desire to serve it will inspire and unite you.

I shall keep inviolate the institutions which I have granted, with the firm assurance to the service of your country, and especially to the needs of the peasantry, which are so close to my heart, and to the education of the people and their economical welfare, recognizing that to the dignity and prosperity of the State, not only freedom, but order founded upon justice, are necessary.

I desire from my heart to see my people happy, and hand down to my son an empire secure, well organized, and enlightened.

May God bless the work that lies before me in unity with the council of the empire and the Imperial Douma. May this day be the day of the moral revival of Russia, and the day for the renewal of its highest forces.

Approach with solemnity the labors for which I call you, and be worthy of the responsibilities put upon you by the Emperor and people. May God assist you.

The reading lasted but three minutes. No reply was made to the Emperor's address. When he had concluded the assemblage dispersed, the members of the Douma making no sign of approval or disapproval of what they had listened to.

The scene around the Tauride Palace, whither the members of the Douma proceeded in the afternoon to open their first session, was in striking contrast to that of the Imperial reception. There was no heralding of a grand honor, and even the police were few. There were only mounted patrols enough to prevent the blocking of traffic, but hundreds of volunteers from the Young Liberal party worked their hardest to ensure everything passing off worthily. They cleared the way for traffic towards the Douma entrance, and kept under control bands of their comrades, who were shouting passionately for amnesty.

The proceedings within the chamber were most creditable to the assembly of 400 men, a vast majority of whom were entirely strangers to each other ten days ago. They listened patiently while the aged Baron Frisch welcomed them on behalf of the Emperor. Then they proceeded in perfect order to take the oath and sign the roll of membership, after which they were asked to elect a president from among themselves. Each dropped the name of his chosen candidate into a voting urn. As anticipated, Prof. Mourouzeff, the senior member for Moscow, was elected. The result was received with hearty cheers.

The Assembly promptly heeded the presidential bell when it called the House to order. Two incidents at the close of the sitting were indicative of the temper prevailing. One was an ovation to the veteran, Ivan Petrukevitch, when he demanded amnesty for those who had struggled to secure this National Assembly. It will be remembered that M. Petrukevitch was the first man, who declared to the Czar's face for a constitution. At the beginning of the present reign he, on behalf of the Trir Zemstvo, asserted in an address of loyalty that Russia was ready for a constitution. In the imperial reply, he was told that the desires expressed in his address were "impossible dreams." To-day he has been given the triumph of making his first speech in a Russian Douma.

The other sign of the Douma's independence was the prompt direction by President Mourouzeff to Government officials to withdraw from the floor of the House. Some of them demurred, but M. Mourouzeff vigorously ordered that the floor be cleared of non-members. At this the galleries and the entire House cheered with delight, enjoying the unique spectacle of an independent elected man ordering bureaucrats outside a public building.

Constipation

"This ailment indirectly occasions more suffering, and gives rise to more serious disorders in both sexes, than any other ailment known to medical science."

Mrs. H. J. Chapman, of 1 Surrey Court, Surrey Street, Landport, relates an experience which should convince every one of the perils of constipation and of the unequalled merits of Bileans as a cure.

"For many months I was a terrible sufferer from constipation," she said to a Hampshire Post reporter. "I could not get about to do any work, and my mother, with whom I was then living, did all she could to alleviate my trouble, and helped me in every possible way. I had no appetite, was unable to obtain sleep at nights owing to the terrible pains; and, in fact, was so bad at times that I screamed out in agony."

"Afterwards I became subject to headache and biliousness, and was very weak and depressed. I was also afflicted with piles and endured terrible agony. Different kinds of medicine I tried with the hope of obtaining relief, but I derived no benefit. I began to despair of ever being well again, until my aunt advised me to try Bileans. I obtained a box. After finishing this, I found I was getting better, so I persevered with the medicine. The constipation and piles gradually passed away, and the pains ceased. I obtained my sleep, my appetite returned, and the headache and biliousness vanished. I kept on taking Bileans, and ultimately my cure became permanent. I am perfectly satisfied that my restoration to health is due solely to taking Bileans, which I consider a splendid medicine. I have recommended Bileans to many of my friends."

WHAT BILEANS CURE.

Bileans for Biliousness—the great herbal household medicine—cure headache, constipation, piles, liver trouble, indigestion and all digestive disorders, female ailments, skin eruptions, biliousness, Spring debility, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, foul breath, dizziness, fainting, buzzing noises in the head, feelings of unaccountable fullness even after a light meal, wind pains, anemia, debility, etc. They improve the general circulation, and are a boon to pale-faced girls and weak women. For all purposes to which a household remedy is used Bileans will be found of excellent service.

Bileans are obtainable from all druggists and stores at 50 cents per box, or direct from the Bilean Co., Colborne St., Toronto, upon receipt of price. Six boxes for \$2.50.



LAST MINUTE TICKS

Snow fell at different points in the Adirondacks yesterday. At Upper Lake the thermometer registered 34 degrees above zero.

The condition of growing winter wheat is given at 91 per cent, by the agricultural department's crop report issued to-day.

The Syracuse police to-day announced the apprehension at Christiansa, Norway, of Charles H. Paine, absconding teller of the Onondaga County savings bank. Paine took \$13,500.

The steamer Columbia from Glasgow, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Cape Race, when 164 miles southeast of this point at 8 a.m. She will probably reach her dock about Sunday.

Announcement was made yesterday that Joseph Leiter, who carried on a spectacular "corner" in wheat eight years ago, has been suspended from membership on the Chicago Board of Trade.

A Pomfret, Conn., despatch says the heavy frost of last night ruined the peach and early vegetable crops in this section of the state. In many places ice formed half an inch thick.

An incoming train on the Chattanooga Southern Railroad struck a car on the Chattanooga, Tenn., electric line to-day. Two men were killed and a third received probably fatal injuries.

The heaviest frost ever known in May occurred at Ballston, N. Y., last night. Ice formed a quarter of an inch thick, and the ground was frozen, damaging early vegetation. There were flurries of snow.

Five laborers were buried in a cave-in at the Central Supply Company's new building on Foster street, Worcester, Mass. Thomas Floody and an unidentified Italian are dead. One other Italian was seriously hurt.

The Hamburg-American Line steamer Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, the largest vessel afloat, sailed from Dover, Eng., to-day on her maiden voyage across the Atlantic.

The steamer Columbia, from Glasgow, was in wireless communication with the Marconi station at Sable Island when 80 miles southeast of that point at 7 a.m. to-day. She will probably dock about 8.30 a.m. Sunday.

The New York Sun says: Following the announcement of William B. Heribower's resignation as a trustee of the New York Life came a statement yesterday that Oscar S. Straus, former U. S. Minister to Turkey, will refuse to stand for re-election to the company's governing board. Mr. Straus has been a trustee for many years.

The well known Ferncroft Inn, built in 1650, at Danvers, Mass., was burned to-day. The owner of the building, W. L. Harris, of Salem, places his loss at \$15,000, but this does not include the value of a collection of antiques which cannot be replaced.

Frederick W. Whitbridge, of New York, appointed by President Roosevelt to represent the United States at the wedding of King Alfonso, was presented to King Edward at Buckingham Palace to-day by Ambassador Reid.

Carl Schurz, the publicist and former secretary of the Interior, who has been critically ill at his home in New York, with an attack of stomach trouble, was reported as being much better to-day by his physicians. He was taken sick last Tuesday.

Mrs. Violet Tewksbury, who was extradited from Paris on March 30th, charged with passing fraudulent cheques at the instigation of her husband, Lewis Tewksbury, of New York, was acquitted in the Sessions Court at London to-day, after three days' trial.

The general association of German Metal Working establishments to-day denied the correctness of a statement sent to the press on May 4, which declared that they had appointed this day for a general lockout of the workmen in the metal industry.

In accordance with the agreement reached at Cleveland last evening all the workers on the dock at Buffalo reported for duty this morning at their respective elevators, ore and coal docks, and the work of warping vessels into position to unload and load was promptly begun.

At a special meeting at Richmond, Va., yesterday the trustees of Hampden-Sydney College accepted a proposition made by James T. McAllister, of Hot Springs, Va., to guarantee \$3,500 a year toward the expenses of a special department for training writers for newspapers and magazines, and office books.

At 6.25 o'clock last night an earthquake shock lasting nearly one minute passed through the Elkhorn Valley, at Cody, Nebraska, the earth seeming to move north and south. No damage is reported from the various towns which have telephoned in the news. Towns in all directions for a radius of 60 miles have reported feeling the shock.

DESERTING HAREM.

FLITTING EPIDEMIC BREAKS OUT AMONG THE INMATES.

No More Foreign Ladies in Sultan's Peace of Souls of Turkish Harem—They "Constitute a Danger Women," Says Official Circular.

Constantinople, May 14.—An anti-harem epidemic seems to have broken out among the Turkish women and girls of the better classes. A few months ago two daughters of Nauri Bey, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, fled from the harem and went to Paris. A little later a daughter of Redvan Pasha, City Prefect, who was recently assassinated, fled to Broussa. To-day, it is learned that the daughters of Memmoth Pasha, Minister of the Interior, and of Turghun Pasha, Minister of Pious Foundations, have fled from the country in order to escape the deadly dullness of harem life. Similar cases are reported in other families of good standing. The Sultan is uneasy over the matter, and, in consequence, he is likely to sanction a law forbidding the intrusion of foreign ladies to the harems, inasmuch as they "constitute a grave danger to the peace of the souls of Turkish women," who frequently are too weak to resist the glowing, tempting descriptions of European women in contrast to the dismal harem life.

WHO CAN HE BE?

Toronto Clergyman Has Costly Adventure in Detroit.

Detroit Despatch.—Chief of Detectives McDonnell of the Detroit bureau was called up on this morning by a Toronto clergyman, who declined to give his name, but whose clerical bag and fully corroborated his profession.

He had come from Detroit last night from Toronto, he said. Before he had been many hours in the city he had fallen in with an unknown woman, who successfully "touched" him for his bank roll of \$150.

He had no idea where he was when the robbery took place, and Supt. McDonnell was unable to afford him any redress.

His tale was told with much trepidation, and on no account would he reveal his identity.

He was about 25 years old, wore spectacles, and, in addition to his clerical dress, was attired in a long grey overcoat.

BUTTER MANIPULATED.

Lord Strathcona Testifies Before Parliamentary Committee.

London, May 14.—Before the select committee of the House of Commons which is enquiring into the adulteration of butter, Lord Strathcona testified that at present Canadian butter is frequently manipulated after importation into this country. The percentage of moisture was increased and was then sold as English butter. If the practice were prohibited here he felt sure that the sale of Canadian butter would increase. Witnesses from the Australian colonies gave evidence along the same lines.

A U. S. ALLIANCE.

ONE WAY TO STOP PRESENT MAD RACE FOR ARMAMENTS.

Expenditure is Excessive—Resolution Introduced in British House of Commons Calling Upon Government to Take Action.

London, May 14.—In the House of Commons this evening Henry Vivian, a member of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, member for Birkenhead, called attention to the public expenditure. He submitted a resolution declaring that it was the opinion of the House that the growth of the excessive expenditure for armaments was excessive, calling upon the Government to take drastic steps to reduce the drain on the national income, and to that end to press the inclusion of the question of the reduction of armaments by international agreement in the agenda of the forthcoming Hague conference. Mr. Bellairs moved an amendment to substitute for the last part of Mr. Vivian's resolution the following: "But the House relies upon the Government to maintain British naval supremacy, and is of the opinion that it is inadvisable for the Government to initiate a discussion concerning the armaments which foreign powers deem necessary for the defence of their territories."

In speaking to his motion Mr. Bellairs said his hope of stopping the present mad race was an Anglo-American alliance.

Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, speaking on behalf of the Government, said he welcomed Mr. Vivian's resolution. He hoped it would be taken by other countries as an invitation from the House of Commons to respond to the latter's feeling in favor of reducing armaments. This feeling, he added, was strong, not only in Great Britain, but in other countries where the naval and military expenditure was burdensome. When The Hague conference met it could do no greater service to the world than to make the conditions of peace less expensive.

There were certain offsets to the horrors of war, but there was nothing to offset the expenditure for war, which remained a dead weight, crippling national life and the standard of a country's vitality long after the excitement and passion of conflict were over. Indeed in a sense that depression of vitality was perpetual in Europe, owing to the enormous expenditure for armies and navies, although peace was not broken. The nations were all waiting for each other to take the first step in reducing. Somebody must do it some day.

Sir Edward declared he could not accept Mr. Bellairs' amendment because it would preclude Great Britain from taking any initiative action at The Hague conference in the direction of bringing about a reduction in armaments. He did not say that Great Britain would take such initiative. Perhaps some other power was already contemplating it, but Great Britain must not be precluded. The Government would do all in its power to encourage such a movement in the most practical form.

Mr. Bellairs withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Vivian's resolution was agreed to with cheers, without a division being taken.

NO TRUTH IN STORY.

CHARGE THAT MRS. YOUNG HAD MURDERED HER INFANT.

Niagara Falls, May 14.—Chief Mains of the Niagara frontier police has just returned from Port Colborne, where he was investigating a case of alleged murder. On April 30 Mrs. Sadia White made affidavit before F. J. Quinn, J. P., that she had been told by her six-year-old son, Mrs. Young had murdered her own child by giving him a dose of poison, and that a man named Soudeh had assisted her in administering the fatal drug. Officer Moriarity commenced a thorough inquiry, and Chief Mains went to the place to complete the investigation. All the parties live in Hamberstone township, just outside Port Colborne. The child, Charles Young, who, it is alleged, was poisoned by his mother, died on Dec. 27, 1905. He was four years and six months old, and had been subject to violent fits all his life. Strictest cross-examination of all persons who knew anything of the circumstances failed to bring to light one scrap of evidence to support the charge. Dr. Hutten, who attended him before his death for about two years, says he never saw anything which would lead him to believe that his mother had ever administered poison to her child. He said that Soudeh did. She says she never made any such confession as Mrs. White mentioned in her affidavit. Chief Mains is satisfied that the story is entirely without foundation.

PUNISHED FOR TREASON.

Three Germans Convicted of Selling Naval Secrets.

Leipzig, May 14.—Three Germans were arraigned in the Supreme Court here to-day charged with treason in betraying naval secrets to France, Russia and the United States during 1904 and 1905. Conradsohn, one of the three, who is an engineer, had access to the Government dockyards. The others are business men, who bought plans and information from him and sold them to foreign agents. The public prosecutor asserted that Sentfleben, one of the merchants, supplied the United States Minister at Brussels with the most secret plans of a model of a special submarine mine. Other naval secrets were sold to other American agents, and information concerning the same mine and other matters was sold to Russia and France.

All the prisoners denied the charges. Most of the hearing was in camera, and hence the details cannot be obtained. Sentfleben and Conradsohn were found guilty and sentenced to four and three years' penal servitude, respectively, and to a five years' loss of their civil rights. Luecke, the third man, was acquitted.