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ERT WATSON, Jr.,
Isherwood P. O., Ont

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen are at Quebec.

Manitoba crop reports could not be more favorable.

The army worm has appeared in the vicinity of Guelph.

Dr. James Brown, V. S. of Guelph, died from anthrax poisoning.

Nearly a hundred new houses are in course of erection in London.

E. G. Barron has been temporarily appointed City Engineer of Hamilton.

The late Mr. John Weir, farmer, of West Flamboro', left an estate of over $90,000.

The trade returns for June show a slight falling off in exports and imports.

Lieut-Col. Aylmer has been appointed Adjutant-General of the Canadian militia.

Val. Shortis, the Valleyfield murderer, has been seriously ill in the penitentiary.

Lord Aberdeen will probably open the Western Fair at London on September 15.

The wheat crop of Manitoba is variously estimated at from 12,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels.

The Allans are to consult with the Government regarding the fast Atlantic service.

Mrs. Adam W. Pearson dropped dead at Winnipeg on Thursday while dressing her children.

An Italian peanut vendor is under arrest at Niagara Falls for an attempt to assault a little girl.

Rev. C. H. Shutt, of St. Catharines, is suing certain members of his church for alleged libel and slander.

At Hamilton David Kinner was committed to penitentiary for three years for stealing two kegs of lager.

A big gold strike is reported in the City of Spokane claim on Monte Cristo Mountain, British Columbia.

Hamilton Street Railway Company will be asked to issue two sets of tickets at nine and seven for a quarter.

Chief Aitchison of the Hamilton fire brigade has returned home from the firemen's tournament in London.

The militia camps may not be held this summer, but if that be impossible they will be held early next summer.

Annie Hawkins, daughter of a Downie Township farmer was dragged through the field by a runaway horse and killed.

Mrs. William Siblington, a blind elderly woman accidentally set fire to her clothes, and was burned to death, at Sarnia.

The three Port Credit men who assaulted the crew of the Hamilton yacht Hiawatha have apologized and paid the damages, about $300.

Principal Ireland of the Hamilton Art School has received the bronze medal and diploma won by the school at the World's Fair three years ago.

The illness of Lady Tupper in London is not as serious as at first reported, and Sir Charles has in consequence cancelled his proposed trip to England.

The steamer Tormore, from Cardiff, for Halifax, N. S., is reported ashore at Trepassey, Nfld. Her cargo was coal for the Imperial dockyard at Halifax.

Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner in London, has been invested at Windsor castle as Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Victoria sealing schooners, supposed to have been wrecked off the north-east coast of Japan by the recent tidal wave, is reported at Victoria, B.C., to be safe.

George Clendenning of Montreal is under arrest at Chicago charged with being one of the "long and short" thieves who have been conducting daring operations in that city.

Justice King of the Supreme Court of Canada has been appointed British representative upon the commission to adjust with the United States Canadian Bering sealers' claims for seizures.

Negotiations have been completed whereby the Michigan Central Railway have the use of the London & Port Stanley line until the expiry of the Walker lease, which has eighteen years to run.

The Wabash express ran into a local freight train at Thamesville on Friday morning. Both trains were badly damaged. Engineer Booth, of the express, was instantly killed, but the passengers escaped unhurt.

Ex-Governor William Russell, of Massachusetts, who was camping out with some friends near St. Adelaide de Palos, Que., was found dead in his tent on Thursday morning. He died of heart disease during the night.

A magnificent yield of fruit is reported in Huron and Perth. The hay is poor, but the advice of the Ontario Agricultural Department to the farmers to sow corn as a substitute in times of drouth has proved of great benefit.

October 8 next will be the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Sir Charles and Lady Tupper, and it is their intention to commemorate the event by a golden wedding. The event will be celebrated probably in Montreal.

Lord Salisbury, in the House of Lords on Friday, said that the negotiations with the United States on the question of the Venezuelan claim, were proceeding satisfactorily. On the larger subject of general arbitration, he was proceeding with great caution.

An Act to consolidate the Acts respecting the solemnization of marriage becomes law on August 1st. There are some new clauses in this Act, one of which is that requiring the making of affidavits by both contracting parties. Heretofore the groom was the only person necessary to the legal issuance of a license, but after August 1st the affidavit of the bride must be taken and presented with that of the groom before a license or certificate can be issued.

At the National Rifle Association meeting at Bisley, Eng., on Friday, the Canadian team won the Kolapore cup—one of the great prizes of the meet. The Canadians had to compete with teams from the Mother Country and Guernsey and Jersey. In addition to the cup, the Canadians win eighty pounds in money, given to the Colonial team making the highest score. The highest score. The victory was a popular one, and the Canadians were heartily cheered.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prof. Henry Drummond is dying at Tunbridge Wells, Eng.

The present session of the British Parliament will come to a close on August 14th.

The sale of the estate of the late Lord Leighton realized one hundred thousand pounds.

In Paris the heat is so great that it has been found necessary to close many of the workshops.

Intensely hot weather is reported in the south part of the British Isles, France and Germany.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will make a tour of Sligo, Galway, and Connemara in the autumn.

Sir John Evans has accepted the Presidency of the British Association, which meets in Toronto next year.

A painting by Alma Tadema and one by Constable were stolen from a van in London last week while being taken to Paddington.

During their visit in London a publisher presented the Boston Artillery with one hundred copies of Cromwell's Soldiers' Bible.

The new yacht built for Eugene Higgins, the New York millionaire, at a cost of $500,000, was launched in the Clyde on Wednesday.

The British House of Commons will not have time this session to deal with the Deceased Wife's Sister's bill, which recently passed the House of Lords.

In response to an appeal in the London Chronicle, the Princess Maud has promised not to give her sanction to cruelty by wearing osprey plumes in her hat.

At a representative gathering of Irishmen in Ottawa on Monday night delegates were appointed to attend the Irish convention in Dublin in September.

From remarks made on Wednesday evening by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, it is inferred that the Venezuelan difficulty, as far as the United States is concerned, is practically settled.

The Miners' Conciliation Board, which was launched under Lord Rosebery's auspices, has proved a failure, and a long strike is now impending between British mine-owners and their men.

The withdrawal of the amendments to the Irish land bill offered by Mr. Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is being sharply criticized by friends of the Government and has caused much rejoicing among the Opposition.

The monument which has been erected in St. Mary's church, Aldermanbury, London, to John Heminge and Henry Condell, who collected and first published Shapespeare's writings after the death of the famous English dramatist, was unveiled on Tuesday afternoon.

An American named Korner, of Buffalo, divorced from his wife, locked his son, a lad of sixteen, up in his room in a London hotel on Thursday, and went out. On his return the boy was gone, and it is supposed he was kidnapped by his mother and aunt. Young Korner is heir to a large fortune.

UNITED STATES.

According to the compilers of the new city directory, the population of Buffalo is now 360,000.

A full wheat crop is not expected in any part of the State of Minnesota, owing to drought.

Cheyenne, Wyo., had a cloudburst on Thursday. Five inches of rain fell in an hour and 40 minutes.

A wild man, who goes on all fours, is reported to be roaming about Bristle Ridge, near Crawfordsville, Ind.

Mrs. Mary Harlan, mother of Senator Harlan, of Iona, is dead at Indianapolis, aged 100 years and five months.

A despatch from Madrid says that the relations between Spain and the United States are now on a satisfactory footing.

Mrs. Margaret Smith, of 351 Market street, Patterson, N. J., has found her brother, Robert Blackwood, after 40 years' search, according to report.

The Detroit railway is reported to have been sold to R.T. Watson, of New York, who with Thomas T. Johnson, owns the Citizens' Street Railway.

Chicago expects to have a tower which will be the highest structure of the kind ever erected. It will be fifteen hundred feet high and three hundred feet square at the base.

The several cantons of Patriarchs Militant from Canada who intend visiting Buffalo have received permission to carry the Union Jack with the Stars and Stripes in the procession.

Prof. W. W. McEwen, of Jackson, Mich., is constructing a sixty-foot rocket which is to carry him two miles into the air in fewer seconds than any man has ever travelled that distance on earth or through the atmosphere.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, sr., is suffering from a slight attack of paralysis, induced by worry over his son's intended marriage with Miss Wilson against his father's wishes.

The report of the Navigation Bureau shows that during the year ending June 30, 709 vessels of 204,000 gross tons were built in the United States, as compared with 682 for last year.

The ringleaders of the Chicago gang of highway robbers have been jailed. One is reported to be Douglas Clendenning, son of William Clendenning, a Montreal banker, who recently failed.

The driver and four musicians were swept off the top of Buffalo Bill's band waggon while trying to pass under an overhead bridge on Erie street, in Cleveland, on Thursday. Two of them will die.

The Kansas Court of Appeals has declared ineffective the law under which divorces have been granted in the State of Kansas for 25 years. Nearly 50,000 divorces are affected by the decision.

Business of every description is unusually quiet, even for this dull time of year, throughout the United States. There is no disposition to speculate, and retailers are conducting their purchases on a more strictly "hand-to-mouth" scale than has hitherto been known. The trouble is in the uncertainty of the financial future in the United States. The outburst of ignorant fanaticism at the Chicago conference has done incalculable harm, both to present and prospective business. The commercial agencies—which naturally present the best side of the shield—tell us that manufacturers are "waiting"—of course they are, but involuntarily.

GENERAL.

Prof. Andree has arrived at Tromsoe, Norway, and is preparing for his start to the North Pole by balloon.

Two German officers have been dismissed from the army because they refused to accept a challenge which was sent to them by a notorious scoundrel.

The Government of Zanzibar has decided to abolish the legal status of slavery throughout Zanzibar, out of deference to the British opinion.

The messenger who carried the news to the Khalifa at Omdurman that his army had been defeated at Firket was immediately put to death by crucifixion.

The insurgents at Apokorona killed the crew of a Turkish bark. Troops pursued the insurgents and fired upon every body they met, killing many women and children.

A despatch from the Island of Crete says that the Turkish authorities are gradually extending the military zone, and occupying new positions daily. Many excesses are being committed by the Turks.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes and Mr. Alfred Belt, directors of the South Africa Company, who were implicated in the Jameson raid, have refunded to the company all the sums drawn by the Johannesberg Reformers.

News has reached Buluwayo that the rebels have occupied a position on the Tati road about twenty-five miles south of Buluwayo, and that they are erecting fortifications. Serious fighting is expected shortly.

Complete returns for the election of members of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies show that there were 105 Clericals, 18 Liberals, and 29 Socialists chosen. This gives the Clericals in the Chamber a majority of 18 votes.

A special from Havana says that a panic prevails in the Spanish army in consequence of the terrible increase of yellow fever during the last few days. It is estimated that fully forty per cent. of the cases prove fatal.

The steamer Hope with the Peary, expedition on board, left Sydney, N.S., at noon, for Greenland. The main object of the expedition is to bring back a forty-ton meteorlite which is located at Cape York. A number of scientists are accompanying Lieut. Peary.

FIGHT WITH SMUGGLERS.

AN OFFICER KNOCKED SENSELESS BY CONTRABANDISTS.

How His Team of Horses Were Driven Over the Precipice and Dashed to Death on the Rocks Below—The Vessel Is Seized and Towed to Sydney.

The Controller of Customs had to deal with an important whisky seizure case on Wednesday, based on a report made to the department at Ottawa by Chief Preventive Officer J. Phoren of Sydney, C. B., one of the coolest heads in the service.

On Wednesday, July 8, Phoren grew suspicious of the movements of a small schooner hovering off Low Point, at the eastern entrance to the Sydney roadstead. In the evening he crossed the harbor, and hiring a team, drove to the nearest landing place east from the Point, timing his trip so as to arrive on the scene after dusk.

It is one of the most lonely and bleakest spots on the eastern coast, and there sure enough was the schooner at anchor just off the beach, with every indication on board that the smugglers were at work in the vicinity landing her contraband cargo.

Officer Phoren and his assistant left their rig and made for the beach, but they had a desperate gang to deal with. From an ambuscade near by the smugglers poured volleys of stones upon the officers, and Phoren fell in the first round, unconscious from a terrific wound on the forehead. He was dragged to a farmhouse by the officer, rallied in half an hour and at once telegraphed to North Sydney for assistance. But by the time the steamer arrived the smugglers had landed all the cargo except two small kegs of rum, and stowed it safely away. The schooner was seized and taken in tow to North Sydney where she lies.

Two days afterwards the officers' team and rig were discovered. The smugglers had driven the horses over a cliff at the seaside so that they were dashed to death on the rocks below. The wagon they dumped into the lake.

Such was the report of the incident made to the department, acting upon which Hon. Mr. Paterson to-day issued orders to have criminal proceedings instituted at once against several men near Low Point who are suspected of being members of the smuggler crew. The schooner will be sold, but will not fetch much at auction, being an old craft, which the contrabandists probably bought for the purpose, caring little if they lost her so long as they landed her cargo safely.

It is evident from this case that smuggling from the French island of St. Pierre to the coast of Cape Breton has not ceased to be a paying though still a hazardous enterprise. The preventive service along the coast is far more effective than it was 20 years ago, when smuggling whisky and tobacco was quite an industry among the coasters. But, with all the watchfulness of its officers, the customs of Canada is doubtless cheated out of thousands of dollars yearly in loss of revenue through wholesale smuggling from the adjacent French possession on the shores of Newfoundland.

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of Itching Piles in from 3 to 6 nights. One application brings comfort. For Blind and Bleeding Piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barber's Itch, and all eruptions of the skin. 35 cts.

"Frederick," said she, "don't let the baby stand alone." "Why, she's old enough to learn to walk." "Old enough to learn to walk! Why, she hasn't even learned to ride a bicycle yet."

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.— South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents.

Spencer—"They told me at your office that you were only one of the clerks. And you said you were a director." Ferguson—"So I am. I address envelopes."

Relief in Six Hours.— Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or feamle. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy.

CROWNS THAT ARE SHAKY.

BECAUSE OF DREAD OF THE ASSASSIN'S KNIFE.

Frightful Record of the World's Regicides—Russia's New Czar in Constant Fear of His Life—Queen Victoria Is Carefully Guarded.

The recent dastardly attempt of a member of the terrible Babi Society to assassinate the Shah of Persia vividly illustrates the dangers which constantly menace the lives of the rulers of the old world. "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." What potentate enjoys perfect immunity from the possibility of being murdered in cold blood? None. Above all others, the Czar of Russia is admittedly in greatest peril of being slain. The most extraordinary precautions are taken to guard his life.

Queen Victoria is carefully guarded, and for good reason. No less than nine or ten attempts upon her life have been made, usually by insane persons. In her old age the Queen is extremely apprehensive lest the vigilance of her guards should grow lax and she become the victim of some evil-hearted assassin. She doesn't go out as frequently as of yore, but when she does she is always surrounded by men whose sole duty it is to guard her.

GUARDING CROWNED HEADS.

The Kings and other members of royalty who have been foully murdered are many. M. Sadi Carnot's death occurred two years ago, but it is still vivid in the world's mind. The "sombre shadow of death" hangs, indeed, over the history of France. Since the inception of the present century no less than four of its rulers have died in exile. Who will forget the melancholy termination of the lives of the first and third Napoleons King Charles X and King Louis Philippe? What reader of history will forget the fate of their heirs? King Louis Philippe's son, the Duc d'Orleans, while riding gayly along the Rue de la Revolte, in Paris, had his neck broken. The young King of Rome and the Comte de Chambord were both poisoned. The later was known to his friends as "King Henry V." The Duc de Berri, King Charles' son, was stabbed to death at the opera.

Spain's history has been equally as momentous. Old Queen Christina was deprived of her regency in a heartless manner and forced into exile. A score of years later her daughter, Queen Isabella, was deposed, and followed her mother into banishment.

TERRORS OF POISON.

Neither love nor compassion moved the Spanish hearts and compelled King Amadeus to abdicate and flee from the country in midwinter. The blow was a terrible one, and it resulted in the death of his Queen, who was a woman in fragile health. In a duel fought at Madrid Prince Henry, of Bourbon, met death. Queen Mercedes and King Alfonso both died so mysteriously that there is just ground for the supposition that they were poisoned. Their illness was but of a few hours' duration.

Possibly the most tragic and sensational affair of its kind ever known in Spain was the suicide of the husband of the Infanta Isabella. He killed himself in her presence.

Poison has always been a favorite with the Spanish assassin. Its effect is terribly subtile, and not always capable of detection. In Portugal it has been used with ghastly success, as the history of that country amply proves. An old resident of Lisbon can tell you how half a dozen members of the reigning family were put to death with poison about 40 years ago.

Though the Czar of Russia has been crowned but a few weeks, already is the evil mind of the hidden assassin at work, and if the despatches from St. Petersburg are correct, at least one attempt to end his life was frustrated by the imperial police. With the Czar eternal vigilance is the safe-guard of life. Several attempts were made to take the life of his father. The predecessor of the present Czar's father met a most terrible fate. He was blown to atoms by nitroglycerine, after a number of attempts to murder him had been made Alexander I. and Nicholas are thought to have been murdered, poison being the agency employed. The great-grandfather of Nicholas II. was strangled to death by Count Orloff and other members of his court. Both uncles of Alexander III. died insane.

PRINCE RUDOLPH'S DEATH.

The violent death of the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria is still enwrapped in mystery, although the coachman who drove him to Meyerling on the fateful night on which he met death partially lifted the veil before dying in a New York hospital about a year ago.

The shooting of the Archduke Maximilian in Mexico, and the insanity of his spouse, the Archduchess Charlotte, will always be regarded as among the saddest events in the history of Austria. Archduke Leopold became an incurable lunatic, and his conduct was horrible to witness. The Archduchess Mathilde was burned to death, while Archduke John disappeared, none ever knew where. Several attempts were made to slay the Emperor Franz Josef. On one occasion the Emperor was badly stabbed. The Irish-born equerry of the Emperor, Major O'Donnell, fearing the knife was poisoned, sucked the wound.

Old Bavaria has also had her full measure of woes. The appalling insanity of King Otto still continues. Of all mad rulers he is the maddest ever known. Of herculean stature, he is at times subject to the most violent attacks of frenzy. At other times he is as docile as a lamb. Sometimes he imagines himself to be a stork. Under such conditions he will stand for hours in the water on one foot.

There are no doors in the palace where he lives. A closed door convulses him with fury. He is, upon seeing one, immediately seized with an uncontrollable desire to demolish it. He smokes incessantly, and drinks champagne in huge quantities. At times he is not above the level of a beast. Insanity has blighted the lives of many royal Bavarians. The elder brother of the Grand Duke died a hopeless lunatic.

ROYAL ASSASSINS.

Emperor Frederick of Germany was a victim of cancer, and his death was frightful. The brother of the late Emperor William of Germany died in a madhouse after a restraint covering a period of several years.

The present Emperor of Germany has been singularly free from the attacks of would-be assassins. His grandfather, old Emperor William, was shot at several times. The last time he was so badly wounded that he was unable to govern his country, and upon his son, Emperor Frederick, devolved that responsibility.

Insanity held sway at Dresden. The late King of Saxony died a maniac, whose horrible ravings chilled one's blood. Before his death he succeeded in fearfully injuring a member of his household. Blindness cursed a member of the house of Hesse, as well as the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Italy's history is incarnadined with bloody deeds. Several attempts have been made to kill King Humbert, but each time he escaped injury as if by a miracle.

The reigning Dukes of Parma and Lucca have been assassinated during the last 50 years, and many other tragedies equally as gruesome have taken place in Italy.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria narrowly escaped being murdered. Only the constant watchfulness of himself and his attendants prevented his death at the hands of murderers.
a tthe hands of murderers.

The King of Servia has also had his share of dangers. Once he came within an ace of being blown to atoms by an exploding dynamite bomb.

THE FIELD OF COMMERCE.

Some Items of Interest to the Busy Business Man.

The stock of wheat at Toronto is 174,831 bushels as against 177,253 bushels last week and 24,267 bushels a year ago.

A number of sales of new wheat in Ontario are reported the past few days. Red is selling at 59c., and white at 60c., western freights.

The net currency circulation in the United States on July 1st was $1,509,725,200, a decrease of $194,406,768 in a year. The per capita circulation is now $21.15.

The money market at Toronto in unchanged at 5 to 5 1-2 per cent. on call. Prime discounts 6 to 6 1-2 per cent. In New York call money is easy at 1 to 1 1-2 per cent.

There is a good deal of talk in New York of hoarding of gold, but this is denied. The gold in the Treasury is again below legal requirements, exchange is stiffening, and gold exports continue.

The general weakness of American stocks is noted in Cable and Postal both of which are held in considerable quantities in Canada. Choice investments in London are strong, while Americans there are very weak.

The strength of sterling exchange at New York creates an unsettled feeling in financial circles, and it is expected that considerable gold will be exported this week. The United States Treasury gold reserve is down in the neighborhood of $98,000,000.

The Chicago Daily Bulletin taking the government report as the basis, estimates the crop of winter wheat in the United States at 264,216,000 bushels, against 257,709,000 bushels a year ago, and 179,422,000 bushels of spring, against 209,303,000 bushels a year ago. He estimates the crop of corn at 2,243,170,000 bushels, and of oats 825,000,000.

Minneapolis mills produced only 149,570 barrels of flour week before last, against 233,100 the last week of June, and 99,500 a year ago. Domestic trade was light, but export shipments fairly large. This week a much larger is expected as mills are running on full time. Superior-Duluth grinding did not decrease, and 71,370 barrels were produced against 80,515 the week before, and 50,020 for the corresponding week of 1895.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada has begun to increase early this season. There was an increase last week of 21,000 bushels whereas during the corresponding week of last year, there was a decrease of 2,122,000 bushels. The visible is now 47,220,000 bushels as against 41,237,000 a year ago, and 53,154,000 two years ago. The amount on passage to Europe is, however, only 22,560,000 bushels as against 40,320,000 bushels a year ago.

The wholesale trade at Toronto this week is fairly satisfactory. The movement in seasonable goods is up to expectations, and the assurances that no changes in the tariff will be made within a year has allayed any feeling of uncertainty that might have existed in industrial circles. Large stocks in hands of manufacturers prevent any advances in quotations, which in most respects may be said to favor the buyer. The low prices of raw cotton and wools indicate that manufactured fabrics will continue easy for some time to come. One of the strongest markets is for hides, which are again higher in sympathy chiefly with the improved tone of western markets. Cattle and cheese are exceptionally low owing to the congested state of British markets. A cable from Glasgow quotes the best cattle at 3 3-4d. per lb. the low record mark. Reports from Western Ontario state that grain crops are exceptionally good in many instances, but the hay crop is poor, although probably greater than last year. Sales of new Ontario red winter wheat have been made at 59c. and of white at 60c. The offerings of old white wheat seem restricted, and the British grain markets are hardening. Sterling exchange is higher this week in sympathy with New York, where engagements of considerable gold for export are being made. The feature in the stock market is the decline in Commercial Cable and Postal Telegraph, both United States issues. This is due almost entirely to the unsettled feeling over there created by a possibility that the party adopting the free coinage of silver may be successful in the November elections.

JAPAN'S AWFUL CALAMITY.

The steamer Empress of India, which arrived at Vancouver the other day from Japan, brings an official list of the casualties in the late disastrous tidal wave, which swept over the northern part of the Island of Yezzo, as follows: Deaths, 30,309; wounded, 6,112; houses destroyed, 10,062. Besides the above a large number of persons are missing. Five hundred and ninety-seven vessels of various sorts were swept away or damaged by the wave.

LINKED IN GOLDEN CHAINS

PRINCESS MAUD MARRIES PRINCE CHARLES OF DENMARK.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales Gives Away Another Charming Daughter—Queen Victoria, the Bride's Grandma, Attends the Ceremonials in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace.

A despatch from London says:—Princess Maud of Wales, youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales and granddaughter of Queen Victoria, was married on Wednesday to Prince Charles of Denmark, son of the Crown Prince and grandson of King Christian IX. of Denmark. The ceremony took place in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. The west end was profusely decorated with flags, flowers, etc., and there was a conspicuous blending of the British and Danish flags. The Life Guards and the Coldstream Guards lined the route from Marlborough House to Buckingham Palace, and crowds of people, mostly ladies were gathered in the vicinity of the Palace, awaiting the arrival of the procession.

A cavalcade of heralds and equirries escorted the bridegroom, who was accompanied by his parents, the Crown Prince of Denmark and Princess Louise, and his brothers Christian and Harold.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and all the Queen's children, with their famlies were in carriages, except Princess Beatrice of Battenberg and her children, who were absent on account of their mourning for the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg. The Queen passed quietly into the chapel from Buckingham Palace. The ceremony took place at 12.30 o'clock. The weather was sunny and in every way pleasant.

Prince Christian and Harold supported Prince Charles, and the bridesmaids were Princess Victoria of Wales, sister of the bride; and Princesses Ingeberg and Thyra of Denmark, sisters of the bridegroom; Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Princesses Patricia and Margaret of Connaught, Princess Alice of Albany and Lady Alexandra Duff, daughter of the Duke of Fife and Princess Louise of Wales. The Most Rev. Edward White Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England, officiated, assisted by the Bishops of London and Winchester. The Prince of Wales gave the bride away.

After the ceremony the bridal party and guests partook of luncheon in Buckingham Palace, at the conclusion of which the Royal bridal party, headed by the bride and bridegroom, left the Palace in carriages for Marlborough House. The party left the Palace at 2.45 p.m., and took the route via Piccadilly and St. James street, both of which were beautifully decorated. All of the houses were draped with flags, bunting, etc., and there was a profusion of flowers. The streets were lined with sightseers and the windows of the clubs and other buildings along the route were filled with people, mostly ladies.

The bridal couple afterwards left Marlborough House for St. Pancras Station, where they took a special train for Wolferton, Norfolk, to take possession of Appleton Hall, which will henceforth be their home.

Among the wedding guests were the members of the Cabinet and the members of the diplomatic corps. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone occupied the same pew with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain during the ceremony in the Chapel Royal. Vast crowds lined the streets and cheered the bridal procession as it was returning from Buckingham Palace to Marlborough House, the London residence of the Prince of Wales.

Princess Maud's bridal gown is of ivory satin. Royal customs differ from those of plain folk in that they permit a wedding gown to be cut decollete and with short sleeves. About the square decolletage are soft folds of mousseline de soie, delicately entwined with trails of the proper bridal flowers, which are orange blossoms, jessamine and myrtle, with an occasional glossy dark green leaf.

At both front and back the satin of the bodice is drawn in folds to the left side, where it forms a deep ceinture elaborately embroidered in silver and brilliants.

The sleeves are short puffs made of sheerest white chiffon, with lines of the bridal flowers drawn down between them. The skirt is, of course, plain, and hangs in deep, lustrous folds. About the bottom is a deep rouche of chiffon, with the trio of delicate flowers. The train is part of the skirt and is four and a half yards in length. It is fastened at the left side with bows of chiffon and trails of the fresh flowers.

Another departure from ordinary custom is the wearing of the bridal veil away from the face, as royal brides are privileged to do. It is of rarest old lace, and was very becoming.

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