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**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.  
Berlin is to have a bicycle factory. London's tax rate this year will be 21 2/3 mills on the dollar.  
Woodstock has asked the Dominion Government for a new public building.  
Mr. Charles Moss, Q.C., has been appointed a Justice of the Ontario Court of Appeal.  
Sir Donald Smith, Chancellor of the University of McGill, has promised to endow a chair in zoology.  
Mr. Dobell has returned to Ottawa from England, where he was in connection with the fast Atlantic service.  
London, Ont., will invite the international convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations to meet there in 1899.  
Mr. Wm. Gibson, M.P., for Lincoln, has the masonry contract for the Victoria bridge enlargement at Montreal.  
The Forty-eighth Highlanders of Toronto have accepted the invitation to visit Brantford on the Queen's Birthday.  
Sir Henri Joly has effected a saving in the inland revenue department by amalgamating districts of Kingston and Belleville.  
Frederick G. Morris, warden of the Episcopal church, Halifax, has confessed to misappropriating some \$2,000 of the church funds.  
A steamer to relieve the settlers in distress from floods along the Red River has been sent out by the Manitoba Government.  
The franchise of the Lower Town Street Railway of Quebec has been finally sold for \$20,000.  
The Cabinet has passed an order-in-council, making the 22nd of June the date for the diamond jubilee celebration all over the Dominion.  
It is understood that the report of the court of inquiry on the Queen's Own troubles is not favorable to Col. Hamilton's resignation.  
A petition has been presented to the Dominion Parliament, asking for the prohibition of the pictorial reproduction of the great Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight.  
Proceedings are to be taken to unseat a number of the councilors and school trustees of Dundas who are said to have been granted tax exemptions and given town contracts.  
Isidore Vaillancourt of Montreal swallowed a large dose of Paris green and afterwards went to the river with the intention of drowning himself. He was rescued and taken to the hospital.  
The Dominion Government has decided to put an amount in the estimates to pay the outstanding debts in connection with the 27th prox. They are the only representatives Canada will have at the tournament.  
The workshops of the Canadian Pacific railway at Hochelega will be the scene of great activity for months to come on account of the extensive locomotive and car-construction operations which have been decided upon by the management.  
There is a proposal to establish a large Danish and Sweden colony on the Upper Gattueau, along the line of the O. and G. and P. J. railways. The moving spirits in the plan are the officials of these roads and the Danish and Swedish Consuls in Ottawa and Montreal.  
The annual report of the Minister of Militia for 1898 has been published. It contains a number of recommendations by Gen. Gascoigne regarding the new arms for the militia, annual camps of instruction and the necessity for the thorough organization of the forces of the Dominion.  
The Militia Department has sent out instructions regarding the composition of the jubilee contingent. All the rank and file must be non-commissioned officers possessing certificates Toronto will furnish 17 men, four each of the Queen's Own Regiment, Grenadiers, Governor-General's Bodyguard and 48th Highlanders, and one from the Field Battery.  
GREAT BRITAIN.  
Most of the London daily papers speak approvingly of the new Dominion tariff.  
The weather in London and on the Continent was cheerless and bitterly cold last week.  
A small torpedo boat, the Turbinia, is being speed trials at Newcastle, has developed 32 3/4 knots.  
Lord and Lady Warwick will give a jubilee garden party on June 3rd. More than five thousand guests are to be invited.  
Dr. John Watson, Ian MacLaren, who is charged with heresy, says he will not plead guilty until he has had a fair trial.  
The Blackwell tunnel, which has been completed at the cost of a million and a quarter sterling, will be inaugurated by the Prince of Wales, on May 22nd.  
The rumour circulated in London on Saturday that the Duchess of York died during her confinement was entirely unfounded. The Duchess is enjoying good health.  
The Canadian Government officers in London have had numerous enquiries lately from persons going out to work in the Yukon district. Much interest is taken at present in England in the reports from the Canadian gold fields.

UNITED STATES.  
The United States Senate has decided to vote on the arbitration treaty on May 5th.  
Mr. Samuel Colgate, head of the great soap and perfume house of Samuel Colgate & Co., died at New York.  
An ordinance introduced by the Finance Committee of the Norfolk, Va., City Council provides for the taxation of city newspapers.  
The 25th annual convention of the National Fire Chiefs' Association will be held in New Haven, Conn., during the third week of August next.  
The United States Government will not support the demand of Edward Ivory for \$100,000 from the British Government for his imprisonment.  
Edward Clayton, a lineman for the Missouri Electric Light and Power Company, St. Louis, was burned to death by a live wire. His smoking body hung in the air for at least 10 minutes.  
President McKinley has appointed Gen. John W. Foster, a special ambassador of the United States to negotiate an agreement with Great Britain to secure joint action for preventing the construction of sea walls in Behring Sea.  
It is stated that the Dingley Tariff bill has been so hacked to pieces by the sub-committee of the Senate, and the duties so reduced, that it is doubtful if the Senate will pass the bill. It is understood the retractive clause has been eliminated.  
Our commercial advisers from New York say to the condition and prospects of trade in the United States are on the whole, encouraging. The improvement from week to week is slight, but it is steadily progressive. In several lines a reduction of wages has threatened, and as a result labour troubles will probably follow. Wool and dry goods generally are quiet. However, some cities report a decided improvement in trade. The commercial failures for the past week in the United States were 213, as compared with 238 for the corresponding week of last year.  
GENERAL.  
Muzafer-ed-Din, the Shah of Persia, is alarmingly ill.  
Pietro Acciarito, the man who attempted to stab King Humbert on Thursday, has been declared insane.  
Twelve persons have been drowned and \$100,000 damage done to property by floods in Eastern New Zealand.  
A squadron of eight British warships entered Delagoa Bay on Wednesday evening, and caused great excitement.  
Emperor William does not believe in the Turk-Greek war will remain localized very long and that the principal European powers will be involved.  
An attempt has been made to assassinate the President of Uruguay. He was shot at, but the bullet missed his mark. The President's assailant was arrested.  
Dr. Peters, the German Army Administrator, has been found guilty of cruelty and dismissed from his post. He was sentenced to pay the costs of the trial.  
The Spanish are reported to be carrying on a ruthless war of extermination in Cuba. Gen. Weyler has issued orders to destroy Cuban hospitals and kill their inmates.  
Ethem Pasha, who succeeded in carrying Mikovna pass, has been recalled by the Sultan, and Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, will be given the command of the Turkish army on the frontier.  
It is learned that the visit of the eight British warships to Delagoa Bay was intended to frustrate the intrigues of Germany, Portugal, and the Transvaal, to change the status quo to the disadvantage of Great Britain.  
The French mail steamer Pro Patria left St. Pierre ten days ago for the French shores of Newfoundland. No news has been heard of her and it is feared that she is lost with all hands. She took a large number of fishermen as passengers.  
The fighting between the Greeks and Turks is still in progress at Tyrnavo, where the Greeks have the best positions. The Greeks have won important victories on the Thessalian frontier, and the Turks are correspondingly depressed. Fighting continues in Crete.  
THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLE.  
PURCHASE OF DELAGOA BAY BY BRITAIN RUMORED.  
The British Foreign Office declines to make a statement—Inyak Island to be Fortified as a Base of Supplies.  
A despatch from London says:—The officials at the Foreign Office are reticent on the subject of the rumour that Great Britain has purchased Delagoa Bay, and will fortify Inyak Island. But the opinion gains ground among close observers of the situation in South Africa that this is the objective point of the negotiations now known to be in progress between London and Lisbon. These negotiations began at the time of the last visit of the King of Portugal to England, which, though nominally undertaken for pleasure only, was really designed to lay the basis for a large Portuguese loan. Portuguese finances have grown worse rather than better during the last eighteen months; and British capitalists are taking advantage of Portugal's necessity to drive the best bargain they can with her for the control permanently or temporarily of Delagoa Bay.  
The Foreign Office officials decline either to admit or to deny that the rumoured purchase of Delagoa Bay and fortify Inyak Island, this would be her base of supplies in the event of hostilities with the Transvaal.  
CAR RAN HIM DOWN.  
No Ira Stansbury Got Angry and Shot the Motorman in the Thigh.  
A despatch from St. Louis, Mo., says:—James E. Thorp, a motorman, was shot by Ira Stansbury in front of the City hall on Saturday. Stansbury was in a buggy, which he was driving on the track. Thorp ran his electric car up behind the buggy and sounded the gong. Stansbury was driving fast, and refused to turn out, and Thorp ran his car up to the buggy and bumped it off the track. Stansbury stopped his horse, lowered the hood of his buggy, drew a revolver from under the seat, and shot the motorman through the thigh. When arrested by an astonished policeman Stansbury was perfectly calm. He said he had as much right on the street as a car, and that no motorman had any franchise to run him down. Stansbury is 77 years old, and has been a resident of St. Louis for 60 years.

SHIPWRECK AND DEATH.  
PARTICULARS OF THE WRECK OF A FRENCH SCHOONER.  
Seventy Fishermen Perish at the Result of a Collision with an Iceberg—Only Four Survivors Picked Up—They Became Delirious After Eating a Comrade.  
A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says:—One of the four maddened wrecks found floating about on the ocean in a small boat and brought to St. Pierre on Tuesday by the schooner Victor Eugene has been able to tell the tale of shipwreck and horror through which he and his companions have just passed.  
The Valiant carried a crew of twenty men, and had also aboard fifty-four fishermen, who were to engage in the colony during the season and return to their families in France in the fall. The brigantine was heavily laden with food supplies and fishing gear, and was a staunch little craft. She made good weather until April 14, when an immense ice floe was sighted near Flemish cape, a giant rock in the ocean, 100 miles off St. John's, and a heavy fog came up. With the fear of striking the ice floe in the thick fog it was with misgivings that many of the seventy-four men turned into their bunks at night.  
The next day, the fear of which had troubled them, came to him at about midnight in impenetrable darkness and fog. The brigantine and an iceberg crashed together, without warning, the impact crushing in the vessel from her bow to the forecast and opening the hold to a rush of water that awakened the lightly sleeping men, and sent them scampering half-dressed to the deck.  
The men turned at once to the life-boats, only four in number and mere dories, capable of carrying not more than dozen men each. Men forgot their brotherhood in  
THE MAD STRUGGLE  
to secure a place in one of the poor little boats, and no heed was even paid to a dozen or more of the company who lay dead and dying in the debris resulting from the collision.  
It is certain only that one boat escaped the whirlpool caused by the sinking of the brigantine. The three other dories may have gone down, or they may now be floating about upon the bosom of the ocean, freighted with the dead.  
In the morning the seven men in one of the boats found themselves afloat with nothing aboard with which to sustain life. The three other boats are believed to have contained about twenty men, and such as were left of the side seats and waited for that which had come to young Felix.  
On the fifth day, crazed beyond all doubt, they adopted the most frightful means to their condition, and ate their friend. Then they were delirious after that.  
It was no the twelfth day of their shipwreck that the lone and faithful fishing schooner Victor Eugene, bound for Pierre, saw afar off a speck upon the ocean, which later proved to be the dory of the Valiant, with the four miserable men still aboard.  
SAVING IDIOTS.  
They were rescued and tenderly cared for, and as soon as the Victor arrived in port they were removed to an hospital. For a day after they had been hoisted aboard the schooner their lives had been despaired of, and now the killed physicians say it is doubtful if they will survive the surgeon's knife.  
The doctors say that their frozen fingers will be minus both thumbs if they live it will be minus both arms and legs.  
The four survivors are in a frightful condition. It is thought that one will not live through the night. The arms and feet of three have been amputated. The eyes and nose were shockingly frozen, and the flesh grew a ghastly appearance. As the men lie in their cots, they rave in distracted recollection of their awful experience.  
It is scarcely possible to get any definite notion of the incidents of the disaster, but it seems from their disconnected ravings that four boats got away from the ship, and that the survivors were the only one afterwards seen by the occupants of the rescued dory. Everything that is possible is being done to find the missing boats, if it should have been their good fortune to have survived. Outgoing vessels will make a close search of the waters north and south of St. John's, but there is little hope of further rescues.  
ALASKAN GOLD.  
Rich Placer Mines in Canadian Territory—A Raid From the States and Trouble Feared.  
A despatch from Tacoma, Wash., says:—Serious trouble is expected on Klondyke river, Alaska, over immensely rich placer mines now being opened. Klondyke is a Canadian soil, and because of their value Inspector Constable of the Mounted Police, has limited the size of a claim to six acres. Circle City, on American soil, having no Federal officers save a postmaster, and it has become infested with several hundred toughs, many of them being fugitives from justice in the United States. A large number of these toughs have gone to Klondyke; and finding the best gold claims, demanded that the claims be divided with them. The Canadian miners, backed by the Mounted Police, have refused. Both sides are armed, and when the last mail left Klondyke, in March, a conflict was daily expected.

REVOLUTION IMMINENT.  
KING GEORGE OF GREECE THREATENED WITH ASSASSINATION.  
The Capital in a Ferment—Removal of Prince Constantine From the Command in Thessaly—He Was Always Preparing for Retreat.  
A despatch received at one of the Embassies in London, from A. Bens, says that King George of Greece may at any moment be deposed or assassinated, and that the mob is likely to take possession of the city. The dispatch adds that the worst is feared.  
HAS RESIGNED.  
A special despatch from Athens says that the Greek Minister of Marine has resigned.  
REVOLUTIONARY FEELING.  
The most serious feature in the Greco-Turkish emergency is the revolutionary feeling displayed at Athens. Ex-Minister Ralli, leader of the principal Opposition group in the Legislative Assembly, threatened that unless the military staff was changed he would issue a proclamation to the people. His statement acted like oil upon fire, and the popular excitement has flared up. Crowds assembled in the streets to discuss them and wanted to march to the place to read them to King George. Fortunately, heavy showers drove the people indoors.  
THE PRINCE'S STAFF RECALLED.  
M. Delyannis, keenly alive to the necessity of immediate action, had an audience with the King, and after the interview announced that the staff of the Crown Prince would be recalled, and that ex-Minister Ralli with three of his nominees, General Smolentz, General Mavromichalis, and Col. Demopolous, would be appointed to replace them.  
THE PALACE PARTY.  
The Daily Telegraph's Athens correspondent says:—All M. Ralli's conditions have been accepted. The King gives carte blanche to his ministers, and the public begins to learn the truth, anger against the palace party increases, and a feeling of hostility against M. Delyannis is steadily growing. Late last night, Monday, crowds were parading menacingly in the vicinity of the palace.  
"It is reported on good authority that arrangements are being made to enable the Royal family to leave the country hastily in case of necessity. People had generally credited the rumour that the Crown Prince would be recalled, and that the Government was willing to consider people over the number of failures throughout the country are comparatively light. The advance in wheat has been helped, but prices of this staple are still higher in Lower Ontario than at ports across the border. The United States tariff on wheat has worked against the interest of our growers this season. Here, the reciprocity in the case of Canada would be getting 10c to 15c a bushel more. The reason is that the crop of winter wheat last season was comparatively small in the United States, and the high prices there are due to the demand of domestic millers, while in Ontario the supply seems to be more than sufficient to supply our requirements. There is little or no reciprocity in the case of general merchandise. Money is plentiful at unchanged rates. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 per cent., while call loans on choice collateral are obtainable at 4 1/2 per cent. Choice investments are in demand with bank shares firm and Montreal higher. There was a good deal of realizing in Canada on Tuesday, but since then this stock has rallied. Toronto Railway was irregular, and Canadian Pacific stronger. The Bank of England rate of discount has been lowered from 2 1/2 per cent. to 2 per cent. Sterling Exchange is higher in sympathy with the rise in New York, which are about up to a point where gold exports are profitable.  
A 31,000 MILE VOYAGE.  
Tramp Steamer Aspatria Will Add 5,000 to This Record Before Reaching Home.  
Shipowners are hustlers nowadays. Just what they make their craft do is best told by the log of the steamship Aspatria, now unloading a cargo of sugar at New York. Of course the Aspatria's trip is something of a record-breaker.  
She left Blyth, a Northumberland, England, seaport, July 29 last. When she steamed up to New York on Tuesday she had traversed 31,253 miles. But her voyage is not yet ended. She will reload at Baltimore for Denmark, and probably do some carrying in the Baltic before returning to her home port of Newcastle, England. This will add some 5,300 miles to the present log record.  
The Aspatria is owned by W. Runciman & Co. of Newcastle, and is in charge of Capt. William Sandison. Mate Bain is a handsome young man with a sailor's noisy laugh and a sailor's generosity. He overhauled the log book in his little cabin, in substance this is what the log said of the voyage:  
Left Blyth, July 28, to Cronstadt, Russia, with coal. Left Cronstadt Aug. 7, for St. Petersburg, in ballast. Left St. Petersburg, Sept. 1, for Vladivostok, Eastern Siberia, with rye and general cargo. Left Vladivostok, Dec. 2, in ballast for Kutchinotsu, Japan. Left Kutchinotsu, Dec. 10, with coal for Singapore. Left Singapore, Jan. 2, in ballast for Batavia, Java. Received here cable orders to visit the various ports on the island and take up a full cargo of sugar. Left Semarang, the last port, with full cargo, Jan. 27, bound for Delaware Breakwater. Left Delaware Breakwater, April 13 for New York to discharge.  
NEW CURE FOR SCIATICA.  
A new Danish mode of curing sciatica is by stretching the nerve of the leg affected. For this purpose the leg is raised and drawn toward the upper part of the body by a cord, which can be wound on a roller by turning a handle. The cord passes over a fixed and a loose pulley, the latter attached to a strap encircling the ankle, the free end of the cord being fastened to a hook in a board, which is attached to the wall, and carries all the parts of the apparatus.

THE FIELD OF COMMERCE.  
Some Items of Interest to the Busy Business Man.  
Minneapolis is showing enormous shipments of flour.  
The world's visible supply of wheat decreased about 3,000,000 bushels last week.  
The trade returns for nine months of the present fiscal year were \$184,734,000 nearly ten millions better than last year.  
Canadian securities are unsettled. There has been a good deal of realizing in Cable, Street Railways and Montreal Gas the past two weeks.  
Statistically, the wheat situation is very strong. There is a decrease of about 750,000 bushels in the visible supply in United States and Canada, and a decrease of 1,440,000 bushels in the amount afloat to Europe. Taken together the total is 53,500,000 bushels, or about 32,000,000 bushels less than a year ago.  
Of the 82,300 square miles which form the area of the Pacific Province, about 285,000 square miles of these are wood lands. In their timber wealth, British Columbia has almost as rich an asset as in mineral resources. There are forty varieties of timber in the forests of British Columbia. The Douglas fir has obtained the widest fame of the British Columbia woods. Dr. Nansen, whose vessel in the recent famous Arctic expedition, the "Fram," was constructed of Douglas fir, gives to this wood the highest encomium for its strength and elasticity. The red cedar is another famous wood of the Pacific coast and is used chiefly as an interior material. The yellow cedar is also a staple product. Cypress is grown on Vancouver Island and the North Coast. White spruce finds a use in making packing cases, of which the salmon tanners use each year an enormous supply. Among the many excellent cabinet woods in the province are white pine, maple, alder, and the spruce. It is unfortunate that so much of the wood is sent from British Columbia—and this applies almost equally to other parts of Canada—in a comparatively unmanufactured condition.  
Timber suited to the construction of buildings, public works and other similar uses, must of necessity be exported in a rough condition. But there are many wood products which could be made advantageously in Canada if manufacturers could obtain the necessary information of the market's requirements in case of necessity.  
Business in wholesale circles at Toronto, is more hopeful, and many merchants look for improvement. Payments are still said to be backward, and the number of failures throughout the country are comparatively light. The advance in wheat has been helped, but prices of this staple are still higher in Lower Ontario than at ports across the border. The United States tariff on wheat has worked against the interest of our growers this season. Here, the reciprocity in the case of Canada would be getting 10c to 15c a bushel more. The reason is that the crop of winter wheat last season was comparatively small in the United States, and the high prices there are due to the demand of domestic millers, while in Ontario the supply seems to be more than sufficient to supply our requirements. There is little or no reciprocity in the case of general merchandise. Money is plentiful at unchanged rates. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 per cent., while call loans on choice collateral are obtainable at 4 1/2 per cent. Choice investments are in demand with bank shares firm and Montreal higher. There was a good deal of realizing in Canada on Tuesday, but since then this stock has rallied. Toronto Railway was irregular, and Canadian Pacific stronger. The Bank of England rate of discount has been lowered from 2 1/2 per cent. to 2 per cent. Sterling Exchange is higher in sympathy with the rise in New York, which are about up to a point where gold exports are profitable.  
CHILE'S NEW NAVY.  
The Splendid Fleet Just Turned Out By an English Firm.  
From Plymouth there has just set sail the most powerful naval squadron that has ever crossed the Atlantic under any South American flag. Its destination is Valparaiso, and it constitutes the recent addition to the fleet of the Chilean Republic. The squadron is composed of 10 vessels, namely, the armed cruiser Esmeralda of 7,000 tons, the Ministro Zenteno of 4,000 tons, the Almirante Simpson of 1,600 tons, the transport Andamayo of 5,000 tons, four torpedo destroyers, capable of making 30 knots an hour, and a couple of large torpedo boats for ocean use, with a speed of 27 knots. The Esmeralda is declared by naval experts in England to be one of the most powerful ironclad afloat. Besides England an ironclad of nearly 10,000 tons, which is to bear the name of O'Higgins, a schoolship, and six torpedo boats. With the fleet that Chile has afloat and at sea, she is now in course of construction, Chile bids fair to become in time a powerful rival of the United States for the naval supremacy of the Western Hemisphere.

A PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL.  
AMERICANS CONTEMPLATE SHARING IN THE JUBILEE.  
Good Will Towards the Queen—May Raise \$1,500,000—Probably a Memorial Building in London.  
A despatch from New York says:—Movement is on foot to present Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, with a substantial testimonial of the good will of the American people on the occasion of her golden jubilee in June. The projectors of the scheme expect to raise \$1,500,000.  
William Massey, President of St. George's Society, said to-night in regard to the movement:—"Many influential Americans have for several weeks informally discussed a proposition to furnish some testimonial to Queen Victoria on the occasion of her coming jubilee.  
"It is my impression that it will probably take the form of an American building to be put up with American money in London, and to bear an inscription telling why and by whom it was built.  
"As President of St. George's Society, I have been consulted with reference to what should be done, and have reported to the conclusion, which is shared by the large majority of the members, that it is a matter with which Englishmen in this country, whether American citizens or not, should have nothing to do. We believe that any testimonial from America to Great Britain's ruler should be distinctly American.  
"I know that the idea found root in Newport, and that two persons, one a woman, and the other a man, have offered to contribute \$50,000 each. I do not know their names, and if I did, I should not feel at liberty to disclose them. I am satisfied that \$1,500,000 can easily be raised. John H. Davis, a broker of 10 Wall street, is taking a prominent part in the proceedings.  
"Mr. Davis, at his home, No. 24 Washington square north, said to-night:—"The matter is well under way, and a meeting will be held shortly. Prompt action is necessary as the time is short. I consider Queen Victoria a noble woman, and she has repeatedly given evidence of her friendship for America. To-day one of her ships is in our waters as a testimonial of her regard for the late General Grant.  
"All over the world nations are making arrangements to testify their regard for Queen Victoria. America should not be behindhand. Congress should take prompt action, and carry out of nothing more appropriate than the prompt ratification of the arbitration treaty.  
"Then some sort of memorial should be adopted, and it would be very appropriate that former Presidents Harrison and Cleveland should be sent to London with it.  
"I agree with Samuel Plimssell, a former member of Parliament, that every effort should be made to establish amicable relations between the United States and Great Britain. Our children should be taught to love and not to distrust England. The nations speak the same tongue, and sprang from the same source, and each country will materially be benefited by an establishment of friendly relations."

THE ASSASSIN ABOARD.  
An Attempt on the Life of the King of Italy.  
A despatch from Rome says:—An attempt was made on Thursday to assassinate the King of Italy. At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon while King Humbert was on his way to the races, a man named Pietro Acciarito, an iron worker out of employment, attempted to stab his Majesty with a dagger. The man was seized before he could carry out his purpose and the King proceeded to the Campanelle race course seemingly unmoved. On arriving at the race course his Majesty was greatly cheered. Acciarito appears to be a political fanatic. He says he has no accomplices.  
King Humbert, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Gen. Pionis Vaglia, was going to witness the royal Derby. His assailant, waiting outside St. John's gate, rushed up by the carriage in which his Majesty was seated and attempted to stab him. The King avoided the danger by rising from his seat. Acciarito, seeing he had failed in his attempt to assassinate the King, threw away his dagger and was immediately arrested by two carabinieri, while his Majesty calmly ordered his coachman to drive on. The news of the attempt reached the royal stand at the race course it was soon surrounded by a cheering multitude. The King and the diplomatic corps present at the races and a number of other distinguished people sent their congratulations to the King on his escape. King Humbert treated the matter lightly and remarked, "It is only one of the little adventures of my trade." The King remained at the race course with his nephew, the Duke of Aosta, until the royal Derby was run. Acciarito is 24 years old and a native of Arterga, a village of Italy, province of Udine.