IN BRYAN'S PALM.

"I took Mr. Bryan's palmograph during the excitement of the last political campaign and I stated at the time he was destined to defeat," said Professor Grant Chesterfield, the celebrated palmist. A number of men and women were waiting in his reception rooms at No. 9 East Tenth street, opposite the capitol. A good sized stack of half dollars was piled upon the table. Professor Chesterfield's fee for a complete reading of the palm is 50c, and the stack of money and crowded reception rooms told a business tale.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN'S PALM.

"You will notice the scarcity of ray lines in his palm," the professor continued, pointing to the imprint lying on the table, "and yet the palm is profoundly marked in characteristics. I believe him to be thoroughly sincere in his beliefs and doctrines and his great straightaway stretch of the line of head reveals his straightforwardness. Notice this line of heart. It is about perfect, and as a husband and provider there are none better. The will is tremendous and the palm itself is a magnificent battlefield." So far as Mr. Bryan's palm being a battlefield his every day life certainly sustains Professor Chesterfield's reading. His parlors remain open evenings until 9 p. m. On Sunday they close at 5 p. m.

Minneapolis

WEDDING FEAST GOES TO WASTE

Deputy Clerk Ruthlessly Refuses License to Impatient Pair.

Because Peter Henry Ulrich was divorced from his first wife and because the six months time necessary to a second marriage have not yet elapsed, Deputy Clerk of Courts Switzer yesterday refused the aforesaid a license to wed the fair Fannie Ell Flora Van Bonn. Everything was in readiness for the wedding—the minister engaged, the wedding feast prepared and all other preparations made. They told Mr. Switzer that they just simply coudn't wait.

Besides, Mr. Ulrich informed the clerk that to the best of his information it was not necessary for a man to wait six months after securing a divorce before remarrying, provided the divorce had been secured in another state. Thereupon Mr. Switzer had recourse to the statutes bearing upon that point only to add to the young man's discomfiture.

Then the tearful bride saw a way out of the difficulty.

"Please, dear, Mr. Clerk," she said, "we can't possibly postpone the wedding. You just issue us the license so's we can get married on the quiet and then we'll come around again June 27, secure another license and repeat the ceremony. Switzer couldn't see it that way and the crushed couple departed.

FLOUR MILL MEN TO MEET.

International Union to Hold Session in Minneapolis.

The second annual convention of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes will be in session in Minneapolis from Monday to Friday inclusive of next week. Seventy-five delegates, one for every fifty members in each of the sixty-three branch unions, are expected. The sessions will be held at Labor temple, 36 Washington avenue south.

The three largest unions being in this city, the local delegation will be the most important of all. It will include nine delegates from the Operative Millers' union, eight delegates from the Nailers' and Packers' union and four delegates from the Flour Loaders' union.

President John M. Findlay, of this city, will recommend the adoption of a constitutional amendment forbidding branch unions from striking without permission from the executive committee of the International union. He will suggest that any union violating this rule shall forfeit its charter.

NAPOLEON LAJOIE NO LONGER A FUGITIVE

Cleveland's Star Player and Bill Barnard Are Purged of Contempt.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 11.—Napoleon Lajoie and William Bernard, of the Cleveland American league baseball club, were today purged of contempt of court. The players violated an injunction granted about a year ago, restraining them from playing baseball with other than the National league club of Philadelphia. The court said they deserved punishment, but as all parties had come to an agreement, he would let them off.

YOUNG, OF ST. PAUL, GETS A LOVING CUP

Pleasant Feature of the Credit Men's Session at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 11.—The eighth annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men adjourned tonight The next annual convention will be held in New York city.

One of the pleasant features of the session was the presentation of a loving cup to former President E. A. Young, of St. Paul. The speech of presentation was made by J. E. Aperson, of Memphis, Tenn.

J. Harry Trego, of Baltimore, was elected president and Edward Hanlon, of St. Louis, secretary. Mr. Young is one of the directors.

SHOSHONES TIPPLE AND PULL TRIGGERS

Ten Indian Police Have a Fight With Half Their Number.

LEANDER, Wyo., June 11.—In a battle at the Shoshone agency between five Shoshone Indians and ten Indian police under Chief Dick Washakie, over fifty shots were fired. One policeman was shot through a leg and another through an arm. The Indians had obtained whisky and were drunk.

Northwest News

CATHOLIC FORESTERS WANT PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

Minnesota Branch of the Order Adopts Emphatic Resolutions Dealing With the School Question—P. H. Martin, of Duluth, Becomes Chief Ranger.

Special to The Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., June 11.—The state convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters adjourned at 5:30 this afternoon. Little business was done today except the passage of resolutions and election of officers. The convention went on record as follows:

"The only plan that can satisfy good society and the individual is unadulterated Christian training as given in Christian Catholic schools. With all due respect for the many good teachers in the public schools and for their many points of excellence, they have necessarily weak foundations. This is admitted by all fair-minded non-Catholics who still believe in a personal God, immortality of the soul and a future state of reward and punishment. Now if these people have the moral courage to speak about this in public and from the house top, then why should we Catholics, when we are assembled in convention like this, remain silent? No, let us go on record as stanchly favoring religious training.

"Resolved, That this convention wishes to go on record as strongly favoring Catholic parochial schools; that every delegate pledge himself to assist wherever possible in erecting one and where one already exists to assist in maintaining it, especially by sending his children to such school. Let no one refuse to pledge himself to this, for in those schools the child is not only well prepared to fulfill all the obligations of a good and useful citizen of this glorious republic, but above all, he is prepared for a still mightier realm beyond our horizon, whose duration is never ending."

P. H. Martin, of Duluth, was elected chief ranger; John Grutsch, of Minneapolis, vice chief ranger; George W. Stener, of St. Paul, state secretary; Henry Van Der Weyer, of St. Paul, state treasurer, and the following were selected as trustees: F. J. McMahon, Minneapolis; A. J. Eckstein, New Ulm; P. M. Moroney, St. Paul; Alois Schwab, Le Sueur; Dr. H. J. Van Beck, Hastings. The twenty-three delegates to the international convention at Dubuque are: At large, A. Chouiard, Minneapolis; M. Bantz, St. Paul; C. C. Collars, Le Sueur Center; C. F. Ladner, St. Cloud; W. G. Lewis, Staples; First congressional district, C. J. Riley, W. P. Seifert; Second, P. B. Scholls, J. M. Voda; Third, J. B. Meyer, J. M. Craven; Fourth, Peter Loskiel, Clemens Debald; Fifth, William E. Pean, H. S. Grogan; Sixth, Christ Schmidt, J. A. Seal; Seventh, A. F. Mahowald, George Graff; Eighth, T. P. McDonald, P. J. Houle; Ninth, Rev. George Scheffard, A. R. Chorest.

New Ulm was selected as the place of meeting two years hence.

GOT DIPLOMAS AT ST. CLOUD.

Normal School Graduates Listen to President Northrop.

Special to The Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., June 11.—The annual graduating exercises of the St. Cloud normal school were held today at the Davidson opera house before an audience that occupied every available seat. Dr. Waite A. Shoemaker, president of the school, acted as master of ceremonies. Beside Dr. Cyrus Northrop, who delivered the address, there were present Messrs. C. A. Morey and W. L. Washburn, of Duluth, members of the state normal board. Hon. C. A. Morey presented the class of eighty-nine with their diplomas. A majority of them have already been engaged for positions within the state for the next school year. The following are the graduates:

Advance English Course—James E. Doran, Edward N. Hamilton, Henry George Krinbring, P. M. Larson, Martha Noble, Karles E. Peterson and Jennie Frances Whiting.

Advance Latin Course—Albert G. Anderson, Clara U. E. Huhn, Edward Albert Macdonald, William Leroy Peterson, Gustav Heimann, Edna Gray Russell, Grace C. C. Struett, Victoria Wikman.

Advance Graduate Course—Muriel Burrell, Jessie Adelaide Marshall, Carl Oscar Nelson, Andrew E. Pickard, Ira C. Pickard, Harry Carl Smith, Eva Elizabeth Sorenson, Esther Louise Sprague.

Kindergarten Course—Hilda Therese Koch.

Elementary Graduate Course—Gertrude Alley, Maria Octavia Anderson, Clara Marie Belanger, Margaret C. Buckley, Mary V. Chernausek, Blanche Ellen Clark, Julia Alice Coughlan, Filetia Sarah Cross, Mildred Loraine Dennis, Lorcy Doane, Jeannette Donaldson, Victor Emanuel Eklof, Mathilda C. Enderle, Laura Marguerite Foisy, Susan M. Gallow, Teresa M. Halvorson, Velma Hines, Florence Irene Hull, Elizabeth Hurst, Alice Mae Irving, Alice Mabelle Jellison, Ethel Ida Joubert, Mary Ellenor Keppel, Alice Susan King, Jennie W. Linner, Sarah Kate McEwen, Julia E. McMasters, Helen Mary McPhail, Selma C. Magnusson, Adah Michaelson, Albena Viola Monroe, Della Muffley, Adelene Nelson, Jennie Sophia Nelson, Mae Eunice Nelson, Hattie May Nickerson, Hannah Nordland, Helen Elizabeth Olander, Edna Grace Ostrander, Jessie Railsbach, Letitia Raymond, Mae Roberts, Dorothy Irene Somers, Olive Leonora Stansberry, Winifred Belle Steinman, Bertha Jane Stevenson, Ellen Charlotte Swanson, Alice S. Talcott, Florence Ella Upham, Minnie Charlotte Wilcox, Clara M. Will, Alma Jean Wing, Theobel Wing, Jeannette Augusta Wood, Esther Woodling.

Elementary Course—Olive Flint, Karen Olea Gilbertson, Hulda Sophia Lausted, Dora Madson, Mabel Moyle, Julia Eliza Sonstegard, Myra Louise Vickery, Elizabeth Ziegler.

GROCERS WANT THE SUNDAY LAW ENFORCED

Will Ask City Officials to See to Closing of Stores on Sabbath.

The St. Paul Retail Grocers' association is preparing to demand of the city officials that they enforce the law relating to Sunday traffic.

They have found that some of the groceries of St. Paul accommodate their customers to the extent of keeping open Sunday mornings, and they demand that it be stopped. They claim that out of the 350 groceries in the city all but nine were closed last Sunday.

A committee, consisting of Bernard Beck, W. E. Stewart, Frank Skarda and S. G. Andrist were selected at the last meeting of the association to call upon Corporation Attorney Michael and secure his co-operation in the new movement.

At the next meeting of the association the new trading stamp law will be discussed.

SOLDIERS BUTCHER SERVIA'S KING

Continued From First Page.

culpable weakness destroyed him. Moreover, 'whoso draws the sword shall perish by the sword.' My family has been tried to the utmost. My grandfather was assassinated and seventeen of my relatives have been executed without trial, while others were tortured. Such crimes must be expiated sooner or later."

Former Queen Natalie, mother of the late King Alexander, is living at the Hotel Reservoir, Versailles, with her sister, Princess Ghika, wife of the Roumanian minister. Queen Natalie on receiving the news retired to her private departments, declining to see anyone except members of the family or intimate friends.

Prince Kara Georgevitch, who has been living in Geneva, Switzerland, for some time, appeared to be greatly astonished at the news from Belgrade, which, he said, he had only learned through a private telegram from Vienna. He lives in a modest apartment on the Rue de la Bellote. Recently he has been in constant communication with Servian politicians, has been several times to Vienna, and he also visiter St. Petersburg, where his son is at school.

It is believed in Berlin that Prince Peter Kara Georgevitch enjoys much greater sympathy with high Russian government officials than did the late King Alexander. The Tageblatt says the Servian representative at Berlin does not believe Prince Kara Georgevitch will ascend the throne.

In Geneva tonight Prince Kara Georgevitch said that he had not yet received official notice regarding the events in Belgrade. He did not even know whether it was true that the had been proclaimed king, and he said he did not know when, if at all, he would start for Belgrade. The new ministry, he added, included several of his adherents.

Through the Russian consul, an intimate friend of Prince Kara Georgevitch, the following statement was obtained:

"Prince Kara Georgevitch declares himself innocent of any knowledge of the tragedy at Belgrade. He said that through his grandfather he undoubtedly had the best right to the Servian throne, and intended taking it if possible, for the sake of his son, but he expected to meet with great difficulties and hoped for assistance from Austria."

From other sources it is learned that the prince will leave secretly on Friday morning for Vienna, whence he will proceed to Belgrade. Rumors have been current in Geneva for three days of expected trouble in Servia, and Prince Kara Georgevitch has been receiving an enormous number of telegrame for a week past, many of them from the frontier of Servia.

During his residence in Geneva, Prince Kara Georgevitch went freely into society. He has looked extremely careworn for some months. The prince is a widower, fifty-three years old, and appears older. He is of medium height and build, and his face, distinguished by a long military mustache, is rather fierce. He has three children—George, his heir, sixteen years old; Alexander, fourteen years old, and Helene, nineteen years old. He lives in an extremely simple manner and occupies a whole house, an unusual thing in Geneva. The house is elegantly furnished, though the prince is not rich, and keeps only a woman servant and a valet. He has sevral times proclaimed himself heir to the Servian throne, but has no entourage, as his poverty was known, and the presence of a court would have excited suspicion.

Russian money was undobtedly used in the revolution, which, according to general belief, was planned in Geneva. It is recalled that when the Austrian empress was murdered by an anarchist, Lucheni, at Geneva, in 1898, Prince Kara Georgevitch openly applauded the deed. He is extremely popular with all classes in Geneva, and is described as unassuming, sensible and strictly honest in all private and public transactions.

The prince recently has been several times to Vienna and has also visited St. Petersburg, where his son is at school. He is still received as a member of the Montenegrin royal family, into which he married.

BLOOD-STAINED THRONES

They Are Not Worth Having, Declares the Pope.

ROME, June 11.—The pope, when informed of the tragedy at Belgrade, exclaimed: "When will the people learn that thrones stained with blood are not worth having?"

According to official reports, no international complications are likely to result. The Austro-Russian agreement of December, 1902, concerning the Balkans, is so perfect that even if intervention in Servia became necessary it would be occupied by the common accord of the two powers. Prince Peter Kara Georgevitch, the newly proclaimed king, entertains great esteem and deference for the king of Italy, whom he visited two years ago, on the occasion of the birth of Princess Yolonda. On that occasion, by the intermediation of King Victor Emmanuel, Prince Kara Georgevitch met and became reconciled to Princess Nicholas of Montenegro.

Bulgarians Become More Nervous.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, June 11.—The tragedy at Belgrade created a profound impression here. It is feared that, in conjunction with the trouble at Macedonia, the Servian revolution may lead to international complications involving disastrous consequences to Bulgaria.

SERVIA'S PAST.

Course of the Evolution of Country, Dynasties and Rulers.

Curious conditions exist in Servia, indeed in all of the Balkan and Danubian states. One would not expect to see in England, or Scotland, villages at this time representative of all the peoples that have ever lived there; one would not expect to see Welsh in one village, Normans in another, Britons in another and Danes in yet another, and all speaking their own mother tongue. But such is the case in Servia at this time. There one may see a Greek village, and not a day's walk from it may be one composed entirely of Bulgarians who would not know how to talk to their brethren of the next village. Probably at the same distance is a Turkish village, truest of Mohammedans, and within twenty miles of it another whose inhabitants are the purest of Romans.

When the Romans conquered the southeastern lands they found there three great races, the Greek, the Illyrian and the Thracian. Those three races are all there still. The Greeks speak for themselves, the Illyrians are represented by the modern Albanians, and it is believed that the Thracians are represented by the modern Roumanian, or, as they are known in that country, Roumans.

Mixture of Strange Peoples.

Thus it is seen that the visitor to that land is confronted by a strange admixture of peoples. Like all other nations formed of peoples that can never become mixed, they are constantly embroiled in petty quarrels which sometimes reach to the throne itself, so intricate are the ties and enmities.

Servia and Montenegro are one and the same countries, in matter of peoples and tongues and customs, and to this day were one to ask a Montenegro mountaineer what language he speaks he will proudly answer, "Serb." These men were the backbone of their country and the serfs of the sultan of Turkey, who levied heavy taxes on them and rigorously compelled the payment thereof. But in 1703 Danilo Petrovitch celebrated his consecration as a Christian bishop and ordered the slaughter of every Mussulman who refused to be baptised.

Then for 200 years the struggle of Servia and Montenegro was one for bare existence. They had almost accomplished their end in the fight for an outlet to the sea when the fall of Venice was consummated, had not the French stepped in, in 1818, and annexed Dalmatia.

Of all the ancient rulers of Servia the memory of Knes, or Prince Lasar, is held the dearest. He fought for his country during the entire period of his life and fell on the field of Kossovo, and with him fell the ancient monarchy of Servia.

Turks Conquer the Country.

The Turkish conquest was followed by the gradual dispersion or disappearance of the native nobility of Servia, the last of whom, the Brankovitch, lived as despots in the castle of Semendria, up to the beginning of the eighteenth century.

In 1684 began the ebb. Hungary was lost to the porte, and to that country in six years 37,000 Servian families emigrated; and this was one of the most important steps or events in the life of the new Servian civilization, for it first led to direct contact with Germany, that influence which has wrought more changes in the Servian country and people than all others.

This was a period fraught with vast and weighty influences for the Little Giant, as the country was called, because of its wondrous powers of recuperations. Rival chiefs arose, against whom a turbulent militia struggled, neither one better than the other in a moral sense. Pasvan Oglou and his bands were at Widdin, in the north; Prince Eugene led another faction. There were the Christian Rayahs, the Turkish Spahis and the bandit Dahis.

Kara Georg Arises.

These last were the brigand chiefs, and they resolved to anticipate the approaching struggle they saw to be surely coming by a general massacre of the most influential Christians. Through this struggle and massacre Servia received her greatest leader, Kara Georg (Black George). He was a peasant, born at Topola, 1767, and, receiving information that his name was included in the lost of doomed, he fled and later returned with a formidable force. In the name of the porte he combatted the Dahis, who had usurped local authority and power in defiance of the pasha of Belgrade. Fortunately, he won the fight, and the tired Servians hailed him as a deliverer and rallied around his banner; and so great were his successes for many years that in 1806 he surprised the enemy in Belgrade and captured that city.

During all these years of Kara Georg's struggle the history of Servia is one chaotic account of religions, doctrines, rites, ceremonies and hierarchial institutions; for through these channels the political influences of the different provinces and peoples were directed.

With the taking of Belgrade, Georg's influence waxed stronger, and he appointed himself a lieutenant general. The vigor of the Ottoman power was all directed toward the crushing of the Servian peasant, and the next year the star of fortune paled and his troops fled from him as from the plague. The remnant left were impaled by the infuriated Spahis of the sultan, bent upon avenging the defeats of years in a day.

Then Obrenovitch Appears.

At this point Milosh Obrenovitch appears prominently on the political tapis. His youth was spent in herding the famed swine of Servia; and during the revolution was employed by Kara Georg to watch the passes in the Balkans. He saw a favorable opportunity to advance himself from the position of chieftain to that of chief, so overtures were made to the Turk, and offers to aid in the subjugation of the people. He then displayed singular activity in destroying all the other chiefs, but he suddenly conceived the idea that the Turks were using him only as a mean to destroy him in the end. In 1815 he as suddenly turned against the Turk as to him, and the following he raised was so strong and the front he presented so formidable that the Porte made haste to treat, and Milosh made favorable terms for himself and was made tribute-collector.

But many of the chiefs were anxious to fight the matter out, and Kara, in order to give effect to their plans, landed in Servia from where he had long since fled. Milosh pretended to be friendly to Kara's designs, but secretly betrayed his hiding place and had Kara put to death by the governor.

Milosh Becomes Prince.

In 1817 Milosh was proclaimed heredity prince of Servia by the national assembly; and in 1830 the autonomy of Servia was solemnly recognized by the Porte and Milosh proclaimed "The Father of the Fatherland."

The reason given by present-day historians as to why the descendants of Milosh have until this revolution reigned over Servia and not those of Kara Georg, is that every step in Servian progress is connected with the Obrenovitch dynasty. The liberation of the country, the creation of a peasant proprietary, the final withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Belgrade in 1862, the independence of the country, the extension of its railways—all these are the results of the Obrenovitch rule.

Milosh was succeeded after a time by his son, Milan, and upon the death of Milan he was succeeded by Michael, another son of Milosh. But Michael was too gentle to reign over such a people, and after two years of trouble he fled.

Georgevitch Is Prince.

With Michael's flight Alexander Kara Georgevitch was elected prince of Servia; and from 1842 to 1858 the son of Black George lived—he cannot be said to have reigned—in Belgrade. Late in 1858 he fled the country and upon his abdication he was succeeded by Milosh, well named the Grand Old Man of Servia. His mere presence in the country checked the power of foreign intrigues, and when he died a few years later he was succeeded by Michael. In 1868 Michael was murdered by convicts in the park at Topschidera, near Belgrade. He was succeeded by Milan, the grandson of Zephrem, the brother of Milosh. As Milan at this time was but fourteen years of age a regency of three was appointed to manage the national affairs.

In 1875 began the struggle that was to ultimately break the Turkish yoke, and the commission of those massacres known to the world at that time familiarly as "the Bulgarian atrocities."

Europe Drawn Into the Turmoil.

All Europe was, in a diplomatic manner, drawn into the turmoil, and in this matter Bismarck, Gortschakoff and Andrassy, known as the imperial chancellors, were prime leaders, especially at the great conference of Berlin. It was finally decided that the solution of the trouble should rest with them, and on May 18, 1876, the text of the Berlin memorandum was laid before them. But the thunderbolt that these three set about to forge was never delivered. It was anticipated by an insurrection of the Christians in Bulgaria, and the result was a Balkan uproar that ended in massacre.

But Turkey lost by this, after all. Peace must come some time, and by the treaty of Berlin, signed 1878, she lost the province of Bosnia, with its population of 1,250,000 persons. Besides this, she lost the northern or Bulgarian part of Macedonia and Eastern Roumelia, with its splendid capital of Philippopolis. The only concession allowed the Ottoman was permission to occupy the Balkan passes in time of war.

Alexander Is Born.

In October, 1875, Milan, then but twenty-one years of age, married Natalie Kechko, herself but sixteen. She was the daughter of a Russian officer, and her mother was the Princess Pulckerie Stourdza. She, as well as her husband, had been born and trained with little likelihood of ever sitting on a throne, a quiet burgher education had been hers at Odessa. But all about her was well calculated to attract notice. Her marvelous beauty, her splendid abilities and accomplishments, her wealth, and over and above all her devouring ambition. At first all went well, at least as far as outward appearances went—what more could kings and queens wish for?—for Milan was deeply enamored of his beautiful spouse, who soon became the idol of the Servians, on account of her amiability.

This affection was but increased about a year later when she presented her subjects with an heir. But from that moment the domestic discord began. The queen had been ill long and seriously after the birth of her boy—Milan had sought distractions elsewhere. Scenes of jealousy and recrimination grew frequent. To add to all this Servia was then passing through a difficult political crisis; the Turkish war was in full swing. Milan, little beloved ever since the beginning of his reign, brought home no laurels from this war, although his subjects had distinguished themselves for their valor and fighting abilities. Then followed in 1882 the raising of the principality into a kingdom—a fact which left the Servians very indifferent, and in which they could only view the prospect of increased taxation. Milan, ever a despot, could not foresee the shaping of the chapter of events, his troubles grew worse and more frequent, now began to lose his only hope of support, the army. Dissensions began to spread through its ranks, factions arose, and at last turmoil was inevitable when the troops with their leaders became divided into two factions, one for the king and one for the queen.

Milan and Natalie Part.

Grave events were maturing in neighboring Bulgaria, that country had annexed Roumelia, and Milan, pretending to arouse himself, declared war, and almost before he knew it he was defeated at the humiliating field of Slivitza, from which Prince Henry of Battenberg carried off such laurels. The Servians were compelled to beat a hasty and precipitate retreat; Milan telegraphing the queen that he intended to abdicate, thus killing the last shred of regard she had held for him.

In 1887 the pair parted without outward scandal, the queen taking with her the crown prince. Florence was the goal of her wanderings, and there she spent a quiet winter. That season over she desired to return to Belgrade but Milan would not hear of it. Thereupon she went to Wiesbaden, and while she was residing there Milan became possessed of an overpowering desire to see his son, and to the shame of the government they lent their hand to the abduction of an only child from his mother.

Milan Abdicates.

Before the excitement of this could subside Milan applied to the Servian synod for an absolute divorce on the ground of "irreconcilable mutual antipathy." This was possible neither by civil or canonical law, and the queen refused her consent. Nor could the divorce have been obtained but for the servile complaisance of the Servian Metropolitan Theodore. Quick vengeance, however, was in store for the contemptible Milan. The international affairs of Servia had grown more and more disturbed and complex; the king perplexed, afraid, storm-tossed between divided counsels, highly irritable, suddenly announced his intention of abdicating in favor of his son. Without regret his people saw him depart from among them a man, who at thirty-five was already a decrepit wreck, without the pluck or ambition to try and overcome a political crisis.

In March, 1889, he knelt before his son and swore fidelity to him as a subject and started on a tour through Europe, leaving his son and guardians to extricate themselves as best they could. "Now I can see mamma again!" were the first words of the little fellow after hearing of his elevation.

Alexander Becomes King.

In 1896 the young Alexander declared himself king in fact and by the aid of partisans established himself firmly upon the troublous throne darkened with the stains of many different bloods.

It would appear that he had little more stamina than his father displayed during the course of his rather erratic reign.

One day walking through the gardens of the palace he beheld upon the steps the most beautiful vision he had ever seen. Eagerly he inquired her name and found it to be Draga Maschin, a lady-in-waiting to his mother, the ex-Queen Natalie, whom he had brought to Belgrade and established her with all the honors and comforts possible.

He Weds Draga.

Draga Maschin was of humble birth, her father was a colonel of troops at that time engaged in watching the frontier, but her beauty was of such a marvelous nature that it is said Alexander was mesmerized by it. He besieged her day and night, urged an immediate marriage though confronted by all manner of fiery opposition from all quarters. His father, then holding forth at Carlsbad, started for Belgrade to stop the marriage, but he was promptly threatened with arrest and before he could recover from his surprise he was informed of his son's marriage with the daughter of a proletariat.

Contrary to the general rulings in such matters the new queen was found to be possessed of abundance of brains, as well as beauty. Scarcely was she securely in her new position than she began to obtain preferments for her friends. Lucrative positions were to be had for applying, upon proving blood relationship with the fair Draga. And soon the populace became incensed and the state and domestic troubles began that ended in the tragedy of yesterday.

WHAT BELGRADE IS LIKE

City of "Seductive Charms" and Practically a New Town.

Herbert Vivian, the renowned traveler, archaeologist, scientist and explorer, says of Belgrade: "I went to Belgrade expecting nothing—neither scenery, nor spectacles, nor gayety, nor interests of any kind—and now I am so completely the victim of her seductive charms that I cannot tear myself away without the sharpest pang. It is a new sensation to lose the heart to a town."

In Belgrade the parks are delightful, the streets bright and clean, the yellow Konak smiling through its white Venetian blinds; and if there is no evidence of wealth, there is a general impression of ease and content. The only drawback that the traveler could see was the execrable pavements they force one to walk over.

Budapest is a frowsy imitation of Paris; Belgrade is a neater though smaller version of Budapest. There is a creamy boulevard, the Terazia, with precipitous streets at right angles on either side, and an additional cheerfulness is conveyed by the abundance of foliage—chestnuts, walnuts, lilacs and fig trees—grouped around almost every house.

The burghers of Belgrade are nothing if not original in their dress—original and daring. You may see loose zouave jackets of maroon velvet, with long sleeves and dainty edges of embroidery; the women's hair plaited round dear little red fezzes at the back of their heads; skirts and kerchiefs of many colors. The peasants, too, throng the streets in crowds, gold laced jackets, barbaric ornaments, necklaces of antiquated coins, tambourine caps and bright carpet-like aprons. The men are not unlike Frenchmen in general appearance, and they wish to be thought Americans in their political aspect. But they are politer than Frenchmen, and their American politics are mainly a pose.

Belgrade was originally in the Servian tongue, Beograd, "the white city," now corrupted into Belgrade, which very appropriately means, etymologically, "the beautiful city." It means it actually, too.

Many a Moslem minaret juts out gracefully against the sky-line, you still behold a white city, but the high walls have given place to white houses smiling confidently through windows of the European pattern; and, instead of many minarets, two modern buildings occupy sites whereon once the Moslem knelt and thought it dedicated forever to Mahomet. One of these is the New Palace, an imposing structure in the center of the town.

An electric railway whirls one a precipitous height and in two minutes one is at the parapet of the public garden gazing upon a panorama which has few rivals on earth. Here many a Servian was impaled by the Turk and left to linger in untold agony and fill the air, now so fragrant, with sickening pollution.

An hour before the fall of day the beauty and fashion of Belgrade come to the well-kept gardens to sun themselves. On Saturdays the promenade is given over to the Hebrew population—who are of Spanish origin and mitigated racial rapacity. The Jewesses, huddled together upon deep-green benches, display strange hereditary costumes of the Middle Ages, and the superabundant jewelry of Jewesses in all ages.

Belgrade is almost a new city, like Sofia, where the old houses of wood fed the fires of the Russian soldiers. If one should ask in Belgrade, who built all the new houses in that city one would hear mentioned with loathing the name of a canny Scot named McKenzie, who used his native shrewdness and wits to the end that he was enabled in a few years to retire upon a competency.

Indeed Belgrade is essentially a modern almost an Occidental town; and those who look for landmarks of her historic past will look in vain. The citadel, a few fountains with Turkish inscriptions, and a ruinous arch called the Gate of Constantinople are the only concrete reminders of her Moslem domination. To quote Vivian again:

"I know that Belgrade has the reputation among hurried globe trotters of being dull. In my opinion nothing that is very beautiful can ever be dull. But were it otherwise it would surely be unfair to judge of a town, any more than a person, by first and fleeting impressions. Anyone who knows Belgrade intimately cannot fail to love her ardently."

Another Claimant to the Throne.

BRUSSELS, June 11.—The Petit Bleu asserts that the Obrenovitch dynasty is not extinct. King Milan left a second son by a Mme. Cristies, whom he legitimatized and who will dispute Prince Kara Georgevitch's right to the Servian throne.

ST. PAUL IS HOST TODAY TO GERMAN FARMERS

Visitors on a Tour of Country Studying American Methods.

St. Paul will today act as host to the fifty prominent German agriculturists, who have been touring the United States for several weeks, studying American farming methods.

The party will arrive here at 7:40 o'clock over the Northern Pacific, coming directly from Yellowstone Park, where the farmers spent four days viewing the national reservation."

Immediately upon their arrival, the husbandmen will be taken in hand by the entertainment committee of the Commercial club. Breakfast will be served at the club and will be followed by a drive about the city.

Later the party will be taken to the State Agricultural school, where, after an inspection of the grounds and buildings, luncheon will be served. A committee from the German-American clubs of Minneapolis will meet the distinguished guests at the college and will escort them to the Flour City. The mills will be visited and at 7 o'clock dinner will be served at the Commercial club. An informal reception will be held during the evening and at 10:20 o'clock the party will leave for Madison, Wis.

Schuneman & Evans

The Northwest's Greatest Store. Sixth and Wabasha Streets, St. Paul.

Lace Curtains: Odd Lots Third Floor

of every description, to close out this week at one-third to one-half off.

The season's selling leaves us with an unusually large assortment of one and two-pair lots in all grades, from cheapest to best, including Nottinghams, Brussels, Irish Points, Arabians, Ruffled Silk Cross Stripe, Madras and Muslin.

Many of them at.. Half-Price All other odd lots at..... 1/3 Off

Great Sale of Pictures In the Basement

Framed and unframed, including the newest and choicest collection of pictures of every description ever shown in the city. These special prices are for two days only—Friday and Saturday:

Assortment 1. Unframed Pictures, an endless variety of subjects to be closed out at the special price of, each 7½c

Assortment 2. Framed Pictures, all new subjects, that have arrived too late for our spring trade and will be closed out quickly at, each 35c

Assortment 3. This is a very pretty assortment of Pictures, left here to be framed and uncalled for and will be closed out at less than the cost of framing alone. This is a genuine snap and they will go fast. Your choice, each. 50c

Assortment 4. This is positively the greatest bargain in framed pictures ever heard of. Etchings, Pastels, Medallions, Engravings, Colored Photos. All high-grade goods. Your choice, each $5.00

Embroideries Less Than Half

5,000 yards of Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Embroideries, with insertions and Beadings, from 3 to 9 inches wide—displayed on tables Friday at, the yard..... 10c

White Goods at Half and Less

Fancy Oxfords, fancy madras, canvas weave madras, mercerized stripes, fancy piques—a vast array of popular weaves — regular prices 25c to 35c—a yard..... 15c

THEFT IS CHARGED AGAINST THOMAS KYLE

Bartender at Park Hotel Arrested on Complaint of a Caledonia Man.

Thomas Kyle, bartender at the Park hotel, at Sixth and Wacouta, was arrested last night on a warrant sworn out by William Patten, of Caledonia, charging Kyle and another with stealing from him $70 in cash and a draft on the bank of Caledonia for $300, together with a watch and other personal property.

Patten was a guest at the Park hotel and he claims to have been robbed there on June 8. He says that Kyle and another entered his room and took the property specified in the warrant.

Kyle was arrested last night in Minneapolis by Detective O'Neill. Kyle says he left the Park hotel last Sunday and that his home is in Minneapolis.

THIEF TAKES LAMP AND CYCLIST IS ARRESTED

L. Luxton Meets With a Double Misfortune Because of the Law.

L. Luxton, 706 Iglehart street, had a double misfortune last evening. His bicycle lamp was stolen, and in venturing to ride his wheel home without it he was arrested.

Luxton thought that under the circumstances he would be excusable. He could not bring Patrolman Brogan to his view of the situation, however, and was sent to the Central police station, where his wheel was left for bail.

Luxton had left home early in the evening provided with a new lamp, and after riding about town left his wheel in the rack in the German-American Bank building. Returning within a short while, he found that someone had removed the lamp.

Being in a hurry to reach home, he hesitated whether to ride or to walk, as darkness had already gathered. After walking a block, and seeing two riders without lamps pass him, he mounted his wheel, and had ridden but a few rods before he was intercepted by Patrolman Brogan. Luxton informed the officer that the lamp had been stolen, but the latter replied that he had heard that story before.

MINNESOTA GUARD TO GET NEW GUNS

Will Take Its Portion of New Appropriation in Equipment.

Adjt. Gen. Libbey is notified that under the act of congress appropriating $2,000,000 to renew the equipment of the National guard, the Minnesota department of the service has been allotted supplies amounting to $19,117.

Having a choice in the matter, the Minnesota department will take its entire portion of the appropriation in arms. The infantry regiments will thus secure a full equipment of Krag-Jorgenson rifles and the artillery four field guns and a Gatling gun for each of the two batteries.

St. Louis A·B·C BEERS

The Highest Priced but the Best Quality.

Order from H. Orlemann, St. Paul.

Burlington Route $13 TO CHICAGO AND RETURN

TICKETS NOW ON SALE, GOOD GOING JUNE 13th AND 14th.

PURCHASE AT ONCE---AVOID THE RUSH!

MAKE YOUR SLEEPER RESERVATIONS!

Take "The Burlington Limited"

12 Hour Train.

Apply or Write Immediately

Ticket Offices, 414 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis. 400 Robert St., (Ryan Hotel), St. Paul.

F. M. Rugg, N. W. P. A., Burlington Route, St. Paul, Minn.