

KING OF PORTUGAL IS ASSASSINATED

He and Crown Prince Luiz Philippe Shot to Death in the Streets of Lisbon.

THREE OF ASSASSINS KILLED.

Queen Amelie Tried in Vain to Save Prince—Royal Family Was Returning from Villa Vicosa.

Lisbon, Feb. 1.—King Carlos of Portugal, and the Crown Prince Luiz Philippe were assassinated today, and the city is in a state of uproar. The king's second son, the infant Manuel, was slightly wounded, but Queen Amelie, who strove to save the crown prince's life by throwing herself upon him, was unhurt.

A band of men waiting at the corner of the Praca do Commercio and the Rua do Arsenal suddenly sprang toward the open carriage in which the royal family were driving to the palace, and, leveling carbines which they had concealed upon them, fired.

SHOT THREE TIMES.

The king and crown prince, upon whom the attack was directed, were each shot three times, and they lived only long enough to be carried to the marine arsenal near by, where they expired.

Almost at the first shot the king fell back on the cushions dying, and at the same moment, the crown prince was seen to half rise and then sink back on the seat. Queen Amelie jumped up and threw herself toward the crown prince, in an apparent effort to save his life at the cost of her own, but the prince already had received his death wound. The police guard fired upon the assassins and killed three of them.

The royal family were returning from Villa Vicosa, where they had been sojourning, and were on their way from the railroad station to the palace. A strong guard was in attendance, because of the recent uprising in the city and the discovery of a plot to assassinate Premier Franco and overthrow the monarchy. But the band of murderers had selected the most advantageous spot for the commission of their crime, for they were concealed from the eyes of the party until the vehicle had come into the Praca do Commercio, a large square. Before any of the guard were aware of what was happening, the assassins leaped to the carriage and instantly a fusillade of shots was heard. A moment later there was terrible confusion, the king and crown prince being shot down without the slightest chance to save themselves. Police guards sprang upon the regicides, the number of whom

The Wrong Way.

Many Physicians Try to Cure Dyspepsia by Having Their Patients Starve Out the Disease.

This Method May Ruin the Stomach.

To become a physician one must study medical literature for a long time and attend several years at a medical college, dissect at least one human body, pass many quizzies and examinations, and at last receive his diploma, which entitles him to the M. D. degree.

Yet all this does not necessarily make a doctor.

We have known many graduates, with their sheepskins, who could not apply the knowledge they had acquired to relieving and curing a patient of dyspepsia.

They were floored by their first attempt to cure such a patient.

They were not to blame for this, for all the knowledge they acquired from medical works was wholly experimental. They were told to try the following:

- Aromatic Ammonia.
- Bicarbonate of Soda.
- Bicarbonate of Potash.
- Blue Mass.
- Camphor Water.
- Catechu.
- Creosote.
- Hot Water.
- Lime Water.
- Magnesia.
- Mineral Waters.
- Nitric Acid.
- Nitro-Muriatic Acid.
- Nux Vomica.
- Oil of Amber.
- Oil of Cajuput.
- Rhubarb.
- Senna.
- Spirits of Lavender.
- Starvation.
- Stychnia.
- Sulphur.
- Sulphate of Lime.
- Tincture of Cardamon.
- Taraxacum.
- Tincture of Ginger.
- Tincture of Iron.
- Tonics.
- Vegetable Bitters.

In the list hot water is the only remedy that will not do more harm than good, and its use is still an unsolved problem.

If the professor who coaches the graduate would hand him a package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and tell him that it was a specific for dyspepsia, indigestion, all stomach ailments, and should be his mainstay in such cases, that one grain of their active principle would relieve 3,000 grains of food in the stomach, and that aided by the remedy, the stomach would soon regain its normal condition, he would do the student more good than sending him forth with a lot of uncertain knowledge about the cure of these diseased conditions.

The young doctor would gain a reputation by curing his first case of dyspepsia.

The patient cured would sound his praises far and near, and so thousands upon thousands who praise Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Instead of experimenting with the mess of medicine in the above list, and doing his patients more harm than good, he would always be gaining reputation by always curing his patient.

When he met any indication of a diseased organ, he should discover what hundreds of other doctors have, that the whole trouble started with imperfect digestion and assimilation, then take out of his pocket medicine case a few of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and tell the patient how to use them.

The result would be considered by the patient almost miraculous, and success after success would be achieved by him.

Many blood diseases, skin eruptions and heart troubles yield readily to Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they cure the incubating cause—dyspepsia. If the stomach is wrong, you are wrong all over.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold everywhere at drug stores—50 cents per package.

Send your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package, free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

CARTER'S LITTLE PILL.
Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.
FOR HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coat on the Tongue, and all the other troubles which follow. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
CARTER'S LITTLE PILL.
Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

is somewhat uncertain, and killed three of them and captured three others. One of these committed suicide after being placed in prison. It is charged that one of the murderers was a Spaniard.

The bodies of the king and crown prince were removed from the marine arsenal in two closed carriages and taken to the residence of the king, and escorted by municipal guards, mounted.

THE WOUNDS.

An examination of the wounds of the king, who was already dead when he reached the arsenal, showed that three bullets had found their mark. One wound was situated at the nape of the neck, a second in the shoulder, and the third, which was the fatal wound, severed the carotid artery. The crown prince, who was still breathing, was taken to the hospital where he died almost immediately after admission to the arsenal, had suffered wounds in the head and chest. Two or three bullets had struck Prince Manuel.

Queen Marie Pia, the mother of King Carlos, the duke of Oporto, his brother and a number of the ministers and court officers hastened at once to the arsenal when the news reached them of the attack upon the royal family.

The news of the assassination swept through the city like fire through dry grass and tonight half the populace is panic-stricken, not knowing where to go and what to do. There is the greatest dread for the future of the country, which seems on the verge of being plunged into the awful throes of revolution with all the attendant horrors and bloodshed. Throughout the city consternation reigns, and all the houses and business places are barricaded.

The cold-blooded murderers seem to be working politically for the establishment of a republic, and sorrow in expressed on every face at the dreadful end of the king and crown prince.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE.

At the first blush it would seem as though the assassination was the work of anarchists and not of Republican sympathizers. Nevertheless, the stirring events of the past few weeks have prepared the people for some startling culmination. The discovery of plot after plot, as well as the discovery of many secret stores of weapons and ammunition, had demonstrated beyond peradventure the existence of a determined revolution on the part of a large body of the Portuguese to overthrow the present conditions and proclaim a republic.

The tragedy occurred about 5:30 in the afternoon. The panic which instantly gripped the city and all its activities prostrated the lines of communication, and it was not for some hours that the news of the assassination was permitted to be sent broadcast.

Lisbon tonight wears an air of utter desolation. The theaters are closed, the streets are empty, and the electric cars are moving without passengers. In short, the city has shut itself up in its houses.

While the people commune upon the future of their country, the minds of all the faithful monarchists turned at once to the thought that the wounded infant Manuel was now king of Portugal.

With this thought came the other, that all must be done to safeguard the boy's life, and couriers went through the streets summoning to the bedside the wounded youth all the skilled physicians that could be had in Lisbon.

Among the first to be called into the city situation created by the assassination was Premier Franco, the dictator of the kingdom. Franco was protected by a squadron of cavalrymen as he hastened to the palace, and there he conferred with the queen and high officials of state on what immediate action should be taken.

It is understood that Queen Amelie will be regent during the minority of Prince Manuel, who is now in his nineteenth year.

In April, 1893, an attempt was made on King Carlos' life as he was being driven through Lisbon, but it met with complete failure.

On Jan. 19, 1898, an artist made an attempt on the king's life while the latter was retiring from the palace in an open carriage for a drive. The artist threw a heavy stone which nearly missed the king's head, but hit the aide de camp riding with him, injuring him severely.

On her return from a visit to London early in December, Queen Amelie took back a letter to King Carlos from King Edward in which the British king gave it as his opinion that the dictatorship endangered the crown and recommended a return to the constitution.

Sketch of Victims.

Carlos I. was born Sept. 23, 1863, the son of King Luiz I. and his queen, Maria Pia. He married Maria Amelie, daughter of Philippe, due d'Orleans, on May 22, 1886. He succeeded to the throne Oct. 19, 1889.

The crown prince, Luiz Philippe, duke of Braganza, was born March 18, 1891. While there had been considerable disruption in political affairs in Portugal for a long time, the strained relations between King Carlos and parliament were brought to a head only on May 11 last by the dissolution of the chambers. The state counselors addressed a letter to the king protesting against the state of absolutism which resulted from the dissolution, and they declared that the king and the country had been placed in a dangerous position. The crisis in the political situation arose from the fact that the cabinet, which represented exclusively the new Liberal group, found its program of reform obstructed by both the old Conservative and Progressive parties and decided to ask for the dissolution of parliament in order to bring about the promulgation of a number of measures by means of decrees. The cabinet was of the opinion that thus having established its determination radically to reorganize the affairs of the country it could appeal with the fullest confidence to the people in a general election. The opposition attacked the king for dissolving parliament, declaring this to be an unconstitutional step.

Senator Franco, the premier, published a decree dissolving the chamber and stated that after seven months of parliamentary strife he had found it impossible to govern with a parliament and to carry out his executive and legislative program, which included a policy of social and economic reforms, and direct party control of the administration. In this he established a veritable dictatorship, and since then has governed with an iron hand.

Reports emanating from many parts of Portugal and through Madrid in Spain, within the last few months had indicated that trouble was brewing for Portugal, and that revolutionists were

at work. After numerous minor risings had been put down the police, on Jan. 23, came upon a widespread plot to overthrow the monarchy and proclaim Portugal a republic. The plot was organized by a small group of advanced Republicans, and the original intention was to assassinate Premier Franco and depend upon the secret Republican and labor organizations, armed with bombs and revolvers, to complete the work of revolution in the country. But the police, aided by the army, discovered the conspiracy and made a number of arrests, seizing quantities of bombs and other weapons, and since then other raids have been made in Lisbon with the same aim. The police believed they had the revolutionaries in hand. Each day, however, brought new evidence of the ramifications of the plot to remove the heads of the state to the colonies.

A treaty with England, however, not only provided for assistance from that country in event of foreign invasion of Portugal, but is also designed to safeguard the crown against any demonstrations from revolutionists.

Dom Miguel de Braganza, head of the house of the line of Braganza, which formerly reigned over Portugal, the pretender who seized the throne from his nephew, Queen Maria II, daughter of Emperor Pedro I. of Brazil, and was king of Portugal from 1828 to 1834, at the death of the crown prince, was restored to the throne. There have been numerous rumors of a rebellion with the object of placing Dom Miguel on the throne, but recently these were given no serious consideration.

Last June Dom Miguel, through the medium of the newspapers of Vienna, announced his readiness to fill any vacancy in the Portuguese throne arising from the dispute in that country.

To suppress revolution.

Lisbon, Feb. 1.—A decree was gazetted today giving the cabinet unlimited power to repress revolutionary agitation in Portugal. This decree is framed on the lines of the bill recently introduced in the Spanish cortes, but is more sweeping and arbitrary. It empowers the cabinet to expel from the kingdom or exile to the colonies members of all associations that are deemed inimical to the state or that are conducting a campaign against public security. It suspends parliamentary immunity, and it condemns all persons sentenced for political agitation to criminals, and deprives them of their civil rights. Titles, decorations, etc., of the decree is retroactive to Jan. 21.

The decree, which is expected, shall be tried within two days of their arrest. No appeal from the first sentence passed will be entertained.

RED, ROUGH HANDS.

Prevented by Cuticura Soap, purest and sweetest of emollients.

Tickets for the Paderewski concert are on sale at Carstensen & Anson Co's, 74 South Main.

Never can tell when you'll mash a finger or suffer a cut, bruise, burn or scald. Be prepared. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil instantly relieves the pain—quickly cures the wound.

TRUST MAGNATES MAY ESCAPE ALL PUNISHMENT

Baltimore, Feb. 2.—After having declined to express his views on the recent message sent to Congress by President Roosevelt, as also on the speech delivered by Gov. Hughes of New York, United States Atty-Gen. Charles J. Bonaparte tonight dictated the following for the Sun:

"There is one matter, however, about which I can speak with knowledge: If great clusters of corporations, such as the Standard Oil company, the tobacco trust, the powder trust and our well known railroad systems, are not to be punished by fines imposed on convicted corporations, this means that in 99 cases out of 100 they will not be punished at all. It is often possible to obtain legal proof on which to convict the corporation when it will be altogether impossible to obtain evidence to satisfy a jury against any one of its superior officers. This statement may seem a little strange to persons inexperienced in criminal law, but a lawyer who has to enforce such statutes as the anti-trust laws will soon learn its truth."

YELLOW PERIL.

Speaker at Union Labor Meeting Says Bloodshed Will Wake Up Congress.

Denver, Feb. 2.—Several hundred representatives of union labor in mass meeting this afternoon, formed the "Yellow Peril Exclusion League," designed to prevent further influx of Asiatic coolie labor into the United States.

One of the speakers said that the thousands of Japanese were coming into the United States through the port of Seattle.

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Paso, representing themselves as prospective students. A prominent Japanese of San Francisco, he said, was at the head of the enterprise and conducted the business from a clothing agency in the City of Mexico. Another speaker said it was useless to appoint a committee that "would do nothing" would make Congress appreciate the situation.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

They Will be Opened in Chicago Tuesday.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Temporary headquarters for the Democratic national committee will not be opened here until Tuesday. Instead of tomorrow, as had been first planned, according to an announcement made tonight by Roger C. Sullivan, committee man for Illinois. The postponement is due to the inability of Thomas Taggart, chairman, and Urey Woodson, secretary of the committee, to reach Chicago before Tuesday.

Mr. Sullivan is chairman of the subcommittee in charge of arrangement for the Denver convention of the party next July, and preliminary plans for that gathering will be completed in Chicago. These include arrangements for seating the delegations, issuing tickets, and accommodations for the press and the attending journalists upon the opening of the convention. It is also probable that John L. Martin of St. Louis, who has been sergeant-at-arms for several previous conventions of the party, will open an office in Chicago within two weeks.

A SIMPLE TRICK.

It's an easy matter to keep your joints and muscles supple—no matter what your age. You may have suffered with rheumatism. Rub yourself night and morning with Ballard's Snow Liniment. Cures rheumatism, stiffness, cramps, creak in the back, side, neck or limbs, and relieves all aches and pains. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, 112-14 Main St.

Don't let the baby suffer from eczema, sores or any itching of the skin. Doan's ointment gives instant relief, cures quickly. Perfectly safe for children. All druggists sell it.

To be sure of good seats for the Paderewski concert secure your seats early. On sale at Carstensen & Anson's, 74 South Main street.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER BURNED OUT.

Cleveland, Feb. 2.—The four-story brick building containing the mechanical department of the Plain Dealer Publishing company was practically destroyed by fire today. The adjoining structure, in which the business and other offices are located, was not seriously damaged. The building destroyed contained the composing room with 22 linotypes, job printing plant, store rooms, boilers and dynamos and press rooms in the basement. It is thought that two of the big presses are not badly damaged. The loss of the building and contents is estimated at \$200,000.

The Plain Dealer will be issued from the Cleveland News plant.

BABY HANDS.

will get into mischief—often it means a burn or cut or scald. Apply Ballard's Snow Liniment just as soon as the accident happens, and the pain will be relieved, while the wound will heal quickly and nicely. A sure cure for sprains, rheumatism and all pains. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, 112-14 Main Street.

Price 25c. 50c and \$1.00 a bottle.

SECY. GARFIELD'S REPORT.

Urges a Simpler Organization of Department of the Interior.

Washington, Feb. 2.—In his annual report, submitted to the president, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, Secy. of the Interior James Rudolph Garfield urges a simpler organization of the department, to facilitate its administration. The reports of the various bureaus, offices, institutions and territories under the immediate direction of the secretary are made a part of the document, which, altogether, gives a concrete idea of the vast projects which have been undertaken by the interior department, both under the management of Mr. Hitchcock, whose term of office ended March 4, 1907, and under Mr. Garfield.

The works of the general land office, the Indian office, bureau of pensions, post office, the bureau of education, the geological survey and the reclamation service are reviewed at length and all of the minor branches of the interior department are commented upon. A number of recommendations are made, chief among these being the suggestion to simplify the organization of the department by reorganizing those branches which are now jointly administered by the department of agriculture and the interior department by their respective classes.

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