$1.50 Per Annum. $1.50

# Victoria Times.

Twice-a-Week.

VOL. 21. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1900. NO. 2.

## QUEEN'S SECOND SON DEAD

### Her Majesty Mourns the Loss of Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

### DIED FROM PARALYSIS OF THE HEART

### News of the Sad Event Has Created a Sensation in London, Where Many Public Events Have Been Abandoned.

(Associated Press.)

Coburg, July 31.—Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, died at 10 o'clock last evening at Rosenau Castle, from paralysis of the heart.

Recently at a consultation of specialists in Vienna it was discovered that there was a cancerous growth at the root of his tongue. By his sudden death he escaped a painful, lingering death.

During the minority of his heir, the Duke of Albany, the government of the duchy will be conducted by the hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the guardian of the young Duke.

London, July 31.—The news of the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, second son of Queen Victoria, has created a sensation in London.

There were many callers at Clarence and Marlborough Houses, and the Lord Chamberlain's office. Flags were half-masted.

The Queen was deeply affected.

It is stated that the body of the late Duke will be embalmed and brought to England for interment, and that it will lie in state at Windsor.

Numerous public and semi-public functions have been abandoned and the ebbing season will be brought to a sudden close, as the court and society will immediately be ordered into mourning.

The Funeral.

London, July 31.—The funeral of the late Duke will be held at Coburg on Friday, August 3rd. On that occasion the Prince of Wales will represent Queen Victoria. He will be accompanied to Coburg by either his son, the Duke of York, or his brother, the Duke of Connaught.

Court in Mourning.

London, July 31.—The Gazette orders the court in mourning for King Humbert from August 2nd to August 23rd, and for the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha from August 2nd to September 13th.

## Many Boers Ruined

### Wives and Children of the Poorer Class Are Almost Starving.

### A Story for the Burghers--Lady Roberts Escaped in a Balloon.

### Rudyard Kipling Says He Had Little Fault to Find With Hospitals.

Bloemfontein, July 30.—When General Hunter, having received a written unconditional surrender of all the Boers in Caledon Valley, attended to accept the surrender, Gen. Prinsloo, lately elected to the chief command, appeared on the scene and tried to repudiate the unconditional surrender.

Gen. Hunter, however, refused any concessions, except to allow the Boers to keep one riding horse.

About 11 o'clock the troops were drawn up in two long lines on the hills and over the valley and the Boers rode in between, throwing down their rifles, together with a motley collection of clothing, blankets and gear such as was found in Gen. Cronje's laager.

The Ficksburg commando was first to lay down their arms, consisting of about 550 men. Then came the Ladybrand commando with about 450 men. Fifteen horses, two guns and 50 wagons were given up.

Gen. Prinsloo and Commandant Crowther were received by Gen. Hunter at his tent, where they were well treated and accorded every courtesy.

Many of the Boers have gone through Naaupoort and will surrender to Gen. Macdonald. Others are still arriving here.

The Harrismith and Frede commandoes are yet at large, as well as some Boers who got out of the valley at night, but the prisoners say that those outside will surrender, and that this will practically end the Free State army.

The Boers say they would not have surrendered had they not been surrounded. The prisoners have been placed in laager under guard and will be kept there until all arrive.

Rustenburg Besieged.

London, July 31.—The Morning Leader asserts that Lord Kitchener has been dispatched from Pretoria to Krugersdorp to organize a column to relieve Gen. Baden-Powell, now besieged by General Delarri at Rustenburg, in western Transvaal.

Canadian Dead.

Ottawa, July 30.—The department of militia received the following dispatch to-day from Sir Alfred Milner:

"Capetown, July 29.—I regret to report that (82) Trooper T. H. Sipp, (333), Wood, 2nd Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, died of enteric fever at Pretoria on July 27th; and the dangerous illness of the following is reported: Privates (7400) W. Wilson, Canadian Regiment of Infantry, Capetown; (25), J. E. Jall, First Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, Johannesburg."

Pretoria, July 31.—Mrs. Botha was the guest of Lord Roberts at dinner yesterday.

The Boer animosity to Kruger grows on account of the fact that he and officials are persuading the people that African paper money is as good as Bank of England notes, because it is based on unalienable state securities even though the state should be conquered. As the English have not recognized this contention, many burghers have been ruined, and unutterable misery prevails. The wives and children of the poorer Boers are starving.

A correspondent has seen an official circular asserting that Lord Roberts was forced to retreat south of the Vaal, and that Lady Roberts escaped in a balloon.

Hospital Enquiry.

London, Aug. 1.—Mr. Rudyard Kipling testified before the South African hospital enquiry commission to-day. He said he found little fault generally, except with the Woodstock hospital at Capetown. This, he said, was unspeakable. It was horrible, foul and drains ran to it.

SURRENDER OF BOERS.

Three Generals Have Given Up Arms—Hunter to Resume Hostilities.

(Associated Press.)

London, July 31.—A dispatch received at the war office to-day from Lord Roberts materially modifies yesterday's statement of the surrender of 5,000 federals under Gen. Prinsloo.

It now appears that Generals Prinsloo, Villiers and Grother surrendered with 986 men, 1,432 horses, 955 rifles and a Krupp nine-pounder. Some of the leaders in more distant parts of the hills hesitate to come in on the plea that they are independent of Gen. Prinsloo.

Gen. Roberts adds that he has directed Gen. Hunter to resume hostilities forthwith and to listen to no excuses.

Another Death.

Ottawa, July 31.—Sir Alfred Milner, in a cable from Capetown, announces the death of Pte. J. E. Ball, of the first battalion, C. M. R., who was reported dangerously ill in a dispatch yesterday, at Kroonstad.

Private R. Bainside, of the C. R. I., a prisoner, has been released.

Mail Service.

Ottawa, July 31.—In response to a cable from the military authorities here as to the reason of delay in the relatives of members of Canadian contingents in South Africa receiving letters, Colonel Otter cables that he can attribute no other reason than a failure of the mail service.

MORE DYNAMITE OUTRAGES.

In St. Louis—Street Car Badly Damaged and Passengers Shaken.

(Associated Press.)

St. Louis, Mo., July 31.—A St. Louis transit car exploded a bomb last night on St. Louis avenue. The car was badly damaged and the passengers shaken up. Windows in the vicinity were shattered and a building damaged.

Another car on Grand avenue division exploded a stick of dynamite at Montgomery avenue and North Market street. No one was injured.

As Police Captain Wm. Young was riding on the car platform on Seventh street, southern line, he noticed a spluttering light on the tracks behind, and alighted to make an investigation. When within 15 yards of the object a terrific explosion ensued, which tore a large hole in the macadam pavement. The captain was rendered unconscious, but was otherwise uninjured.

RIOT ON A STEAMER.

Icelanders Insisted on Obtaining a Supply of Fish at St. John.

(Associated Press.)

Quebec, July 31.—Twenty-one of the passengers of the Montfort, the Elder-Dempster liner which had to put into St. John's, Newfoundland, a few days ago to purchase fish in order to quell a riot among the Icelanders on board, who insisted on having that product of the water, were lodged in jail here on arrival of the steamer yesterday, charged with creating a disturbance on board ship. During the riot one man, a Jew, was stabbed and is now in a critical condition. There were in all 1,080 passengers on board, a large number of whom consisted of Icelanders, Jews and Italians.

NEARLY HALF A MILLION.

Customs Revenue for Month Shows Increase of $461,098 Over July Last Year.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, July 31—The customs revenue keeps climbing upwards. The revenue collected for the month of July, which ends to-day, was $2,414,771; an increase of $461,098 over July of last year.

JAPS' NETS DESTROYED.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, Aug. 1.—Some enemies of non-union Japanese fishermen are getting their work in with an organized style on the Fraser river. Last night no less than 50 nets in the hands of Japs were cut, the destroyed web being worth between $4,000 and $5,000. New losses were being reported all day to-day at the Steveston police station.

CUBAN ELECTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, July 31.—The war department has issued an order for a general election to be held in Cuba on the third Sunday in September to elect delegates to a convention to be held in Havana on the first Monday of November. This convention is to frame and adopt a constitution for the people of Cuba.

AMBASSADOR TO ITALY.

(Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 1.—Former governor of Massachusetts, Roger Wolcott, to whom the position of United States ambassador to Italy was recently offered, has accepted it, and his commission has been issued. He succeeds Ambassador Draper, resigned.

CANAL PROPERTY SEIZED.

(Associated Press.)

Managua, Aug. 1.—The government of Nicaragua has taken possession of the property of the Maritime Canal Co. and removed the company's cars, rails and property to the interior from Greytown, under article fifty-four of the concession.

GOLD DUST IN SEATTLE.

(Associated Press.)

Seattle, Aug. 1.—The deposits of gold dust and bullion in the Seattle assay office during the month of July, 1909, will aggregate in value not less than $6,250,000. It is the biggest month's business in the history of the office.

## Part of an Anarchist Plot

### Lots Drawn in Paris to Decide Who Should Kill King Humbert.

### Statement by Wife of the Murderer, Who Resides at Paterson, N. J.

### Says She Did Not Know That Her Husband Was an Anarchist.

(Associated Press.)

Monza, July 30.—Details of the assassination of King Humbert are very meagre. It happened so quietly and unexpectedly that the King was shot almost before the spectators realized what was happening. No special precautions had been taken. Very few police were in attendance and only a small guard of soldiers was keeping the way for the carriage open.

The King, amid the cheers of the crowd, and accompanied by his aide de camp, General Vaglia, had just entered the carriage and was just driving off when three revolver shots were fired in quick succession.

Some witnesses assert that Bressi, the assassin, was seen just previously waving his hands and cheering. The first shot wounded the King in the neck, the second, the fatal one, pierced his heart, and the third broke the arm of the already dying sovereign.

The crowd was stunned by the unexpected scene, but speedily seized the assassin. He did not attempt to escape, and was roughly treated until the carbineers formed a cordon and secured him from the fury of the people.

An eye-witness says that immediately after the shots were fired the King fell back, pressing his hand to his heart. He was instantly supported by Gen. Vaglia, who told the coachman to drive with all speed to the castle. After the exclamation, "It is nothing," the King did not utter a word.

The royal carriage covered the distance to the royal villa at full speed, requiring but three minutes. The King expired on the way, and although placed on a bed, was dead when the doctors arrived.

When Queen Marghuerita arrived at the villa it was still hoped that the King would survive, and when the truth was broken to her, a heartrending scene ensued. Bursting into tears, she exclaimed: "It is the greatest crime of the century. Humbert was good and faithful; no person could have loved his people more. He was one who bore ill-will to none."

When the Queen's mother arrived there was another affecting scene.

Bressi, the murderer, is young, tall and stately. It appears that he remained four days in Prato and two days at Bologna, and after that he came here.

The expression of the dead King's face is tranquil and even smiling. The corpse was blessed immediately after death. It will be embalmed. The Queen herself placed a wreath on the bier, and knelt and prayed beside the body, and in spite of the entreaties of the prince and princesses she refuses to quit the chamber.

The assassin is strictly guarded in prison. He continue to preserve absolute indifference and took his meals without any sign of being affected by his position. A second revolver was found on the public stand in the gymnastic grounds.

The assassin, when captured, said: "Tell them I came from America on purpose to kill Humbert. I have only just arrived from America and know no one. I spent a day at Bologna and then came on to Milan."

A search made at his house at Prato resulted in the finding of several compromissing letters from New York. One, signed by a woman, was dated June 25th. In this letter the writer asks whether all is ready and expresses a hope that he will soon return.

All Quiet.

Rome, July 30.—The conservators of the Quirinal have sealed up all the private apartments of King Humbert and all the doors of the palace except one. The members of the diplomatic corps all went this morning to the foreign office to tender their condolences. The visitors' books have already been filled with the names of callers. Profound calm prevails throughout the entire country. Such members of the chamber of deputies as are in Rome met this afternoon and adopted a resolution execrating the crime and expressing unbounded sorrow.

Fore-Warning of Tragedy.

London, July 31.—The entire European press utters a cry of indignation and horror at the Monza crime, and expresses sympathy tro Italy and Queen Marghuerita.

The difficulty of dealing with such insensate anarchist outrages are emphasized in many quarters. The Daily Chronicle observes: "The dagger that killed Carnot was no protest against monarchical institutions, and Bressi, who had been in America, might have had just as coherent a motive for taking President McKinley's life as he had for shooting Humbert."

Curiously enough, it seems that there had been fore-warnings of the tragedy. The Berliner Tageblatt reminds its readers of its news from Gratz on July 19th, when an Italian received a letter from his son saying that the lot had fallen on the latter to assassinate the King of Italy and that other princes were doomed.

At Vienna it is asserted that Bressi stayed at Buda Pesth two years ago, at which time he had plenty of money and attracted the attention of the police, who arrested him on a charge of being an anarchist or of having anarchist proclivities. Suddenly, on the news of the assassination of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, he disappeared. Many arrests of Italian suspects have occurred recently at Ischt, the summer residence of the Austrian Emperor.

The Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lord Salisbury, in the House of Lords, and Mr. A. J. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury and government leader, in the House of Commons, gave notice to-day that to-morrow they intended to move an address to the Queen, conveying an expression of the indignation and deep concern with much parliament had learned of the assassination of Her Majesty's ally, the King of Italy, and praying that Her Majesty convey an expression to the present King on behalf of the Lords and Commons, of their deep abhorrence of the crime and sympathy with the royal family and people of Italy.

Declined Extra Guards.

Paris, July 30.—The Temps says the Italian government was warned June 30th that secret anarchist societies had decided on the death of King Humbert and four other sovereigns. As a matter of fact, an anarchist was arrested June 20th on the Austro-Italian frontier, who declared that he had been selected to assassinate King Humbert. Increased guards were attached to King Humbert, who, however, protested, and ordered them withdrawn. The Temps adds that the Pope was the first to convey condolences to the widowed Queen.

Bressi in the States.

New York, July 30.—Angelo Bressi lived at Patterson for over a year. He appeared to have had various names. He was employed at Hamil and Booth's silk mills. His close friend here was Cariboni Sperandio, the man who a few weeks ago shot down his foreman and then killed himself, leaving behind a letter telling how he had been selected by lot to kill King Humbert, and having a choice, owing to his living so far away from Italy, killed his foreman instead.

London, July 31.—A special from Rome says that King Victor Emmanuel III. arrived at Brindisi to-day unexpectedly.

The dispatch adds that the young Queen fainted when she was informed of the assassination of King Humbert.

The King and Queen started for Monza immediately after reaching Brindisi.

Arrests at Monza.

Rome, July 31.—The Tribune says the assassination of King Humbert is believed to have been the result of a plot. A non-militant anarchist declared, so the Tribune asserts, that the meeting had been held in Paris, at which lots were drawn and persons selected to kill the King. The papers announce that King Victor Emmanuel III. will reach Brindisi to-day and will go directly to Monza.

Besides Bressi, five persons have been taken into custody at Monza.

Luccheni Examined.

Geneva, July 30.—As soon as the news of the assassination of King Humbert became known the detective department set to work to try and discover if there were any connection between the murders of President Carnot of France, Empress Elizabeth of Austria, and King Humbert, in view of the declaration of Luigi Luccheni, the assassin of the Austrian Empress, that his crime was only the first episode in the general execution of several European sovereigns.

The police discovered that a certain Angelo Bressi lived there two years ago and was closely watched as an anarchist. The description of this man is almost the same as that sent by the Calian detectives. Luccheni when questioned in prison regarding the matter declined to answer.

Murderer's Wife Interviewed.

New York, July 31.—Gaelo Bressi, who assassinated King Humbert of Italy, was a native of Tuscany, Italy, and came to the United States five years ago. He was not a naturalized American citizen, though his wife is of American birth. Bressi left Paterson, N.J., on May 22nd, sailing for Havre by the French line steamer La Gascogne. He told his wife that he was going to visit his birthplace in Italy to look after property that belonged to him. It was only when she read that the assassin had confessed his name and gloried in his crime that his wife believed. Her face assumed a deathlike pallor and she sank into a chair trembling. Then she exclaimed: "My God, can it be true, I cannot believe it. Its hardly two months since he left me and it was only three days ago that I got a letter from him telling me how happy he was and how soon he expected to be home."

In her agitation these facts were got by degrees: "I am an American. I met Bressi about three years ago in a weaving mill here in West Hoboken. I knew he was opposed to kings and queens, and capitalists, but my husband would never kill anybody intentionally. He was never violent. Angelo Bressi, his brother, is a captain in the Italian army. Some called him by that name here. Poor Gaetano. I'm afraid this news will kill me. What in God's name will become of our little daughter Madeline? She is but 18 months old, and it were better now that she were dead than alive. She is the picture of her father."

Mrs. Bressi declared that she was without means, but that her husband had always been kind to her, and continuing, said:

"If my husband was connected with any band or organization of socialists or anarchists, I knew nothing of it. I have heard him tell of this young man Sparando, who murdered the foreman of Wideman's dye works in Paterson and then killed himself a few days ago, but as my husband never brought him to the house, I do not think they were intimate."

Lord Salisbury on the Murder.

London, July 31.—Moving an address to the Queen with reference to assassination of the King of Italy the Premier, Lord Salisbury, in the House of Lords to-day, recalled that the last half century had seen the assassination of three presidents of republics and two monarchs. "It was a fearful thing," Lord Salisbury said, "to contemplate this depth of human villainy beneath the smiling surface of society which threatened the destinies of society in the early future."

The Premier paid a glowing tribute to the character of King Humbert who had worked unfalteringly for the benefit of the unity of country and people.

The Earl of Kimberley, Liberal, seconded the motion, which was adopted, both in the House of Lords and in the Commons.

Rome, Aug. 1.—In the course of his examination yesterday Bresci did not deny that he had been designated to assassinate King Humbert. It is believed the crime was arranged in Paterson.

A man named Salvator Quintavalli, who returned from the United States with Bresci and accompanied him to an anarchist meeting on the Paris, was arrested at Rio Marins on the Island of Elba. The police found on him letters and photographs of anarchists. Anton Lannor, who also accompanied Bresci from the United States, was arrested at Ivrea.

In consequence of these arrests the belief in the existence of a plot is increasing.

Bresci's brother, a lieutenant in the Italian army, stigmatized the crime as the most cowardly act of the century. He had had no news of his brother for a long time and thought he was still in the United States.

Parliament has been summoned to meet on August 6th.

It is stated that Queen Margherita will retire to Stree to live with her mother.

The clergy of Monza and throughout Italy are holding memorial services to-day.

Great excitement is reported at Milan. The troops are in readiness at their barracks to prevent a disturbance. A score of prominent anarchists have been arrested. The police are active and other arrests are expected.

The New King.

Rome Aug. 1.—King Victor Emmanuel III., and Queen Helene arrived here early this morning and proceeded toward Monza, where they will arrive this evening. The ministers met their majesties at the railway station.

Anarchists Denounced.

New York, Aug. 1.—The leaders of the Italian colony which has settled on the shores of New York harbor, are taking steps to ferret out and bring to justice the anarchists whom they believe to be directly or indirectly responsible for the killing of King Humbert. M. Cases, of Cambria, president of the United Italian societies of this city, says: "Thousands of circulars are being circulated about among our people, printed on the press of an incendiary organ of the anarchists in Hoboken, the editor of which is said to have been an intimate friend of Bresci. The circulars assail the Italian newspapers which have mourned the death of the King, it rails against any sentiment of sorrow and ridicules all show of sympathy, and lastly, it openly denounces the dead King, rejoices in his taking off, and names his assassin hero. It will be our purpose to purge our settlement of such an element as is represented by this circular. It will be our first step to appeal to the police for their help, and failing in getting it, we will take the matter into our own hands."

ITALY IS QUIET.

Italian Troops Yesterday Took Oath of Allegiance to the New King.

Rome, July 31.—All the Italian troops to-day took the oath of allegiance to the new King, amid the applause of the people. Perfect tranquility reigns throughout the country.

A deputation of senators and deputies had arranged to meet King Victor, but as in conforming with court etiquette, the journey of His Majesty to Monza was strictly private, the idea was abandoned.

For a similar reason the ministers decided not to go to Naples.

Late this evening it is reported that the body of King Humbert will be brought here on Sunday. Queen Marghuerite desires to accompany the remains.

Emperor William has notified the government of his intention to attend the funeral.

A dispatch of condolence has been received from Li Hung Chang.

Bressi was born in Prato, in 1869. He was denounced in 1895 as a dangerous rioter and deported to the Island of Pantellaria. In 1896 he was liberated under the amnesty for the battle of Adowa, and in 1897 he went to the United States.

A Tuscan named Guista, who lives in the house of Remala, in Milan, and other suspects have been arrested there.

Removed to Jail.

Monza, July 31.—The assassin Bressi has been removed from the local police station to the jail.

Signor Saracco, the premier, on his arrival at the royal villa to tender his condolence to the Queen, had an impressive audience for half an hour. All the royal princes, the Queen of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto, have arrived here.

There is no one article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return for the money as a good, porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.