

KING HUMBERT ASSASSINATED

The Beloved of the Italians a Victim
of a Cowardly Murderer at
Monza.

MET DEATH AT HANDS OF AN ANARCHIST

He Lived Only Forty-Five Minutes After Being Shot--Story
of Man Having Been Elected to Com-
mit the Crime.

Monza, July 30.—King Humbert was shot at 10.45 last evening, and died at 11.30. The murderer, Anglo-Bressio, an Anarchist, cynically avowed the crime.

(Associated Press.)
London, July 30.—The Italian ambassador here received the following official announcement of the death of King Humbert:

"We have the sad news to announce to you that His Majesty, King Humbert, died last evening at Monza, being the victim of an infamous assassination. Kindly inform the English government of this sad news."

"His Majesty, King Victor III., who is off the coast of Greece, is on his way back to the kingdom. (Signed) Visconti Venosta."

Feeling in Rome.
Rome, July 30.—Signor Saracini, the Premier, left for Monza at 7 o'clock this morning, with the vice-president of the senate, to draw up a certificate of the death of the King.

The Prince of Naples is at Pierarso on his return voyage.
The council of ministers sat away into the early morning.

Signs of mourning began to appear throughout the city this forenoon. Crepe was displayed upon the residences and public buildings, while draped portraits of the murdered monarch occupied points of vantage and flags flew at half-mast everywhere.

King Humbert's body will be brought to Rome and laid to rest in the Pantheon.

It is stated that the name of the assassin does not appear in the list of dangerous anarchists known to the police.

A few of the morning papers publish short tributes to the noble qualities of King Humbert, declaring that it was due to his love of the working classes that he fell a victim of assassination.

The papers add a few words of sympathy and respect for the new King.

The Goiron states that if the absence of the new King is prolonged beyond 48 hours, a brief regency will be established in accordance with the constitution.

Extraordinary Story.

New York, July 30.—The news of the assassination of King Humbert recalls the fact that it was referred to in a letter left by Carboni Sperandio, who, two weeks ago, killed Giuseppe Pessina, in Paterson, N.J., and then committed suicide. The part of the letter referring to King Humbert follows:

"My dear friends and companions: I give you to-day notice of a horrible fate that has come to me, not of my own will, but I am compelled to the act by the grand and brave society to which I belong, that is to say, the Anarchists."

"In a few words I will tell you to the best of my ability. In the first place on February 2nd at Milan, as to whose lot it would be to kill the King of Italy, that lot fell to me, but I, being an American, the society has left it to my full liberty to choose as a substitute whomsoever I wish."

"So I, seeing this brute animal (Giuseppe Pessina) who did not respect anybody, who ill-treats his own countrymen and his friends, and more than anything he did not respect either sons or nephews, I was content to choose this one."

Was There a Plot?

New York, July 30.—The evening papers here to-day say there is little doubt that the plot to kill King Humbert has been known for several months in the Italian settlement around New York. It was given world wide publicity two weeks ago by the suicide of an anarchist in Paterson, N.J., who claimed to have been chosen by lot to do the killing. That his position was known is proven by the fact that his compatriots, including many

King Humbert has been sent from this country to Italy.

"Department of State,
Washington, July 30th.

"His Majesty Vittorio Emanuele, King of Italy, in my name and on behalf of the American people, I offer your Majesty and the Italian nation sincere condolences in this hour of deep bereavement. (Signed) Wm. McKinley."

Paris, July 30.—President Loubet sent to the King of Italy the following:

"I place before your Majesty the expression of unanimous indignation of my country against the odious attack which has taken from Italy its generous chief. I beg your Majesty to accept this expression of my deepest sympathy and place at the foot of Her Majesty Queen Marguerite my respectful homage and my sincere condolence."

Flags are at half-mast and the embassy and the Italian building at the exposition are in heavy mourning.

Grief in Paris.

Paris, July 30.—The announcement of the assassination of King Humbert has here provoked the odious attack which has taken from Italy its generous chief. All official events have been cancelled for the time being. Only one morning paper had the announcement, and this very briefly. Its sale was tremendous and every one on the streets and boulevards this morning was eagerly scanning the insufficient news.

A Great Loss.

Chicago, July 30.—Prominent Italians of Chicago were shocked and grieved on receiving the news of the assassination of King Humbert. He was considered a wise and liberal ruler by the representative men in the local Italian colony. Regarded the tragedy as a serious blow to Italy. Dr. Tobias, a prominent Italian, predicted that Humbert's removal would result in changing the whole political policy of Italy. "He has stood always," added Dr. Tobias, "for the freedom of Italy and the rights of all its people."

King Humbert.

Humbert I., son of Victor, was born on March 14th, 1844, and succeeded to the throne January 8th, 1878. He accompanied his father during the Italian war of independence, was active in the struggle of 1859, was conspicuous in the reorganization of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, took the field at the outbreak of hostilities between Prussia and Austria and as lieutenant-commanding a division in Gen. Cialdini's army, distinguished himself at the battle of Custoza in June, 1866. He married his cousin, Princess Margherita of Savoy, April 22nd, 1868. After the outbreak of the Franco-German war, 1870, France withdrew its garrison from Rome and the Italian troops, taking immediate possession, completed the unification of the kingdom. Within a year after his accession an attempt was made to assassinate him in Naples, but he escaped unhurt. Both King Humbert and his Queen made themselves very popular through Italy, and particularly by their courageous visits to scenes of epidemics, floods and other disasters. Their only child, Victor Emanuel, Prince of Naples, was born November 11th, 1869. Humbert visited the Emperor of Austria in 1881 and the Emperor of Germany in May, 1889, effected a rapprochement between these empires and his kingdom, and secured the adhesion of Turkey thereto as a protective measure against future Russian movements, July 20, 1889.

London Opinions.

Some of the evening papers here attempt to trace a connection between the assassination of King Humbert and the rancorous propaganda that the Vatican is alleged to have conducted against the supremacy of the sovereign.

These journals point out that the assassination occurred in the vicinity of Milan, where it is alleged the recent insurrection was largely fomented by the Roman curia.

The Globe editorial is as follows: "As long as the Vatican persists in its anti-national attitude it will be in vain to hope for re-establishing the temporal power of the Pope, and so long will fools and fanatics be provided with a fearfully potent reason for sedition and worse."

Monarchy in Danger.

New York, July 30.—The Evening World prints a copyrighted dispatch from Rome, as follows:

"The assassination of King Humbert has caused a feeling of stupefaction and alarm here. It is feared that the monarchy is in grave danger of subversion by the revolutionary elements. The news of the killing of the King at Monza was kept back in order to give the cabinet time to adopt measures to save the monarchy."

"The Interregnum, which must last until King Victor Emanuel III. (the Prince of Naples) now the King, arrives from his yacht tour in the Levant, may pave the way for the success of the revolutionary plans of which Humbert's murder was a part."

"Arrangements have been completed to place the whole country under martial law if the revolutionists assert themselves. This is the gravest crisis ever confronted by monarchy, but the Vatican authorities are said to have given assurances that they will use all their influence to assist the established order of things. The new King is neither mentally nor physically of great account. A strong man is needed to meet the perils of the hour."

No Particulars.

London, July 30.—Beyond the brief announcement of the fact, nothing with regard to the assassination of King Humbert has been allowed out of Monza. At noon a Rome correspondent telegraphed that not the slightest details of the catastrophe had transpired, while up to 4 o'clock this afternoon London and the other capitals of Europe knew nothing beyond the bare fact. Officials are at a loss to explain the apparent rigorous censorship. Perhaps in no country was the news of King Humbert's assassination received with deeper sympathy and greater horror than in Great Britain. Queen Victoria immediately telegraphed her condolences to Queen Margherita. It is stated in official circles that the recent release of Stipido, the assassin of the Prince of Wales, while passing through Belgium, has been followed by an enormous increase in the circulation of anarchist literature advocating regicide. It is thought exceeding likely that the assassination of King Humbert is directly traceable to this misplaced leniency.

Diplomats and officials generally visited the Italian embassy in great numbers to-day. Among the early callers was the Prince of Wales, who expressed keen regret at the loss of a personal friend. As Victor Emanuel is childless, the heir to the throne is the King's cousin, the Duke of Aosta. The Duchess of Aosta was the Princess Helen of Orleans, daughter of the late Count of Paris, and she and the Duke are considered the handsomest royal couple in Europe.

Presidents' Condolences.

Washington, July 30.—The following message of condolence upon the death of

King Humbert has been sent from this country to Italy:

"Department of State,
Washington, July 30th.

"His Majesty Vittorio Emanuele, King of Italy, in my name and on behalf of the American people, I offer your Majesty and the Italian nation sincere condolences in this hour of deep bereavement. (Signed) Wm. McKinley."

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Appeal to Great Britain

The Chinese Emperor's Note Asking
For Mediation—Early
Answer Requested.

Paris Correspondent Says Allies
Will Start For Pekin
This Week.

Governor of Shan Tung Ordered
Massacre of Five Thousand
and Natives.

London, July 28.—In the correspondence on China brought down in the House of Commons to-day is a telegram dispatched from the Emperor of China, dated Pekin, July 3rd, as follows:

"Since the opening of commercial intercourse between foreign nations and China, the aspirations of Great Britain have always been after commercial extension, not territorial aggrandizement. Recently dissensions have arisen between Christians and the people of China, and certain evil-disposed persons have availed themselves of the occasion to make disturbances, and these having extended so rapidly, the treaty powers, suspecting the rioters might have been encouraged by the imperial government, attacked and occupied the Taku forts."

"In consideration of the fact that of the foreign commerce of China, more than 70 per cent. belongs to England, their China tariff being lower than that of any country, and the restrictions thereon fewer, British merchants have during the past few decades maintained relations with merchants at Chinese ports as harmonious as if both were members of the same family; but now complications have arisen, mutual distrust has been engendered, and the situation having thus changed for the worse, it is felt that if China cannot be supported in maintaining its so-called foreign nations looking on so large and populous a country, so rich in natural resources, might be tempted to exploit or despoil it, and might perhaps differ among themselves with respect to their conflicting interests."

"It is evident that this will create a state of matters that would not be advantageous to Great Britain, a country which views commerce as her greatest interest. China is now engaged in raising men and means to cope with these eventualities, but she feels that if left to herself she might not be equal to the occasion should it ever arise, and therefore turns to Great Britain for aid in procuring her good offices in bringing about a settlement of the difficulties that have arisen with the other treaty powers."

"The Emperor makes this frank exposure of what is nearest his heart, and hopes this appeal to Her Majesty the Empress may be graciously taken under consideration and an answer vouchsafed at the earliest possible moment."

More Massacres.

Shanghai, July 28.—It is reported that nine members of the China Inland mission have been massacred near Hang Chow.

Three additional warships arrived here to-day.

There are now 2,500 troops at Woo Sung fort, 15 miles from Shanghai, on the Yangtze. Three thousand troops are now at the arsenal. Small detachments are arriving hourly. Canton is reported quiet.

From French Capital.

Paris, July 28.—Yu Keng, the Chinese minister here, says he is convinced the legations in Pekin are safe and sound, although some of the buildings may have been destroyed.

What is the conviction, it is not shared by the officials, and the special dispatches received from the Far East during the past week have raised renewed hopes that some, if not all, of the members of the legations are still alive.

Minister Yu Keng thinks the silence of the ministers in Pekin not so ominous as it is considered abroad, and he asks that China be given another five days' credit to produce authentic and satisfactory news of the legations, or, perhaps, of the ministers themselves.

The equivocal declarations of Li Hung Chang have served to deepen the feeling of mistrust regarding all Chinese affirmation, and the Associated Press learns that the foreign governments intend to disregard Li Hung Chang's recommendations, which, they believe, are made in bad faith, not to march on Pekin. On the contrary, the international expedition will start about the middle of next week, following closely the railway. Little doubt is felt that the Chinese government will hold the surviving European ministers as a lever to secure better terms in the final settlement, but in this they will be disappointed, for the powers will exact for this violation of international law even a heavier indemnity than they would have demanded if the ministers had been allowed to leave Pekin of their own volition.

Menshevik negotiations are actively proceeding between the powers, and the situation which will succeed the entry of international troops into Pekin is a matter affording subject for the greatest anxiety. Already things do not appear to be going altogether smoothly at Tien Tsin, and yesterday is beginning to peep out that may develop into a very serious disagreement before long.

As indicating Russian suspicions, it is known here that Russia is mobilizing 200,000 men at Odessa for any emergency.

"Take Some Risk."

London, July 28.—Archibald Ross Colquhoun, the distinguished geographer and correspondent of the Times during the Franco-Chinese war of 1883-84, in an able review of the situation, declares: "What we want is not knowledge, however profound, of the Chinese, rather should we strengthen the hands of Admiral Seymour or some other commander, throw ourselves boldly into the

breach, and, if necessary, take some risk. No big thing has ever been done without a certain amount of risk."

Quietly, but steadily, Japan's three vessels building here are being pushed towards completion. The Iden Mo, a powerful cruiser, is nearly ready, and 600 Japanese sailors are aboard, patiently waiting the word to sail.

Even the unhygienic Spectator this week pessimistically inclines to the belief that the interest at stake in the Far East is too varied and conflicting to enable the powers to indefinitely preserve the thin ice of harmony on which they are standing at present. With the shipment of men to the Chinese seas, comes the need of money. European nations must have more gold. "It will become necessary," says the Statist, "to raise the value of money in London to a point where the gold will be attracted from the United States, and unless the Bank of England affords facilities to import, the rate will have to rise to a comparatively high figure before the gold arrives."

(Associated Press.)

London, July 30.—The latest news from the Far East seems consistent with the theory that the Chinese government has the foreign ministers alive, but means to treat them as hostages, while the stories of massacre relate to other members of the foreign colony in Pekin. Chinese officialdom, it is alleged, openly speaks of ministers as hostages whose fate depends upon the decision of the powers in relation to the threatened advance on Pekin.

Reports are multiplying that a number of foreigners were alive up to a late date. Thus, Rome reports that the Propaganda Fide has been assured of the safety of Bishop Favini, while a telegram from Nankin informs his family that Prince Casati, of the Italian legation is alive.

There is no confirmation of the various favorable statements, however, forthcoming from really independent sources. A telegram from Shanghai reports, on the authority of the Briton who had been for years in the service of the viceroy of Nankin, that prior to the framing of the Yang Tse agreement with the consuls the viceroy suggested Anglo-Chinese occupation of Yang Tse defences, but Great Britain declined.

It is reported at Shanghai that the powers have again proposed, through Li Hung Chang, the peaceful surrender of Woo Sung forts and Kianmen arsenal, but that the Chinese regard the proposal as a breach of the existing agreement.

Held as Hostages.

London, July 30.—Shanghai dispatches to the Daily Telegraph say that Li Hung Chang was questioned yesterday. He declares that the Emperor, Empress Dowager and foreign ministers are safe, but he has no more computation than that of an Oriental for the condition of women and children in Pekin. He is unable to explain why, if the ministers are safe, he cannot produce such proofs as would satisfy the powers, but he strongly favors holding the ministers as hostages so as to secure favorable terms for the Emperor Dowager and the rebel government. He does not see that holding the consuls as hostages would be a less crime than killing them. It is obvious now that the object of Li Hung Chang's visit to Shanghai is to sow discord among the allies through the consuls, but as yet he has not met with much success.

A municipal meeting has been convened for Tuesday for the purpose of reorganizing the defences of Shanghai. The number of possible assailants is considerably greater than was originally supposed, and a great many officials, who are apparently loyal, do not deserve to be trusted.

An excellent Chinese source reports a shocking instance of official treachery. The Governor of Shan Tung, Li Ping Ling, left a month ago for Pekin, being then Imperial commissioner of the Yangtze war junks. He was considered loyal, yet a couple of days ago, on the way to Pekin, he entered Kin Chow and ordered the soldiers of his command to massacre the Christians. His soldiers killed two thousand native Christians and one French priest.

London, July 30.—At last the British government is convinced that the ministers at Pekin are safe. Brussels, Berlin and Washington advices were regarded with a certain amount of doubt, but once the British consul at Tien Tsin officially confirmed them all doubts vanished. The feeling of relief and gladness shown by the officials who have read the dispatches is very marked.

London, July 30.—The British consul at Tien Tsin telegraphs to the foreign office to-day that a letter from a Japanese colonel states that the legations were safe on July 22nd.

Letters From Pekin.

Washington, July 30.—The secretary of State received at midnight a dispatch from Mr. Fowler, American consul at Chefoo, dated noon, July 29th. Mr. Fowler says:

"A letter from the German legation, dated 21st, instant, had been received at Tien Tsin. The German loss is 10 dead and 12 wounded. The Chinese ceased their attack on the 12th. Baron von Ketteler's body is said to be safe. The Austrian, Italian, Dutch and Spanish legations have been destroyed and the French partially."

A letter from the Japanese legation, dated 22nd, arrived at Tien Tsin on July 25th. Ten battalions of Chinese shelled the legations from the 20th of June and stopped on the 17th of July, but may renew. The enemy are decreasing. The German, Russian and British and half the Japanese and French legations still defended. Japanese say they have food for six days, but little ammunition. The Emperor and Empress are reported at Pekin."

From Japan's Representative.

New York, July 30.—The Japanese consul at Tien Tsin sent a runner on July 15th to Pekin, and on the 19th the runner left Pekin bringing a cipher telegram to the Japanese government. "I saw a Chee Foo special to the Herald, dated July 27th. The message reads: 'We are defending ourselves against the Chinese very well, but now the attack has stopped. We will keep up to the last of the month, although it will be no easy task. The Japanese casualties are: Kill, Kodima, diplomatic attache, captain, and one student, and also a few marines. Wounded five or six slightly.'

"The Chee Foo consul says that not-

ing was written about the other ministers."

Many Chinese Killed.

Tien Tsin, July 22, via Shanghai, July 30.—The latest advices from Pekin under the date of July 15th, say that the legations were holding out. The Chinese attacked the legations on the night of July 10th, but were led into a trap by the Americans and British, and 1,000 of them were killed, afterwards they continued bombarding the legations more freely.

Among the Chinese killed was Gen. Ma. The legations were subsequently attacked with constantly increasing fury. These advices were brought from Pekin by a courier.

From German Legation.

Berlin, July 30.—A dispatch from the German legation at Pekin, dated July 21st, reports all well.

Berlin, July 30.—The German consul at Tien Tsin has telegraphed under the date of July 28th to the foreign office as follows:

"The German secretary of the legation at Pekin, Herr Buelow, writes on July 21st:

"Thanks for your news of July 19th. The condition of Cordes is satisfactory. The remaining members of the legation are all right. The detachment of the guards lost 10 killed and 14 wounded. The houses of the legation, much damaged by cannon fire, are held by the guards. The attack of the Chinese troops on the United States legation ceased on July 18th. The speediest possible advance of the relief troops is urgently necessary. According to trustworthy reports the body of Baron von Ketteler has been buried by the government."

The Cordes mentioned in the above dispatch is the second interpreter of the German legation. He was with Baron von Ketteler when the latter was murdered and he was wounded. He escaped to the legation.

Fraser River Strike Ended

Mr. Bremner Has Succeeded in
Making Arrangements Satisfactory to Both Sides.

Nineteen Cents Per Fish to Be
Paid Throughout the Whole
Season.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, July 30.—The fishermen's strike on the Fraser river was finally settled this morning. The basis of the arrangement was that 19 cents is to be paid throughout the season, irrespective of the size of catch or rush, the canners to take all that can be caught. The recognition of the union question was left for later arrangement.

There was great rejoicing in Stevenson this morning, on the result of the meeting between Mr. Bremner, the local commissioner, Mr. Rogers, of the Fishermen's Union, and the canners' committee.

Everybody is going to work this morning, whites, Japs, Indians, and the militia contingent will be back in Vancouver again to-day before noon.

The matter would not have been settled by now but for the persistent efforts of Mr. Bremner, who insisted upon a meeting of all parties after negotiations seemed to be off and the fishermen had refused the latest offer of the canners.

Canners are well satisfied, and work will now go ahead briskly.

McClain at Nanaimo.

Nanaimo, July 30.—Will McClain, socialist and agent for the fishermen, left for Stevenson last evening. The Indian band gave two concerts, each being followed by addresses. Ralph Smith, M.P., acted as chairman at one of the meetings, and amongst other things said he would like to have Mr. McClain say whether or not the statements attributed to him in the press were true. If they were he considered the fishermen's agent as a dangerous man and he wanted nothing to do with him. If on the other hand the published statements were false, and the speaker well knew that the press of the province was all too ready to make false statements, he was ready to receive Mr. McClain as the agent of the strikers and do what he could for the men who were battling for their rights.

When Mr. McClain took the platform he denied all the statements which had been published in regard to him. He made a vicious attack on the press, alleging that the newspapers were subsidized.

The Miners' Union held a meeting on Saturday evening and voted \$250 to aid the strikers.

While here the boats belonging to the fishermen were seized by the customs authorities for an infraction of the rules, but released on the payment of a \$100 fine.

IS IT RIGHT

For an Editor to Recommend Patent Medicines?

From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard, N.C. It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided, and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the past twenty years. For sale by Henderson Bros., Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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