HISTORICAL **ASSASSINATIONS**

The World's Most Famous Assassins and Their Victims.

Terrible Fate of Many of These So-Called Uplifters of Mankind.

Originated-Its Terrible Meaning of Treacherous Violence.

[Chicago Times-Herald.] There are grave-mounds in every part of the world where lie the rotting bones of men and women who have for one motive and another made themselves assassins of monarchs, statesmen, generals and other public characters. In the case of a few, history has condoned their acts; in the case of the many history has damned their memories. From the upper crust of society to the lower layer there is a general abhorrence of the assassin and the assassin's methods. The death of King Humbert by the bullet has brought out this sentiment anew. The recent narrow escape of the Prince of Wales while in Belgium revealed it again. There is something in the acsassin's calling essentially cowardly, re-vealed most forcibly the history of the origin of the title.

The word is from the Arabian title of Hashshashin and Hashishivin, the order or sect of assassins, or, literally, hashish-eaters (so-called because the agents selected to do murder were first intoxicated with hashish). The Order of the Assassins was founded in Persia by Hassan ben Sabbah about the year A colony migrated from Persia to Syria, settled in various places, with their chief seat on the mountains of Lebanon, and became remarkable for their secret murders in blind obedience to the will of their chief. Their religion was a compound of Magianism, Judaism, Christianity and Mohammedanism. The chief of the sect known by the denomination of Old Man of the Mountain. And now out of the doings of this sect the world has the word "assassin" with all its terrible meaning of treacherous violence. So, too, has the world a vivid history of the fate of assassins, what has become of those who sped the bullet, the knife or the cup of poison on its way

and then faced punishment. These are the names of some of the world's most notorious assassins: Brutus, 44 B. C. Nobiling, 1878. Bagoas, 338 B. C. Passananti, 18 Passananti, 1878 John of Germany, Kullman, 1872. Gonzalez, 1879. "Ivan," 1881. 1308.

Balthasar, 1584. Clement, 1589. Guiteau, 1881. Prendergast, 1893. Ravaillac, 1610. John Felton, 1628. Santo, 1894. Angolillo, 1897. Damiens, 1757. Corday, 1793. Arredondo, 1897. Bellingham, 1812. Arnulfo, 1897. Solinger, 1898. Lawrence, 1835. Booth, 1865. Luccheni, 1898. Bresci, 1900. Blind, 1866.

of these "unleashers of discord." Short shift was granted Bagoas, who slew Artaxerxes III. of Persia, some cloak. 300 years before Christ. While he gave to Persia a new ruler he was himself thrown into a pot of boiling metal and Marcus Junius Brutus, who joined with Calus Cassius in the killing of Caesar, did not bring to Rome that happiness which he believed his act would. The republic was plunged into war with Antony, and at Philippi Brutus fell upon his own sword rather than be taken prisoner. Cassius himself at the same battle commanded his freedmen to slay him so that he might not fall into the hands of the enemy. John of Germany was the nephew Albert I., Emperor of Germany. Fam- was Lawrence. He was an English ily feuds were as common then as now. and as the outgrowth of one of these that the country had been ruined by John drove a knife through the heart of his uncle. He was never punished for the crime, although no honors came to him as the result of the deed. Thomas a' Becket was assassinated,

but no ill fate overtook the nobleman who obeyed orders in this affair. But and died there. Gerard Balthasar, the slayer of Wil-Mam, Prince of Orange, in 1584, suffer- or ruler has ever so affected a nation ed frightful agonies for his crime. He as the killing of President Linco'n by was placed upon the rack and his joints in the most sensitive condition, returned to their place and the rack applied once more. Red-hot pincers were atally his body was attached to the legs of strong horses and the horses driven One object of this torture was to induce Balthasar to confess as to

he was subsequently released, no punishment came to him. He escaped with employed by Henry III. to assassinate the Duke of Guise in the winter of 1580. Except in their own consciences though, paid awful penalties for the killing of Henry IV. in 1610. François Ravsillac was the second to attempt dicis, the queen, or the Spanish party proof lies in the direction of the Spanwhom Henry was strong. The was on his way to the national arsenal

the rack. Says the historian: "His fortitude under punishment was out speaking. comething remarkable. When his body Booth, havi a word. Live coals were put upon his

each leg and one at each arm. Then the horses were whipped, and so Ravaillac's body was dismembered, and his life came to an end." By Ravaillac's knife rose the name

that of Sully. John Felton, who assassinated George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, lover of Anne of Austria, Queen of France, used the knife, and Louis XV. in 1757, was put to the torture in most approved fashion. First his wrists were broken and then his his tongue extracted in most barbarous The Word "Assassin" and How It fashion. His eyes were put out with red-hot irons, and all his teeth drawn turned upward. His ribs were disrack and then quartered, a limb at a may have been, the government of the time, by the royal executioner.

For Charlotte Corday, the killer of

Marat, in 1793, no punishment worse than treading the way to Mamselle Guillotine's parlor was provided. They say that 'Marat trifled with the love of Corday, and then, too, he did not by Kuliman in 1874. Each man was represent the kind of liberty she believed in. She was young, she was beautiful, she hated. She made her way to the quarters of Marat. He is supposed to have been in his bath. She gained entrance, and she drove the knife true to its final resting place. She was imprisoned, and while in prison insulted. She shrugged her white shoulders and tossed her head. Later they came and carried her into the sunshine and up the steps of the guillotine. She flung out her hair so that it mantled her face. She bared her own throat and laid her head in the proper place. The descending knife flashed, and she had gone to whatever awaited her beyond. Some historians have extolled the killing of Marat, received a thrust in the hip, which sevothers dismiss it as the necessary result of a love quarrel. Anyway, Corday got her name permanently into the pages

of history. Spencer Perceval was premier of England when Arthur Bellingham met | never enter. He is supposed to be still him on May 11,1812, in the lobby of the | there. House of Commons and killed him. The murder was the outcome of a quarrel in which politics played a consider-

people know that an attempt was made on the life of Andrew Jack-son while he was president of the United States, but this is true. In Parton's "Life of Jackson" occurs this paragraph:

There is always someone to remind the most idolized man that he is mortal. On the 8th of January, 1835, President Jackson, the cabinet, both houses of congress and a concourse of citizens assembled in the hall of the house of representatives to take part in the funeral ceremontes in honor of a deceased member of the house from South Carolina. After the usual solemnities posed to have knowledge of the plot, a procession was formed to escort the were banished to Siberia. Sophia Pebody to the grave. The president, near trovitch is supposed to have been the head of the procession, accompan- grossly treated by her jailers before ied by Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Dickerson, had crossed the great rotunda of tails as to how these things are done the capital and was about to step out are rarely made public in Russia. Peofrom the crowd, and, placing himself before the president, at the distance of about eight feet from him, leveled a pistol at his breast, and pulled the A grewsome roll this, here and there trigger. The cap exploded with a loud lifetime it is said more than 200 people illumined with a ray of light. Fright- report without discharging the pistol. ful the fate, too, that overtook many The man dropped the pistol upon the pavement and raised a second, which he had held in his left hand under his That also missed fire. The president, the instant he comprehended the purpose of the man, rushed furiouosly at him with uplifted cane. Before he reached him Lieutenant Gedney, of the navy, had knocked the assassin down, and he was immediately appointed office seeker and half-witted secured and taken to jail. The president, boiling with rage, was hurried into a carriage by his friends and conveyed to the White House. For some he gave himself up. He was f days his belief remained unshaken sane by a jury and was hanged. that the man had been set on to attempt his destruction by a clique of his political enemies. The prisoner proved to be a lunatic. His name house painter who had been long out of employment. Hearing on all sides

> the measures of General Jackson, the project of assassinating him had fastened itself in his crazy brain.' Lawrence was never punished. He

No assassination of a public leader John Wilkes Booth, April 14, 1865. The separated, and then, when they were fatal shot was fired in a box at Ford's Theater, Washington, where the presi- to an Italian law similar to that in dent was sitting with his wife. Lee Switzerland, is all they can do with had just surrendered and the civil war the assassin of King Humbert. The tached to his nose, his ears and his was practically at an end, but the state slayer of William Goebel, governor of arms. Molten lead was permitted to of the public mind was frightful. The Kentucky, is yet unknown. The assaswas practically at an end, but the state slayer of William Goebel, governor of fall in small drops upon his body. Fin- debt of the nation had become enor- sin who shot Nasr-ed-din, shah of Permous; death and ruin prevailed in a sia, was strangled with a cord by due considerable proportion of the states; process of law. The execution was pubat furious speed over the rough roads. the union was still divided against itself; business was at a standstill; the governmental relations with foreign names of his coconspirators, but this nations were severely strained. Few his family, everlasting scorn for him-he failed to do, making it probable rays of light and hope penetrated the self and his name. Once in a long that he alone had determined upon the pall of depression and despair which rested upon the public. To trebly Jacques Clement killed Henry III. of complex the situation, to make men France. For this it must be said that pause and ask if anarchy was at hand, he rendered France great service, and to revive the hopes of sons of the dein the end brought to the throne Henry feated confederate factors, to leave the of Navarre. Clement was a half-wit- nation without the hand which had ted, fanatical priest, who believed that guided its course for five previous Henry was an obstacle in the way of years, came the wanton, uncalled-for the advancement of the Catholic Church and cruel assassination of President in the kingdom. He stabbed the king, Lincoln. Almost literally, for a week but beyond imprisonment, from which after his death, national life was para-

lyzed and the people prostrated. The president arrived at the theater as little suffering as did the noblemen at 8 p.m. He occupied a private box. At 10:30, while all were intent on the play, Booth, availing himself of that freedom of the house usually accorded they were never punished. Ravaillac, at theaters to actors, entered at the front door, stood for a few moments, after presenting a card to the presi-Ravaillac was the second to attempt dent's messenger, in the passageway the life of Henry. In 1594 Jean Chatel behind the dress circle, surveying the attempted it and failed. Some histories spectacle before him. He then entered contain the statement that eighteen the vestibule of the president's box, effors were made during Henry's life- shutting the door behind him. He fastime to take his life, but only two are tened this door from the inside by well chronicled. Whether Marie de Me- placing a short plank against it. One step more and he stood directly behind inspired Ravaillac to kill Henry will the president, who had his eyes innever be known. The preponderance of tently fixed on the stage. Booth carried in his hand a pistol and a dagger. ish party, which was anxious to over- He held the pistol close to the back throw the Protestants of France, with of the president's head and fired, the ball piercing the skull behind the left ear, and, after traversing the brain, when Rayaillac stabbed him. The as- lodged just back of the right eye. Mr. sassin made no effort to escape. He Lincoln's head fell slightly forward and his eyes closed, but he did not cry out. spirits. was confined in prison and placed on

Booth, having accomplished his aim was a mass of useless joints he did and stabbed Major H. R. Rathbone, not cry out. Great beads of sweat who tried to capture him, rushed to stood upon his forehead and poured the front of the box, shouted "Sic semfrom his hands, but he would not say per tyrannis!" and leaped over to the stage. In leaping his spur caught in breast, but he only made a grimace. the fold of a national flag draping the Hot sulphur was poured into his ears, president's box. This caused him to but he did not die. They plucked out fall and sprain his ankle, but he leaped cure for all summer complaints

He died at 7:22 the next morning with-

his eyes and he only moaned. Finally, before the whole populace, his body was attached to four horses—one at He mounted and rode out of the city by the Anacosta bridge, seeking refuge in southern Maryland, where pro-slavery whites were expected to conceal him and aid in his escape. At the same hour that Lincoln was shot down Lewis and fame of Richelieu, overtowering Payne Powell, a confederate of Booth's, made his way into Secretary Seward's house, where he fractured the skull of the secretary's son, who was in bed suffering from injuries received in a was beheaded for the crime. Report runaway accident, three times; stabbed has had it that he was tortured before a soldier named Robinson, stabbed Maexecution, but there is no proof of this. jor Augustus Seward, another son, But Damiens, who attempted to kill and a Mr. Hansell, an attendant on the secretary. Booth was traced to a barn near Alexandria by a posse and federal troops and shot down. Payne, Mrs. ankles. His ears were pinched off and Surratt and other conspirators in the assassination plot were arrested, tried by court-martial and hanged. The effort to make it appear that Jefferson in brutal manner. He was put in a bed Davis, Jacob Thompson, Clement C. made of spikes with the sharp ends Clay and other leaders of the confederacy inspired the assassins failed. Time placed, and finally he was given the has revealed that, whatever its faults

> southern confederacy never inspired, authorized or suggested assassination as an effective instrument of war. Two attempts were made to take the life of Prince Bismarck, one by an idiot by the name of Blind, in 1866, and one sentenced to solitary confinement. Dr. Nobiling in 1878 attempted to shoot William I. of Germany, and was executed for the offense.

> Passananti, the same year, made an attempt on the life of King Humbert, who has just been killed. The king was on his way to his palace. Queen Margherita was in the carriage with him and the prime minister, Queirville. A peasant woman presented a petition. The king bowed and accepted it. Then Passananti stepped forward and handed the king a petition, at the same time drawing a stiletto and a red flag. He made a lunge at the king's throat. The king beat him down with his sword, but not until the prime minister had ered an artery. Passananti was sentenced to prison for life, and was carried to the Porta Ferraio, and placed in a dungeon in a lighthouse twenty feet under the sea, where daylight could

Francisco Otero Gonzales attempted the life of Alfonso XIII. of Spain in 1879. He failed and was garroted for able part. Bellingham was adjudged the effort. That is, a wooden frame was placed about his neck. In this frame was an adjustable screw which, on being tightened, slowly strangled the condemned. Some five minutes were required to rid Gonzales of life.

An unknown accomplished the end of Alexander II. of Russia. The bomb which he hurled at the emperor's sledge not only accomplished its purpose, but blew the assassin into pieces. In Russia his identity is only referred to by the name "Ivan." Eight persons were executed for complicity in the affair, which took place in 1881. One of the condemned was a woman, Sophia Petrovitch. Eighteen other persons, sup-

were banished or executed for complicity in efforts to destroy him.

Charles J. Guiteau shot President James A. Garfield in the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Washington, July 2, 1881. Every effort was made to prove Guiteau insane, but he was hanged June 30, 1882. Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago, in 1893, one evening admitted to his house a disfellow by the name of Thomas J. Prendergast. Prendergast shot the mayor and then fled to a police station, where he gave himself up. He was found

President Carnot of France was stabbed by Cesare Santo, an an-archist, in 1894. Santo was archist. beheaded. Michael Angolillo shot dead Castillo, prime minister of Spain, while the latter was on his way to the baths, Aug. 8, 1897. Angolillo was tried on the rack and then garroted. Avelino Arredondo, slayer of President Borda of Uruguay, is still living and a political factor in the country. Arnulfo, who attempted the was permanently confined in an asylum life of President Diaz in 1897, was pardoned. Oscar Solinger, murderer of President Barrios of Guatemala, was shot to death. Luchini, who stabbed to the heart Empress Elizabeth of Austria, was sentenced to imprisonment for life in Switzerland, which, owing

But the way of the assassin is not a comfortable one. There is shame for while his act works a sudden change in the social order and for the best, but rarely. As a rule, his deed has left conditions unchanged and increased the sufferings of the very people he proposed to relieve. A powerful sentiment lives in the breasts of all rightminded people against death by cow-ardly means. Bold as are the anarchists in their methods, and deplorable as are the social conditions in Europe and the state of the common people, yet the organized society to assassinate rulers and leaders receives no encouragement from any but the halfwitted, the monomaniac, the idle and the vicious. Assassination is the law of one of the lowest states of society, and drags down, does not elevate, mankind. Repression follows in its footsteps, and the cry of vengeance checks for the time all efforts for reform. Assassination is anarchy, and anarchy is assassination.

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The Grecian mother, before putting her child in the cradle, turns three times around before the fire while singing her favorite song to ward off evil

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Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building for the Pan-American Exposition.

The building to be devoted to Manufactures and Liberal Arts at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo next year, is of the same general proportions as the Machinery and Transportation Building. These two splendid structures are on opposite sides of the Court of the Fountains, and are the largest buildings of the Exposition, each covering more than four acres. The western frontage of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, on the Court of the Fountains, is 350 feet, and on the Mall, at the north, is 500 feet. The Agricultural building is its nearest neighbor at the north, while on the east side is the Grand Canal, and bevond it the live stock displays. A bridge spans the canal at the eastern entrance. On the south is one of the beautiful subordinate courts, known as the Court of Cypresses, with fountains and floral displays, shrubs, lawns, and other decorations. This court separates the building from the Ethnology and Government buildings.

An important feature of the work is a spacious central court, 134x176 feet, containing a large pool where a fountain imparts an expression of life to the scene. About the pool are winding paths, richly bordered with flowers, plants and shrubbery, with here and there comfortable settees to invite the visitors to rest. Four broad aisles will lead from the four main entrances of the building direct to the court, where the fountain will form the central attraction, and which may be seen from the several distant points.

The exterior of the building is strikingly graceful and beautiful. The style is a free treatment of the Spanish Renaissance, with high vaulted loggias on all sides connecting corner pavilions with the four main entrances A conspicuous and highly ornamental feature of the building is a high dome, flanked by four square open towers, over the southern or main entrance The entrance, which is approached by broad steps between large groups of statuary, is a high arch, with two tall columns on each side. Above the arch, elaborate high relief work enriches the broad gable. Statuary, symbolizing the various arts and industries, are placed in niches, and at the angles of the several open towers above the entrance. All the entrances are of beautiful design, and the broad. ornamental cornices, fancy flag standards and finials, enhance the attractiveness of the general aspect. Color will be much used to give a certain

air of gaiety to the dignified edifice. The towers of the building may be reached by open spiral staircases. The dome is 70 feet in diameter, and the galleries which encircle it are so arranged that one may have a good view of the crowd and the general interior. The dome is larger in diameter by six feet than that of Santa Maria de la Salute, Venice, and contains a whispering gallery equal to St. Paul's in Lon-The ceiling is decorated the capital and was about to step out are rarely made public in Russia. Peoupon the portico, when a man emerged ple whisper about them, but that is all. in diameter, like the stairs in the tower

the dome and balcony The building is lighted from the windows in the loggia and around the inner court and from skylights. The exterior of the building will be of staff with metal tile roofs. The architects are Shepley, Rutlan & Coolidge, of Bos-

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tial college for women, will be ready to receive students on 17th September.
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The Maritime Express from Halifix, The Sydneys, St. John and other points east, will arrive at Montreal daily, except on Monday, at 7:30 p.m., and daily

from Riviere du Loup.

The Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1 p.m., Riviere du Loup at 5 p.m., and Little Metis at The Local Express will leave Little

Metis at 4:25 p.m., daily, except Saturday; Riviere du Loup at 7:40 p.m., and Levis at 11:45 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 6:30 a.m. Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express. Sleeping and dining cars on Local

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