

SERVIA'S KING AND QUEEN MURDERED BY SOLDIERS

Brother and Sister of the Queen, Three Ministers, a General and Several Members of the Royal Guards Also Shot--New Ruler.

Belgrade, June 11.—A military revolution broke out here last night. The troops, who revolted under the leadership of Major Angkovic, surrounded the palace and assassinated King Alexander, Queen Draga, the latter's sister and brother, Nijedema, Premier Markovitch, Ministers Petrovitch and Tudorovitch, General Pavlovitch, the former minister of war, and some members of the Royal Guard.

Prince Karageorgevitch was proclaimed king. A new government was formed and the following proclamation was issued: "To the Serbian People: Last night the King and Queen were shot. In this grave and fateful moment friends of the fatherland have combined to form a new government. While the government makes this announcement to the people it is convinced that the Serbian people will gather round it and lend it their aid to maintain order and security throughout the land. The government hereby proclaims that from 10-day the constitution of April 9th, 1901, comes in force.

"A meeting of the national representatives, dissolved by the proclamation of March 24th, is summoned to meet at Belgrade on June 15th. (Signed) Jovan Avakumovic, premier; L. Jubonur Kalevich, foreign minister; Stojan Protopop, minister of the interior; George Genesich, minister of justice; Col. Alexander Machin, minister of public works; L. Jubonur Sokolovitch, minister of justice."

The streets are thronged with people, whose actions seem to approve the coup d'etat. M. Protich, the new minister of the interior, was loudly cheered as he drove to the ministry. M. Avakumovic, the new premier, belongs to the Independent Liberal party.

First Report. Belgrade, Serbia, June 11.—King Alexander and Queen Draga were shot to death in the royal palace during night. The deed was carried out by the army. Besides the King and Queen, Premier Markovitch, Gen. Petrovitch and former Minister of War, Pavlovitch, were shot.

Confirmed. London, June 11.—M. Mijabovich, the Serbian minister at London, confirmed the reported assassination of the King and Queen of Serbia.

Dispatches received here confirm the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga, of Serbia, and add that three ministers of the King, together with several aide-de-camps and Queen Draga's brother also were murdered.

The Serbian minister said there were many causes leading to the revolution. A large strain of the people were greatly dissatisfied with the tendency of King Alexander to eliminate the Radical element from the government, and by the constant rumors of his intention appoint Queen Draga's brother, Nijedema, heir apparent. In addition to this the Queen was disliked by the people, who were also intensely outraged at the recent suspension of the constitution. The minister did not anticipate that the changes would result in internecine strife or in any real dangers to the country. He pointed out that the original Karageorge was not a Prince. He was a rich swine owner. The father of the new King was made a Prince in 1842.

The minister also related a curious incident. He said that a month ago he was present at a clairvoyant's seance, at which a letter written by the murdered King was handed to the clairvoyant, who immediately became intensely agitated, predicted that King Alexander would be assassinated very shortly, and even depicted the scene which appears to have been enacted at the palace at Belgrade during the night.

The tragedy of the palace at Belgrade, marking the latest of the revolutions which have convulsed Serbia from time to time during the past century, is not regarded in diplomatic circles in London as likely to lead to civil war. Stress is laid on the unpopularity of King Alexander since his marriage to Queen Draga. King Alexander's successor Prince Karageorgevitch is regarded as being most acceptable to the people.

The universal anxiety of the governments of Europe for peace is advanced as a reason why the Serbian situation is not likely to lead to complications. Should, however, these unexpected arise, official circles think an Austrian-Hungarian army will immediately march into Serbia and restore order. This eventually, however, is considered improbable.

The people received the news of the assassinations, which were perpetrated

between 10.30 o'clock last night and 2 o'clock this morning, quietly. The bodies of the King and Queen remain in the palace.

New King Proclaimed. Cologne, June 11.—A private telegram from Belgrade, Serbia, states that the army last night proclaimed Peter Karageorgevitch to be King of Serbia. The troops immediately surrounded the Konak and forced their way into the

palace, where they assassinated King Alexander and Queen Draga. The assassination of the ministers occurred between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning.

The Cologne Gazette prints a dispatch from Belgrade, which says a story is current there that the late King Alexander was recently considering granting a separation from Queen Draga, and that the latter becoming aware of this, planned preventive measures. Some high militia officers last night, the dispatch adds, entered the palace and tried to carry off the Queen by force, but encountered resistance on the part of the Queen's partisans, and in the fierce struggle which followed, the King and Queen and their respective supporters were killed.

A further telegram from the same source says: "The career of the Obrenovitch dynasty was closed in the early hours of this morning, the same day of the year on which Prince Michael was murdered, 35 years ago, in the park near Belgrade. To-day a requiem mass was being sung in memory of Prince Michael, and now the last of his race, together with all connected with the dynasty by his unfortunate marriage, lies on a bier in the palace at Belgrade.

"The people of Belgrade have been flocking the streets since 3 o'clock this morning discussing the tragedy, but without commotion.

"A strong detachment of troops is presented separate branches of the church in this country, and when the union of the church was effected the colleges were not as they ought to have been, united. He argued that not one of them possessed sufficient equipment and resources for more than a fourth-rate college, and that at present, the five combined did not have more than 200 students, and only graduated 40 men last year. It was absurd and could not fail but act in a depressing manner on the zeal and energy of the professors. Mr. Charlton was supported by nearly all the speakers before lunch.

THE BUDGET DEBATE. Sir Charles Dike Denies Protectionist Countries Are Hurting Great Britain. London, June 10.—The budget debate was continued in the House of Commons this afternoon. Sir Charles Dike, advanced (Radical), contended that the House had the right to demand an opportunity for pronouncing judgment on this important fiscal question. The speaker denied that protectionist countries were cutting out Great Britain from the markets of the world. Germany had not even hurt Great Britain's market in South America, and he considered the great natural advantages of the United States, her size and her highly cultivated population, it was marvellous that she had not years ago attained the first place in trade. The commerce of the United States had progressed independently of protection, but it had been retarded rather than advanced by the adoption of protection.

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to the throne he was less to be envied than his meanness subject. In March, 1882, he succeeded his father, the notorious Milan, whose spendthrift proclivities and unkingly conduct roused the ire of his subjects and compelled him to abdicate in favor of his son. He was granted an annuity from the Serbian treasury, and pledged himself to keep out of the country.

Milan had had an interesting time in avoiding the weapons of assassins. In 1882 a plot to overthrow the dynasty which has just received a fell blow by the wholesale slaughter of royalty, culminated in an attempt to kill him. In July, four years ago, a Bosnian took four shots at him with a revolver and slightly wounded him in the hand. A number of Radicals were implicated in this plot.

Milan's predecessor, Michael III, was assassinated in 1898. Had Milan not abdicated in favor of his son there is little doubt that he would have been removed in the same way, which seems to be an established custom in getting rid of an unpopular ruler, and significant of the persistence of the dynasty which has been accomplished by the guards of the palace. Alexander assumed the reins of government on April 13th, 1898, before he had attained the legal age. He was born in 1876, and was therefore only 13 years of age when he ascended to the throne. He married the daughter of the Prince of Montenegro.

Serbia was proclaimed a kingdom in 1882, but was a principality to Turkey till 1878, when the Berlin conference recognized its independence. It is part of the Balkan peninsula; its frontiers touch those of Austria, Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey. Its area is 20,850 square miles, and its population some time ago was estimated at 2,066,043. The country is mountainous and densely wooded. The climate is temperate and salubrious, but somewhat cold in the higher regions. The mountains are believed to be rich in copper and silver, but mining is almost unknown, and the manufacturing industry is very backward.

The previous King, Milan, became conspicuous about fifteen years ago through his troubles with Nathalie, his Queen, from whom he obtained an absolute divorce in 1882. In 1890 the divorce was declared not binding, and in the following year Nathalie was expelled from the kingdom over which her son Alexander had become ruler. The legislative power the country resides partly in the King and partly in the Skupstina, or national assembly of 178 members. There are eight ministers. The council of state or senate is a deliberative not legislative body, and comprises one member for each of the twenty-two districts into which Serbia has been divided since its enlargement in 1878. There is also a great assembly of 558 members, which is called when required to decide vital and constitutional questions. Army service is compulsory and universal, the total regulars and militia being 167,500.

This terrible murder of the reigning monarch is the culmination of a long-standing conspiracy to place Karageorgevitch, pretender, on the throne. It was to accomplish this that two attempts were made to assassinate ex-King Milan.

Another Version. Berlin, June 11.—The Frankfort Zeitung, in its version of the tragedy at Belgrade, says that when the troops entered the royal bedroom, King Alexander seized a revolver and shot the Queen and then himself.

The political history of this rather obscure kingdom in the Balkans can well be described as a record of conspiracy and intrigue in which assassination had attempted to assassinate have played prominent parts. "Treason lies in wait that wears the crown" is certainly true, in the case of the Obrenovitch dynasty, and when Alexander ascended

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IMPERIAL COMMONS.

Liberals and Nationalists Will Support Government Against Malcontent Unionists.

London, June 9.—The approach of the first serious parliamentary business in the free trade-protection fight 8:30 every seat in the House of Commons this afternoon. Before facing the situation, which must largely place them at the mercy of the Liberal and Irish votes, the members of the government attended an important cabinet, at which all the members were present, except Gerald Balfour, the president of the board of trade, who was ill.

Henry Chaplin, Conservative, former president of board of agriculture, and the malcontent Unionists were actively engaged early in the day at Westminster in rallying the supporters of Mr. Chaplin's amendment to the budget bill, which declares that the removal of the tax on grain involves a needless and injurious disturbance of trade and a serious loss of revenue, without substantial relief for the consumer, that if any taxes are removed it should be those levied on tea and other articles of general consumption.

Before the debate opened, Premier Balfour ascertained from John Redmond, the Irish leader, that the Nationalist members of parliament would support the government as against Mr. Chaplin. The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, had already announced that his party would also uphold the proposal of Chancellor of the Exchequer Ritchie to remit that tax. This practically ensured the government from possible defeat at the hands of its own supporters. The curious situation created the keenest interest.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Conservative, invited the Speaker's decision as to whether the opportunity should be taken for the debate on Mr. Chaplin's amendment. The Speaker replied that it was not relevant to the budget bill, as the question of preferential tariff rates between Great Britain and her colonies was not raised in the bill. The scope of the debate was thus largely curtailed at the outset.

Mr. Ritchie, having formally moved the second reading of the budget bill, Mr. Chaplin, who was received with cheers, rose to move his amendment, and proceeded to warmly attack the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In repeating the grain duty, Mr. Chaplin said, Mr. Ritchie had made an irretrievable mistake and had precipitated a movement for which neither his party nor the country were prepared. For a moment he appeared to have prevailed over Mr. Chamberlain, but his triumph was short lived. Mr. Chaplin blamed the government for yielding to Mr. Ritchie, saying the ministers had been driven away a weapon which would have helped them to carry out the new fiscal policy to which Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain were committed. Mr. Chaplin referred to the extraordinary position in which the followers of the government had been placed by the indecision of the ministers. It was useless, he added, to seek guidance or leadership from them. He concluded with a fervent plea for his amendment, on which he said he meant to divide the House.

The motion was seconded, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach followed. Sir Michael said his colleagues were perfectly aware that the grain duty might be unpopular when he inaugurated it, but it had been a success, and he had no process, and he would repeal the duty with surprise and regret. He considered that the duty was necessary in view of the growth of the expenditure against which he had protested. It was impossible for a Chancellor of the Exchequer to reduce expenditure without the hearty and continuous support of the Premier.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of giant powder exploded at the house of the Fortune mine, Leadville, Colo., destroying the shaft house and machinery. Fifty men were entombed in the mine until 5 o'clock, when they were rescued except the superintendent. Patrick Barker was found dead in the bottom of the shaft, with his head cut off.

The Kansas legislature will hold an extra session. The bill to be passed as soon as the governor receives the answers from a quorum of the members that they will be here. The special session will provide for relieving the flood situation.

Jas. J. Corbett has arrived at Oakland, Cal., and begins training on Saturday.

\$500 REWARD FOR WOMEN WHO CANNOT BE CURED. Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable success, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is such a no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever obtained, the proprietors have secured Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay \$500 in legal money of the United States for any case of Leucorrhoea, Female Weakness, Frolics, or Falling of Womb which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

Their financial responsibility is well known to every newspaper publisher and druggist in the United States, with most of whom they have done business for over a third of a century. From this fact it will readily be seen how utterly foolish it would be for them to make the above unprecendented and remarkable offer if they were not basing their offer on curative means having an unparalleled record. No other medicine than Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription could possibly "win out," as the saying goes, on such a proposition. But they know whereof they speak. They have the most remarkable record of cures made by this world-famed remedy ever placed to the credit of any preparation, and they are designed for the cure of women's peculiar ailments. This wonderful remedy, therefore, stands absolutely alone as the only one possessed of such remarkable curative properties as would warrant its makers in publishing such a marvelous offer as is above made in the United States.

"I want to tell you of the great improvement in my health since taking your 'Favorite Prescription.' I was a sufferer from Female Weakness, and had despaired of my health again. Could not sit up all day. I noted a great improvement in my health after using your medicine. Was suffering with almost every pain that a woman is subject to; had inflammation of the ovaries, pains and swellings, and other symptoms of female disease. After taking your 'Favorite Prescription' I felt like a new person. Can ride horseback and take all kinds of exercise and not feel tired. If you are led to the purchase of 'Favorite Prescription' because of its remarkable cures, do not accept a substitute which has none of these cures to its credit. If you are looking for a perfect laxative try Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

World's Dispensary, Medical Association, Proprietors, 653 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The first lifeboat was built at South Shields, and used on January 30th, 1700.

TWO TRAINMEN LOST THEIR LIVES

LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR FELL THROUGH TRESTLE

Orange Grand Lodge Now in Session at Winnipeg—Meeting of Electrical Workers.

Halifax, June 10.—Steamer Woodford, from Pensacola for Hamburg, is grounded near North Sydney.

For Loss of Husband. Montreal, June 10.—The jury in the Superior Court to-day gave Mrs. Octave Tremblay, widow of a G. T. R. conductor, who was killed in an accident last December, on the Victoria bridge, \$10,000 damages against the company.

Street Railway Stock. To-day was one of considerable excitement on the stock market; heavy selling orders drawing the price of Montreal street railway stock down to 218, a decline from the day of 21 points. Then Senator Forget, president of the company, took off his coat and announced that he was prepared to buy all the street railway stock anybody desired to sell. Under the transaction prices crept up to 225. Sales of the day were 900 shares. Four thousand of these are said to be stock one man was carrying on margin at purchase price around 275, making his loss on the transaction over \$200,000. But a small percentage of the stock sold was investment stock. Montreal street railway is a gilded security, paying ten per cent. without any difficulty. The slump affected other stocks.

Annual Meeting. Toronto, June 10.—The thirteenth annual convention of the Canadian Electrical Association met this morning with about 100 members in attendance. President Reesor, Lindsay, delivered the annual address, and drew attention to the rising cry for municipal ownership and declared that electric light had not about it. These were the same people who a short time ago clamored for, and induced capitalists to invest in and construct, municipal utilities.

Atlas Company Liabilities. The liabilities of the Atlas Loan Company, St. Thomas, which suspended payment of the \$200,000 loan to the C. O. failure, are \$687,000. The company has a deposit of \$225,000 in Savings accounts, and is indebted to bondholders in a further sum of \$232,000. No account is given of the other \$200,000.

Two Lives Lost. Winnipeg, June 10.—The locomotive and car of fish attached to the east-bound express went through a trestle east of Rat Portage early this morning, killing Engineer W. J. Johnson and W. Knott, his fireman, to watery graves. The engine had been under repair, and the express was going at a very slow rate of speed when the accident occurred. It is one of the latest, just imported from Scotland. Both men were residents of Rat Portage.

Orange Grand Lodge. The Orange Grand Lodge of British North America opened its sessions here this afternoon with about 100 delegates in attendance. Fifty delegates are delayed in reaching the city owing to the P. R. accident east of Rat Portage, but will arrive during the night. The chief business of this afternoon and evening's sessions were the reception of Grand Master Sproule's annual address, and the reports of other grand officers. Preceding to the Grand Lodge meeting the grand chapter of the Royal Black Preceptory of British America met its annual convention, and elected the following officers: M. W. G. M., Marshall Thompson; W. J. D. G. M., Charles H. Hutchings; St. John, N. D.; J. D. G. M., John McMillan, Toronto; grand chapter, Rev. Wm. Walsh, Brampton; grand registrar, J. S. Williams, Toronto; grand treasurer, W. H. Wilson, Toronto; grand secretary, Jas. Wilson, Toronto; grand censor, Wm. Connolly, Winnipeg; grand marshal, J. F. Harper, Hamilton; first S. benefactor, Rev. J. S. Macdonald, St. John; grand scribe, Luth. Myler, Rat Portage; pursuivant, S. Cook, Toronto; pursuivant, St. Cairns, Ottawa; deputy grand chap. Rev. Wm. McLean, P. E. I.; deputy grand chap., Rev. J. H. Hopper, Carberry; deputy grand registrar, Dan McDougall, Cape Breton; deputy grand treasurer, John McMaster, Carberry; deputy secretary, W. R. Martin, Newfoundland; J. Cox Mathew, G. M. K. Manitoba, Ontario; Ontario East; Donnell Simpson, Nova Scotia; Wm. Duff, N. W. T.; John Tulk, B. C. R. K. Bruce, P. E. I.; F. M. Sproule, New Brunswick; Chris. Armstrong, Ontario West; committee, T. J. Blaine, Brampton; Col. A. E. Beecher, Southampton; W. B. Scriegley, Toronto; Fred. Schulz, Balduf; W. P. Hepp, Morden; Thomas Allen, and A. B. Gerry, Indianapolis; auditor, Wm. Lee, Toronto; Geo. E. Gilmour, Toronto.

IMPERIAL COMMONS. Dissolution Not Likely to Take Place Until 1905. Montreal, June 11.—A special cable from London to-day says: "Inquiries to-day at ministerial headquarters show no expectation of a general election until 1905. The interval will be used to stimulate a discussion of all phases of preference."

PLAGUE SPREADING. London, June 11.—According to the Daily Mail's correspondent at Hongkong, the spread of the plague in that city has reached an alarming stage, the worst since 1894. Two British officers in Hongkong and six men aboard the British battleship Ocean have been attacked by the disease.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN WILL NOT

BUT DISSOLUTION EXPECTED

Latest Gossip on the Political Situation—Comments of the Press.

London, June 10.—Perp keynote of this morning's debate, and most ironically made on the figure of "each that the cabinet cuts." Post describes the situation as a "barrel" debate in which each has not cleared the air, but the air wants clearing.

This idea permeates the morning's papers, that the cabinet is content with its and Mr. Chamberlain retains the ground that he has on country to discuss the question of a cabinet break-up, and that a cabinet break-up of parliament is not the latest gossip in the quarters is to the effect that Chamberlain will not resign, while the air wants clearing.

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