

**GRAND PRINCE WAS REACTIONARY**  
 incurred Hatred of People by Advocating Despotic Rule.

**BANISHED BY HIS FATHER**  
 Returned From Colonial Tour With Exaggerated Idea of Ability and Aggravated Crisis by Opposing the Liberals.

LISBON, Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Luis Philippe, Duke of Braganza, the Crown Prince of Portugal, was born in Lisbon in 1857, the son of King Carlos. In another month he would have been 51 years of age, the customary legal majority, which, however, in the case of European royalty is usually at 18 years. His mother is Queen Marie Amelie, a princess of France, who was married to King Carlos in May, 1856.

Throughout his boyhood he was extremely precocious, and, being exceptionally good-looking, high-spirited and accomplished, was much spoiled. His companions and associates were recruited principally from the houses of the old aristocracy of Portugal, which are all ultra-conservative and therefore, opposed to the pending regime of reform and liberalism.

It was partly with the object of removing him from the influence of his associates and the political consequences which might follow that, early last summer, he was sent on a species of royal progress through the colonial possessions of Portugal in Africa, his father being of the opinion that the trip would at the same time broaden his mind and encourage those of his subjects who were endeavoring to promote the welfare of the Portuguese crown and nation in remote dependencies.

In the last-named respect the trip was a great success and served to give rise to a pronounced revival of colonial enterprise in Portugal. But the enthusiasm with which the Crown Prince received at every place he visited, the adulation to which he was subjected and the importance accorded to his every act and interference in all the cities and settlements visited, combined to turn his head and to imbue him with the conviction that he was gifted by Providence with qualities of statesmanship which his father had only acquired after nearly 20 years of experience on the throne of Portugal.

Banished for Giving Bad Advice. It was natural, therefore, that the Crown Prince on his return from Africa should have lent a ready ear to his former conservative friends when they urged him to point out to his father the error of his royal reaction. The Crown Prince went to the length of telling his father, it is understood, that the latter was endangering the existence of the dynasty by his royal reaction. The Crown Prince, with which he and his Government had to contend were calculated to be increased by the hold which his own had secured in the colonies. The latter, in whose favor they recommended he should abdicate.

As a result he took the most efficacious method to remove him out of harm's way last November by sending him in quasi-banishment from the court and the capital to the study of anatomy at Vila Vicosa, an isolated place 100 miles away.

At the time King Carlos declared that his son was turning Portugal into a hotbed of Republicanism and was thus endangering the monarchy. The incident created the greatest sensation.

**MOST HISTORIC MURDERS**  
 Notable Rulers and Others Who Have Died by Violence.

Paul, Czar of Russia, by nobles, March 1, 1891.  
 Spencer Percival, Premier of England, by Bellingham, May 11, 1812.  
 August Kotzebue, German dramatist, for political motives, by Earl Sand, March 23, 1804.  
 Charles, Duc de Berry, father of the Comte de Chambord, February 22, 1820.  
 Kap d'Istria, Count, Greek statesman (torture), October 9, 1821.  
 Denis Affre, Archbishop of Paris, June 27, 1848.  
 Bogislaw Poleszinski, Roman statesman, November 13, 1848.  
 Frederick William IV, of Prussia, attempt by Solofage, May 22, 1850.  
 Francis Joseph of Austria, attempt by L'Benya, February 19, 1851.  
 Ferdinand, Charles III, Duke of Parma, March 27, 1854.  
 Daniel, Prince of Montenegro, August 12, 1859.  
 Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, at Ford's Theater, Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, on the evening of April 14, died April 15, 1865.  
 Michael, Prince of Serbia, June 10, 1868.  
 Prime Marshal of Spain, December 28, died December 30, 1870.  
 George S. Durbey, Archbishop of Paris, by Communists, May 24, 1871.  
 Richard, Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India, by Shere Aie, a convict, in Andaman Sea, February 8, 1872.  
 Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, June 4, 1876.  
 Hussein Avni and other Turkish Ministers, by Hassan, a Circassian officer, June 15, 1876.  
 William I, of Prussia and Germany, attempt by Oscar Becker, July 18, 1881; by Hofel, May 11, 1878; by Dr. Nobiling, June 2, 1879.  
 Mehmet Ali Pasha, by Albanians, September 7, 1878.  
 Alexander II, of Russia, attempt by Karakozov, St. Petersburg, April 23, 1881; by Berezowski, at Paris, February 6, 1881; by Alexander Solovieff, April 14, 1881; by undermining a railway train December 1, 1881; by explosion, Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, February 17, 1881; killed by explosion of a bomb thrown by a man who was himself killed, St. Petersburg, 1881; by explosion, winter with James A. Garfield, President of the United States, shot by Charles Julius Guiteau, Washington, July 2, 1881; died from his wounds September 19, 1881; Guiteau convicted of murder in the first degree January 28, 1882; sentenced February 2; hanged on June 30, 1882.  
 Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, stabbed mortally at Lyons by Caesar Sauto, an anarchist, Sunday, June 24, 1793.  
 Stanislas Stambouloff, ex-Premier of Bulgaria, killed by four persons with revolvers and knives, July 23, 1885.  
 Nazir-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, May 1, 1886; he was entering a shrine near his palace. The man who shot him down was disguised as a woman, and is believed to have been the tool of a band of conspirators. He was caught and suffered

the most horrible death that Persian ingenuity could invent.  
 Antonio Canovas del Castillo, prime minister of Spain, shot to death by Michael Angelini, alias Goli, an Italian anarchist, at Santa Agueda, Spain, while going to the baths, August 8, 1897.  
 Juan Duarte Borda, President of Uruguay, August 25, 1887, at Montevideo by Avenillo Arredondo, officer in Uruguayan army.  
 Jose Maria Reyna Barrios, President of Guatemala, at Guatemala City, February 8, 1888, by Oscar Zeingler.  
 Empress Elizabeth of Austria, stabbed in the heart by Lauchine, a French-Italian anarchist, at Geneva, Switzerland, while going from her hotel to a boat, September 10, 1898.  
 William Goebel, Democratic claimant to the Governorship of Kentucky, shot by a person unknown Tuesday, January 30, 1890, while on his way to the state capitol in Frankfort, Ky.  
 Humbert, King of Italy, shot to death August 25, 1900, at Monza, Italy, by Angelo Bresci.

**QUEEN WHO LOVES POOR**  
 AMELIE STUDIED MEDICINE TO REDUCE CARLOS' EAT.

Who Cares for Hospital and Opposes Tight-Lacing.

LISBON, Feb. 1.—(Special.)—Her Majesty, Amelie, Queen of Portugal, is the oldest child of the late Comte de Paris and the elder sister of the Duc d'Orleans. She was born at Titcham, September 28, 1852, and was educated in England, although she spent some time every year in France and Spain with the relatives of her father and mother.

Prior to her marriage to King Carlos she was looked upon in many respects as an English princess, as after her father's banishment from France she spent a great part of her time with her parents in England. She was the favorite grand-child of her maternal grandmother, the late Duchess de Montpensier, the youngest sister of the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain. It was through the Duchess that a marriage was arranged between King Carlos and Queen Amelie.

When King Carlos was 22 years of age, he made a visit to the court of England that decided not only his date but that of Princess Amelie. He fell in love with the latter at first sight, and his suit was aided by his aunt, Queen Victoria of England. At the time of her betrothal Princess Amelie was 20 years of age and a remarkably handsome girl with slight, graceful figure and great powers of fascination.

The marriage took place at Lisbon, May 22, 1886, with great rejoicings, and the royal pair settled down to a quiet life in Portugal, confined only by visits to France, Spain, England, in 1887 Crown Prince Luis Philippe was born, and November 25, 1888, a second son came. The latter fell heir to the titles of Duke of Saxony and Duke of Beja, in addition to 14 Christian names.

**Only Royal Doctor.**  
 For years Queen Amelie was considered one of the most talented women in the European nobility. She is the only royal doctor of medicine in Europe, having taken up the study of anatomy and pathology in the hope of being able to reduce King Carlos' corpulence. When one court physician advised his Majesty that he should abstain from eating matters of diet, and on a number of occasions visited foreign courts, where the honor in his honor were certain to be ample.

**Words for Sick Poor.**  
 Since her marriage, one of Queen Amelie's greatest interests has been in working for the improvement of the hospitals in Portugal and in founding nursing establishments for the benefit of the sick poor. In 1887 Crown Prince Luis Philippe was born, and November 25, 1888, a second son came. The latter fell heir to the titles of Duke of Saxony and Duke of Beja, in addition to 14 Christian names.

**RESULT POLITICAL TROUBLE**  
 French Papers Ascribe Portugal Tragedy to Disturbance.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—A special dispatch to the Matin from Lisbon says that the King and Queen were killed after he murdered King Carlos and the Crown Prince. The news of the killing of the King of Portugal and the Crown Prince was received here with feelings of combined consternation and sorrow. Evidently the strictest censorship prevailed at Lisbon, for it was fully six hours before a single message was allowed to pass. What is happening in Portugal is not definitely known, although the last dispatches received here say that calm followed the assassination.

The newspapers here express great sympathy for the Queen, who is French and whom the Gauls describe as the embodiment of all that is good. The general view, as voiced by the papers, is that the tragedy is the sequel of the political situation and the sure result of an effort to proclaim a republic.

**Maxfield at Newberg.**  
 NEWBERG, Ore., Feb. 1.—In the local oratorical contest here last night to determine who should represent Pacific College in the State Oratorical contest at Hammond, first place was won by Harry Maxfield, a member of the senior class, who spoke on "Educational Emancipation." There were six contestants, and the others were Alice Hayes, whose subject was "A Nation's True Heritage," Beniah Spaulding, "How Long Shall King Alcohol Reign?," Roy Mills, "The Triumph of Altruism," Laura Hammer, "The Barrenness of Our Ship of State," Haines Burgess, "The Fruits of Progress."

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**GARIBOLDI'S WEIR MURDERED**

(Continued From First Page.)  
 youth all the skilled physicians that could be found in Lisbon.  
 The last bulletin from the bedside of Prince Manuel states that at present there is no danger of complications from the wounds. The greatest fear is of the possibility of blood-poisoning later.

**Queen Amelie Is Regent.**  
 Among the first to be called into the critical situation created by the assassination was Premier Franco, the dictator of the kingdom. Franco was protected by a squadron of cavaliers as he hastened to the palace, and there he conferred with the Queen and high officials of state on what immediate action should be taken. It is understood that Queen Amelie will be Regent during the minority of Prince Manuel, who is now in his 15th year.

If the assassins were inspired in any way by the Republicans, there was no evidence after the King and his son were slain that the Republicans intended immediately to follow up the advantage their cause found in the death of the two highest personages in the state. The only striking sequence to the tragedy was the complete and bewildering silence in which Lisbon is enveloped.

The details of the murders show that they were cunningly arranged. The fact that the royal family was returning from Villa Vicosa had been



King Carlos I. of Portugal, Who Was Assassinated With His son Yesterday.

and killing one of them near the Town Hall. Both of the bodies were carried into the Town Hall, but have not yet been identified. It is believed, however, that one of the men who were seen with the other a Frenchman. The weapons that they used were repeating carbines of five chambers.

**Outward Calm in City.**  
 The Ministers of State held a council and ordered the most rigorous precautions throughout the city. On the surface the city tonight appeared to be calm, the streets that recalled being remarkable, and there was hardly a sign of life. The square surrounding the Naval Arsenal, however, the Town Hall and the Bank of Portugal are occupied by troops.

**STRUGGLING WITH DICTATOR**  
 Events Leading to Assassination. Pretender May Take Throne.

Carlos I. was born September 23, 1863, the son of King Luiz I, and his Queen, Maria Pia. He married Marie Amelie, daughter of Philippe, Duc d'Orleans, on May 22, 1886. He succeeded to the throne October 19, 1888.

The Crown Prince, Philippe, Duc of Braganza, was born March 21, 1887.

While there had been considerable disruption in political affairs for a long time, the strained relations between King Carlos and Parliament were brought to a head only on March 1 last by the dissolution of the chamber. State councilors addressed a letter to the King protesting against the state of absolutism which result from the dissolution, and they declared that the King and the country had been placed in a dangerous position.

**Establishment of Dictator.**  
 The crisis in the political situation arose from the fact that the cabinet, which represented exclusively the new liberal group, found its programme of reform obstructed by both the old Conservative and the Republican parties, and decided to ask for the dissolution of Parliament in order to bring about the promulgation of a number of measures by means of decrees. The cabinet was of the opinion that, thus having established its determination radically to reorganize the affairs of the country, it could appeal with the fullest confidence to the people in a general election.

The opposition attacked the King for dissolving Parliament, declaring this to be the side of the monarchist parties. Franco, the Premier, published a decree dissolving the chamber and stated that after seven months of parliamentary strife he had found it impossible to govern with Parliament, and to carry out his executive and legislative programme which included a policy of social and economic reforms. He stated that he would remain in office until the next election, which he declared would be held in a few days.

**Plots of Republicans.**  
 Reports emanating from many parts of Portugal through Madrid within the last few months have indicated that trouble was brewing for Portugal, and that revolutionists were at work. A number of minor risings had been put down, the police on January 23 came upon a widespread plot to overthrow the monarchy and proclaim a republic. The plot was organized by a small group of advanced republicans and the original intention was to assassinate Premier Franco and to seize the control of the government and labor organizations, armed with bombs and revolvers, to complete the work of revolution in the country.

But the police, at the meeting place of the conspirators and made a number of arrests, seizing quantities of bombs and other weapons, and since then other raids have been made in Lisbon, with the result that the police believed they had the revolutionaries well in hand. Each day, however, brought new evidence of the ramifications of the plot to remove the heads of the state. The treaty with England, however, not only provides for assistance from that country in event of foreign invasion of Portugal, but is also designed to safeguard the crown against any demonstrations from revolutionists.

**Don Miguel May Claim Crown.**  
 Don Miguel de Braganza, head of the house of the line of Braganza, who formerly reigned over Portugal, the pretender to the throne, is likely to come to the front again because of the death of King Carlos and the Crown Prince. The father of Don Miguel was the late King Miguel I, Duke of Braganza, who died in 1826, from his niece, Huen Maria II, daughter of Emperor Pedro I, of Brazil, and was King of Portugal from 1828 to 1834, at which latter date Huen Maria was restored to the throne again because of the numerous rumors of a rebellion with the object of placing Don Miguel on the throne, but recently these were not given serious consideration.

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

It was long ago stated that the result of the political crisis in Portugal might not only determine whether a new and

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better order of administration would prevail, but whether monarchial rule should not give way to a republican form of government. The Republicans believed that Franco, by exposing the practices of the monarchist parties, administered a severe blow to the prestige of the King and the monarchy from which they could never recover and had made a republic a probability.

**Cannot Keep His Promises.**  
 No one, however, was more severe in his criticism of the practice of advanced money to the royal family than Franco himself, and he pledged himself to make it impossible in the future for the King to obtain anything beyond the royal allowance and to introduce a system of public accountability that would defeat the destination of every dollar that left the treasury. He kept his promise, but he had also to pay back debts of the King, which amounted to a large sum and which he liquidated by decree.

**Previous Attempts to Kill.**  
 In April, 1906, an attempt was made on King Carlos' life as he was being driven through Lisbon, but it met with complete failure. On January 18, 1896, an anarchist artist made an attempt on the King's life while the latter was issuing from the palace in an open carriage for a drive. The anarchist threw a heavy stone, which narrowly missed the King's head, but hit the side-deck riding with him, injuring him severely.

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

**PORTUGAL AND ITS HISTORY**  
 Limited Monarchy Established After Many Struggles.

Portugal is the Lusitania of the Romans and forms the western part of the Spanish peninsula. It was conquered by the Romans in the time of Augustus and by the Moors in the 8th century. The independence of the country was won in 1143 by the victory of a picked body of Portuguese knights over an equal number from Castile in a tournament.

The house of Burgundy ruled the country for 400 years and gave Portugal some of her greatest kings. At first they were occupied in struggles against the Moors, and against Spanish attacks on the nation's independence, but by the beginning of the 14th century King Diniz was able to turn attention to agriculture, manufac-

tures, navigation and commerce. In the 15th and early 16th centuries the nation was devoted to maritime exploration and colonial conquest. It traced the coast of Africa, discovered the Cape of Good Hope and the route to India, established colonies in Africa, India and the Malay Islands, discovered and colonized Brazil.

With the extinction of the Burgundian line, in 1580, the country was reconquered by Philip II of Spain and endured his tyranny for 60 years. Then John, Duke of Braganza, led a revolution, drove out the Spaniards and was proclaimed King John IV, thus founding the house of Braganza. The independence of the country was maintained after 1580 by the guarantee of Great Britain.

When Napoleon occupied the country, in 1807, the royal family fled to Brazil, and after his downfall, popular dissatisfaction with its absence, led to a revolution in favor of constitutional monarchy and an invitation to the King, John VI, to return home, which he did in 1820. Two years later Brazil revolted and elected John's son, Pedro, Emperor. The absolutist party again gained control in 1825 and the King fled to Portugal. Dom Pedro abdicated as King of Portugal in favor of his daughter, Maria, on condition that she marry her uncle, Dom Miguel. The latter headed a successful revolution for unlimited sovereignty and became King in 1826, but three years later Dom Pedro resigned the throne of Brazil and returned to Portugal, overthrew Dom Miguel and in 1833 restored the crown to Maria. A revolution in 1836 restored the constitution of 1820, but another six years later restored the absolute monarchy on the death of Maria, in 1853, Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, as regent for her son, Pedro V, again put the government on a constitutional basis, but it was continued until the dictatorship of Franco was established. The successors of Pedro V made many reforms and in 1868 slavery was abolished in all Portuguese dependencies.

The present King, Carlos I, ascended the throne in 1889 and a month later saw the extinction of monarchy in Brazil. The reign of Carlos has been marked by many troubles, social, political, colonial and financial and there was danger of a rupture with Great Britain on account of the importation of arms to the Transvaal through Portuguese East Africa during the Boer War.

The constitution recognizes four powers—the legislative, executive, judicial and moderating, the last being the royal prerogative. The parliament consists of a Chamber of Peers and a Chamber of Deputies. The peers are nominated by the King and are hereditary, but under a law of 1885 the hereditary peerages are being gradually abolished. The sovereign also appoints the president and vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies. Men over 21 years of age who can read and write and pay a little over 50 cents a year in taxes. The revenue is about \$55,000,000 a year and has long been exceeded by the expenses and the National debt is over \$600,000,000.

**HIS LAST DESPOTIC DECREE**  
 King Gave Cabinet Absolute Power Just Before Assassination.

LISBON, Feb. 1.—A decree was gazetted today giving the cabinet unlimited power to repress revolutionary agitation in Portugal. This decree is framed on the lines of the bill recently introduced in the Spanish Cortes, but it is more sweeping and arbitrary.

It empowers the cabinet to expel from the kingdom or exile to the colonies members of associations that are deemed inimical to the state or that are conducting a campaign against public security; it suspends parliamentary immunity and it compels all persons sentenced for political agitation to criminals, titles, decorations, etc. The decree is retroactive to January 21.

The decree provides that suspects shall be tried within two days of their arrest.

No appeal from the sentence passed will be entertained.

**ROOSEVELT VOICES SORROW**  
 American Minister Cables Official News of Assassination.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Official news of the assassination of King Carlos and the Crown Prince of Portugal, was received here late tonight through a cablegram from Minister Bryan at Lisbon, which conveyed the simple announcement of the commission of the crime. President Roosevelt was at once notified by Acting Secretary of State Bacon and expressed his deep sorrow. He tomorrow will send his formal expressions of grief to the royal family.

Government officials and members of the diplomatic corps were shocked at the news, and on every hand were heard words of sorrow over the tragic ending of Portugal's monarch and heir of the throne.

**Italy Sends Condolence.**  
 ROME, Feb. 1.—The news of the assassination of King Carlos and the Crown Prince of Portugal, at Lisbon, created a tremendous sensation in Rome, both at the Quirinal and the Vatican. King Victor Emmanuel at once telegraphed to the Queen of Portugal, who is his cousin, his most profound sorrow and expressed his warmest sympathy.

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