

KILL THEIR KING

CARLOS OF PORTUGAL IS BOLDLY SHOT TO DEATH.

CROWN PRINCE ALSO VICTIM

Both Assassinated While in the Royal Carriage—Band of Men Fires Volley—Regicides Utilize Carbines at Short Range.

A Lisbon, February 2 dispatch says: King Carlos of Portugal and Crown Prince Luiz Philippe were assassinated yesterday and the city is in a state of uproar. The king's second son, Emanuel, was slightly wounded but Queen Amelie, who strove to save the crown prince's life by throwing herself upon him, was unhurt.

A band of men waiting at the corner of the Praco de Commercio and the Rua de Arsenal suddenly sprang toward the open carriage in which the royal family were driving to the palace and leveling carbines which they had concealed upon them, fired. The king and crown prince, upon whom the attack was directed, were each shot three times and they lived only long enough to be carried to the marine arsenal near by, where they expired.

Almost at the first shot the king fell back on the cushions, dying, and at the same moment the crown prince was seen to rise and then sink back in the seat. Queen Amelie jumped up and threw herself toward the crown prince, in an apparent effort to save his life at the cost of her own, but the prince already had received his death wound. The police guard fired upon the assassins and killed two of them.

The royal family were returning from Villa Vicosa, where they had been sojourning, and were on their way from the railroad station to the palace. A strong guard was in attendance, because of the recent uprising in the city and the discovery of a plot to assassinate Premier Franco and overthrow the monarchy, but the band of murderers had selected the most advantageous spot for the commission of their crime, for they were concealed from the eyes of the police until the carriage had wheeled into the Praco de Commercio, a large square.

The Career of Carlos I.

Carlos I. was born September 23, 1863, the son of King Luiz and his queen, Maria Pia. He married Marie Amelie, daughter of Philippe, Duc de Orleans, on May 22, 1886. He succeeded to the throne October 19, 1889. The crown prince, Luiz Philippe duke of Braganza, was born March 21, 1887.

While there had been considerable disruption in political affairs in Portugal for some time, the strained relations between King Carlos and parliament were brought to a head only on May 11 last, by the dissolution of the chambers. The state councillors addressed a letter to the king protesting against the state of absolutism which resulted from the dissolution and they declared then that the king and the country had been placed in a dangerous position. The crisis in the present situation arose from the fact that the cabinet, which represented exclusively the new liberal group, found its program of reforms obstructed by both the old conservative and progressive parties and decided to ask for the dissolution of parliament in order to bring about the promulgation of a number of measures by decrees.

King Carlos was a notable figure among the crowned heads of Europe. He was a bon vivant and early showed a literary and artistic bent of mind. He was fond of music and was skilful with the brush. Despite the fact that he was very stout the king was a great athlete, being a good swimmer and known as one of the most remarkable revolver shots in the world. He was fond of hunting and devoted a great deal of his time to that sport at his estate of Villa Vicosa. The king was devoted to Queen Amelie, who was famous as the most beautiful queen in Europe.

Law is Unconstitutional.

The attorney general of North Dakota has addressed an opinion to the warden of the penitentiary holding the indeterminate sentence law unconstitutional. The law was passed at the last session of the legislature and many prisoners have been sentenced under it. The attorney general holds that in all these cases the maximum sentence must stand, unless commuted by the pardon board.

STILL A MONARCHY.

Prince Manuel Accedes to Throne of Portugal.

All Portugal is overwhelmed by the killing of the king and crown prince. Though torn by internal dissensions the past few months, uprisings in the streets, outrages with knife and bomb and always fearful lest these signs of revolution would culminate in some dreadful outburst of passion, Portugal was not prepared for the blow that fell when the king and crown prince were shot to death in a public place where thousands had gathered to greet their home coming.

A boy king, who henceforth will be known as Manuel II, is the ruler of the kingdom of Portugal and the revolution into which the instigators of the bloody events had hoped to plunge the country had no up to the present engulfed the nation. Franco, the dictator and real commander of the country's destinies, whom the moral and physical might of all parties and power of the interests has not succeeded in destroying, remains still the triumphant leader, not only unconquered but unafraid, and retained in power by the new king, determined at all hazards, and at all costs to prevent further violence and insurrection and to preserve the monarchy.

King Manuel II. is 19 years of age. The only word or indication that universal order in Portugal had possibly been broken came from Oporto in the form of a rumor that a republic had been proclaimed there, but this was not confirmed. Lisbon, on the contrary, seems sincerely prostrated with grief. The streets are silent and the people, wearing emblems of mourning, pass slowly and sorrowfully, discussing the murder of the king and crown prince.

While the bodies of the slain monarch and the crown prince rested on their biers in the royal palace, surrounded by a guard of honor, Prince Manuel, yet in his teens was solemnly proclaimed king by the council of state. Later his proclamation swearing to promote the good of the fatherland and the integrity of the kingdom was read to the people.

The government has adopted most thorough measures to prevent escape from Portugal of suspects.

The attack on the royal family had the opposite effect from that most feared, and peace and quiet reigned as though no murder had been done. Premier Franco proclaimed the accession of Prince Manuel to the throne, the naval and military chiefs, the high dignitaries of state swore allegiance to the new king and Portugal still lived under a monarchy.

Blame Placed on Premier Franco.

In Paris, the death of King Carlos and Prince Luiz Philippe and the manner of their taking off caused a profound sensation of grief and horror at the crime and execution of the murderers. Senor Magalhães Lima, a prominent republican and a grand master in the Portuguese Masonic fraternity, who was banished from the country for treason, charged Premier Franco with being alone responsible.

"It is he," said Senor Lima, "who fomented with cool calculation, popular discord and popular hatred."

He declared that the assassination was the work of anarchists and not republicans and added:

"I must admit that Carlos had become most unpopular because he retained Franco. Indeed, there was no more king and government, only one man invested with most extraordinary powers, which he used to drive the country to disaster. All parties without exception ordered the dictatorship, and I solemnly aver that the republicans are fighting for ideas and principles and cannot be held responsible for this crime.

"Now, either Franco will retain the dictatorship, in which case there will be a terrible revolution, or Franco will retire, which will mean a period of calm."

MAY PASS THE BILL ANYHOW.

Kansas Legislators Incline to Ignore a Veto.

The few members of the Kansas legislature who are in Topeka met Saturday and adopted a resolution adjourning until 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, February 4. It had previously been decided to adjourn Saturday. No one who had anything to do with the action would explain it, but it is supposed to be the plan to get the members together again and endeavor to pass over the governor's veto the bank insurance law. The governor announced that he had vetoed the bill.

Eight Hour Test Suit.

The case against the Missouri Pacific railroad involving the validity of the eight hour telegraph law passed by the last legislature, has been set for hearing in the supreme court of Missouri on April 14. The case came from Johnson county, where Judge Bradley sustained a demurrer to an information on the ground that the law is unconstitutional.

MESSAGE IS WARM

President Flays Corporations That Defy Laws.

DENIES HE CAUSED PANIC

Attacks of Great Concerns on His Administration Are Vigorously Repelled—Employers' Liability and Abuses of Injunction Discussed.

Washington.—In a message dealing principally with the control of great corporations, transmitted to congress on Friday, the president flays what he terms the "law defying trusts" in no uncertain terms.

In the opening paragraphs of the message he urges the immediate re-enactment of the employers' liability law, and for such legislation as will remedy the abuses of the injunction. He then turns his attention to stock jobbing and other forms of high finance, and says:

"I do not know whether it is possible, but if possible, it is certainly desirable, that in connection with measures to restrain stock watering and overcapitalization there should be measures taken to prevent at least the grosser forms of gambling in securities and commodities, such as making large sales of what men do not possess and 'cornering' the market. . . . It would seem that the federal government could at least act by forbidding the use of the mails, telegraph and telephone wires for mere gambling in stocks and futures, just as it does in lottery transactions."

Mr. Ripley and Rebating.

Next President Roosevelt turns his attention to rebating, submitting the reply of the chief of the bureau of corporations to statements made by the Standard Oil Company and by President Ripley of the Santa Fe railway. There is also a letter from District Attorney Heney of San Francisco enclosing one from the Santa Fe's general freight traffic manager to the road, which Mr. Heney and the president say shows the utter falsity of the plea of ignorance made by high officials of the Santa Fe and the Standard Oil Company.

The president adds: "The attacks by these great corporations on the administration's actions have been given wide circulation throughout the country, in the newspapers and otherwise, by those writers and speakers who, consciously or unconsciously, act as the representatives of predatory wealth—the wealth accumulated on a giant scale by all forms of iniquity, ranging from the oppression of wage-workers to unfair and dishonest methods of crushing out competition, and to defrauding the public by stock jobbing and the manipulation of securities. Certain wealthy men of this stamp, whose conduct should be a constant example to every ordinarily decent conscience and who commit the hideous wrong of teaching our young men that phenomenal business success must ordinarily be based on dishonesty, have during the last few months made it appear as if they have banded together to work for a reaction. Their endeavor is to overthrow and discredit all who honestly administer the law, to prevent any additional legislation which would check and restrain them, and to secure if possible a freedom from all restraint which will permit every unscrupulous wrongdoer to do what he wishes unchecked provided he has enough money.

Campaign of Lawbreakers.

Denying that the administration is engaged in any assault on property the president says: "There are ample material rewards for those who serve with fidelity the mammon of unrighteousness; but they are rarely paid for by the people who permit their representatives, whether in public life, in the press, or in the colleges where their young men are taught to preach and to practice that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. The amount of money the representatives of certain great moneyed interests are willing to spend can be gauged by their recent publication broadcast throughout the papers of this country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, of huge advertisements attacking with unenvied bitterness the administration's policy of warning against successful dishonesty, and by their circulation of pamphlets and books prepared with the same object; while they likewise push the circulation of the writings of a few men of men who, whether because they are misled or because, seeing the light, they are willing to sin against the light, serve these their masters of great wealth to the cost of the plain people.

"The books and pamphlets, the controlled newspapers, the speeches by public or private men to which I refer, are usually and especially in the interest of the Standard Oil Trust and of certain notorious railroad combinations, but they also defend other individuals and corporations of great wealth that have been guilty of wrongdoing. It is only rarely that the men responsible for the wrongdoing themselves speak or write. Nor do they hire others to do their bidding or find others who will do it without hire. From the railroad rate law to the pure food law, every measure for honesty in business that has been passed during the last six years has been opposed by these

Sicilian Vespers.

The Sicilian Vespers is a name given to the massacre of the French in Sicily on Easter Monday (March 30), 1282, the signal for the commencement of which was the first stroke of the vesper bell. Charles of Anjou, by his brutality and injustice, drove the Sicilians to desperation, and on that evening the inhabitants of Palermo, enraged at a gross outrage offered by a French soldier to a young Sicilian bride, suddenly rose against their oppressors slew 2,000.

True Friendship a Great Gift.

Most of all men need the grip of the hand of a fellow and the nearness of a life on which they can draw. To be a true friend to any man is to give him the greatest gift we have to impart. To walk in comradeship with our fellows, being true always to the best in ourselves, is to help them best to that which is great and true.

Brilliance of North Star.

The north star is estimated to shine with a light 190 times that of the sun.

men on its passage and in its administration with every resource that bitter and unscrupulous craft could suggest and the command of almost unlimited money secure. But for the last year the attack has been made with most bitterness upon the actual administration of the law, especially through the department of justice, but also through the Interstate Commerce Commission and the bureau of corporations.

"Business" That Is Hurt.

The president at considerable length defends his administration against the charge that its policy was responsible for the business depression, and says that the business that is hurt by the movement for honesty is the kind of business which, in the long run, it pays the country to have hurt.

In concluding his message President Roosevelt says: "I do not for a moment believe that the actions of this administration have brought on business distress; so far as this is due to local and not world-wide causes, and to the actions of any particular individuals, it is due to the speculative folly and flagrant dishonesty of a few men of great wealth, who seek to shield themselves from the effects of their own wrongdoing by ascribing its results to the actions of those who have sought to put a stop to the wrongdoing. But if it were true that to cut out rottenness from the body politic meant a momentary check to an unhealthy seeming prosperity, I should not for one moment hesitate to put the knife to the corruption. On behalf of all our people, on behalf no less of the honest man of means than the honest man who earns each day's livelihood by that day's sweat of his brow, it is necessary to insist upon honesty in business and politics alike, in all walks of life, in big things and little things; upon just and fair dealings as between man and man."

FEW FREAKS IN ARCHITECTURE.

Eccentricity on the Part of Those Building and Furnishing Houses.

Instances of eccentricity on the part of those building and furnishing houses are common enough in every community. The following instances of freakishness in that regard may be cited in illustration of certain phases.

A Russian gentleman has erected at a cost of 8,000 rubles on his country estate at Savinowka, in Podolia, a 16-room house made entirely of paper. This house, which was constructed in New York, is calculated by its architect to last longer than would a stone building. The whole of the furniture, too, is made from the same material.

In County Westmeath, Ireland, a house has been built whereof all the windows are made to resemble in outline the backs of of easy chairs, being thus constructed by its eccentric owner to match the backs of a set of chairs in the dining-room.

In Connecticut a certain land owner, thinking that the view from his house lacked a church, proceeded to supply its place by erecting a row of cottages so designed as to resemble, from his side, the edifice required. Approached from the other direction, however, the sham is at once manifest.

Some years ago a man of scientific attainments, as well as of considerable means, elected to live in a tree in a suburb of Washington—that is, he enjoyed his leisure moments in the branches of the tree itself, where he had caused to be built a platform large enough to accommodate easy chairs and such other furniture as he desired to make use of during the day.

At the base of the tree, however, and surrounding it was built a structure of brick and stone inclosing the sleeping apartments of this eccentric individual. For many years this unique residence was one of the sights of the national capital.

One of the oddest houses ever constructed was the fruit of a Frenchman's inventive fancy. This was the "revolving house," a structure actually built upon casters, so to speak, in order that the occupant might by means of an ingenious mechanism at any time roll it about, obtaining whatever light and air his fancy dictated.

Roused the Sage of Chelsea.

William Allingham, in his memoirs, quotes Thomas Carlyle to this effect: "One thing Browning told me the other day was a saying of Huxley's: 'In the beginning was hydrogen.' Any man who spoke thus in my presence I would request to be silent."

Makes Him Very Humble.

After a man has become personally acquainted with the grip he ceases to

Home Training in Manners.

Not only does the teaching of good manners in the home during childhood prove a blessing during youth and render a child pleasing and attractive, but it is of incomparable value later, says the Designer. Nowhere else, and from no one so well as the mother, can the growing boy or girl become easily and naturally familiar with all the little mannerisms that stamp one as being well bred.

It is useless to reprimand a child for the very errors its elders commit.

To Detect Sewer Gas.

The American Sewer gives the following test for the detection in an apartment of sewer gas: Saturate unglazed paper with a solution of one troy ounce of pure acetate of lead in eight fluid ounces of rainwater; let it partially dry, then expose in the room.

Propose to Build Motor Approach.

It is proposed to build a motor approach road to London a distance of 15 miles with a width of 40 to 60 feet. The highest gradient is 1 in 30. It will cost \$200,000 a mile.

Jesus and the Woman of Samaria

Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 9, 1908

Specialy Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—John 4:1-42. Memory verses 23, 24.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink."—John 7:37.

TIME.—Jesus had spent most of the summer and autumn in Judea. The incident at Jacob's well was probably in December, A. D. 27. It was near the close of the first year of Jesus' ministry, John still preaching at Enon, near the Jordan.

PLACE.—Jacob's well, near Sychar, between Mts. Ebal and Gerizim in Samaria.

SCRIPTURAL REFERENCES.—1. The soul full of thirsts (Psa. 42:1-3; Matt. 5:6; 16:26; Rom. 7:23, 24; Psa. 51:10; 63:1-3; Rev. 3:17). 2. Worldly things cannot satisfy the soul's thirsts (Jer. 2:13; Isa. 55:2; Psa. 107:5; Eccl. 1:12-14; 2:1-11; Rom. 7:18-24). 3. The water of eternal life (Psa. 46:4; 42:1; 23:2; Matt. 5:6; John 4:10, 14; 7:37, 38; Isa. 55:1-3, 10-13; 41:17, 18; 44:3, 35:1, 7; 12:3; Rev. 22:1, 2; Ezek. 47:12; 36:25).

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 6. "Now Jacob's well was there."

"One of the few sites about which there is no dispute." It is situated in the fork of the two roads that lead to Galilee from this region, one run-northeast to the fords of the Jordan, a few miles south of the lake, the other going to the northwest by way of the southern pass into the plain of Esdraelon directly toward Nazareth. The well is 75 feet deep, but was originally much deeper, as the bottom has been filled up with rubbish. The well is about seven feet six inches in diameter, but the mouth of it is a narrow neck four feet long, and only large enough for a man to pass through with arms uplifted. See Hastings' Bible Dict.

"Near the place where Christ talked with the Samaritan woman now stands a Baptist church, with a regular congregation of a hundred persons."—Jewish Messenger.

"Jesus therefore, being wearied with his journey." He had probably been walking several hours, as the Orientals were accustomed to start early in the morning, and it was now "about the sixth hour," or noon, according to Jewish reckoning. Josephus (Antiquities) describes Moses as sitting weary by a well at midday. Jesus was weary in his work, not of it.

The wise approach by courteously rising and asking a favor that could easily be granted. The Syriac Cordex implies that Jesus rose and stood to meet politely the standing woman, and this standing was one thing that caused his disciples to marvel. "Give me to drink." Jesus asked for water because he needed it, but he used the request as a means of preparing the way for his teaching. A useless request would have defeated his purpose.

13. "Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again." This water satisfies only bodily thirst, and for brief periods—a type of all worldly supplies for the deeper thirst of the soul.

Every person is full of wants, longings, desires, hopes, both of the body and of the soul. There are the thirsts for pleasure, for power, for money, for respect, for love, for knowledge. There are thirsts for the friendship and love of God, for forgiveness, immortal life, holiness, happiness, usefulness, heaven, a larger sphere and broader life. The larger the soul the more and greater are its thirsts.

The greatness of any being is measured (1) by the number of his desires and thirsts; (2) by their quality; (3) by their capacity, intensity.

Dead and Living Water.—"The old Greeks believed that, before passing to the Elysian Field, all souls could drink from the River Lethe, and forget the sins and sorrows they had experienced in this world. The living water which Christ offers does not enable us to forget our sorrows, but it helps us to bear them. It is not a prelude to a life of ease, but a stimulus for the struggle entailed on all who follow Jesus.

V. 26. Jesus declares to the woman that he is the expected Messiah. "I . . . am he."

True Worship.—(1) God wants all men to worship him, because thus they become like him, near to him. (2) Thus every heart may become hallowed ground. (3) Worship must be spiritual rather than formal. (4) It must be sincere. (5) It is the fruit of love rather than fear. (6) True worship cannot be separated from morality, while formal worship can. (7) Worship is essential to the religious life. (8) Forms and rites are valuable only as they aid the spirit in its worship. (9) It is not necessary to renounce forms (for some form is necessary in public worship), but to fill the forms with the true spirit.

(10) Sir Matthew Hale found that prayer gave a "tincture of devotion" to all secular employments; that "it was a Christian chemistry, converting those acts which are materially natural and civil into acts truly and formally religious." He discovered in habitual devotion what Herbert calls "the elixir" of life.