

SERVIAN RULERS ARE ASSASSINATED.

Uprising of Military—Palace Attacked—King Alexander, Queen Draga, Three Ministers and Eight Others Slain—The Cause—New Government Formed.

Belgrade, June 12.—A military conspiracy, which subsequent events show had the sympathy of a majority of the Serbian people, was carried out in the early hours of Thursday morning, and King Alexander, Queen Draga, her two brothers and several ministers were assassinated.

The Official List.

The following is the official list of the killed:

King Alexander—Assassinated in the royal palace at Belgrade. He died trying to protect his queen.

Queen Draga—Shot down with the king by the conspirators in her apartments in the palace. She refused to flee when beseeched to do so by the king.

Nikola Loungnevitza, younger brother of the queen—He died after making a glorious fight for his life. He was wounded in a dozen places before he fell.

Nikodem Loungnevitza, elder brother of the queen—Also met his death in defense of the throne occupied by Alexander.

Gen. Zinzar Markovitch, premier—Killed at his home.

Gen. Velimir Todorovitch, minister of the interior—Killed at his home.

Gen. Milovan Pavlovitch, former minister of war—Killed at his home.

Gen. Petrovitch, minister of war—Killed at his home.

Col. Naumovitch—Shot dead by King Alexander when he demanded that the ruler abdicate.

Two aides de camp—Shot down while attempting to defend the palace against the invaders.

Two guards—Among the first to be killed when the attack on the royal residence began.

Proclaimed King.

Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, the pretender to the throne, has been proclaimed king by the army, and there is every reason to believe that this decision will be confirmed by the Serbian parliament, which has been summoned to meet on June 15.

The revolution was executed without any opposition on the part of the people of Belgrade, and the capital of the country remains tranquil.

The prime movers in the plot were Ljubomir Schiokovics and Jislav Vellikovics, who have entered the new cabinet as ministers of justice and finance, respectively. M. Schiokovics was condemned to 20 years' penal servitude for an attempt to assassinate former King Milan.

The Causes.

Numerous causes are suggested as being responsible for the general feeling in Serbia which culminated in Wednesday night's tragedy. Primary among them was the king's marriage, Queen Draga's attempt to manipulate the political situation; the arrogant behavior of the queen's relatives; the hostile feeling that the Russian court manifested in its refusal to receive the Serbian queen, and the financial situation which prevented the regular payment of the officers' salaries, all combined to bring about the terrible end of the Obrenovitch rule. But all this fails to explain sufficiently Wednesday night's events, and it is thought that the real reason yet remains to be told.

A Statement.

The new ministry publishes the following statement: "Certain differences which arose at court have led to the intervention of the army and a conflict in which the king and queen lost their lives. With a view to maintaining peace and order in the country—at the present moment difficult and fateful—the representatives of all the political parties have hastened to come to an understanding and form a provisional government in order to re-establish the constitution, existing before March 23, 1903, and to reassemble the representatives elected under the constitution of April 6, 1901. At a sitting to be held on June 15, the national representatives will elect a sovereign and assume control of the situation. According to the reports received up to the present from the civil and military authorities, order has not been disturbed in any part of the country and the government will take steps to maintain it. The government feel convinced that by acting thus it will ensure for the new order of things the sympathies of all the European powers."

The Palace Attacked.

The king and queen passed the eve of their death quietly. They attended a choral festival, then took supper in the Konak, and afterwards retired to rest. Meantime, the conspirators held a meeting in the Kallimegden park. The Sixth infantry regiment, which was chosen to carry out the coup d'etat, was recently punished for having used its weapons

against a crowd of demonstrators. About one o'clock in the morning the Sixth and Seventh regiments were called to arms and were led to the royal palace, which they entirely surrounded. A band of 30 officers, led by Col. Maschin and Col. Mischich, forced their way into the palace, shooting all who attempted to bar their passage. They were aided by treason within. The aide de camp on duty, Col. Naumovics, had been won over by the conspirators, and was entrusted with the plans for action within the royal enclosure.

Several doors leading to the royal apartments were blown in by dynamite, Col. Naumovics himself bursting in the door of the royal bedchamber with a bomb. The officers had called on the king to open, but he had curtly refused. As the door fell the king rushed to a window and appealed for assistance, but no answer came. Realizing the situation, he returned to the queen, holding her in his arms to protect her, and awaited the conspirators.

Col. Naumovics and the officers then entered the room. Naumovics presented to the king a form of abdication for his signature. The document contained the statement that by marrying a "public prostitute" the king had degraded Serbia, and that he must abdicate. The king's answer was to draw a revolver and kill Naumovics on the spot. Col. Mischich picked up the document and presented it again. King Alexander waved it from him. The officers then, with their drawn revolvers, fired a hail of bullets and the royal couple fell together to the ground. The king lingered until four o'clock Thursday morning, when he died.

Publicly Proclaimed.
A single cannon shot announced the publicity of the plot, all the details of which may perhaps never be accurately known. Detachments of troops immediately marched to the bureaus of posts and telegraphs and the railway stations and occupied them. Other troops immediately marched to the barracks and proclaimed Prince Karageorgevitch king. A body of mounted officers, with Lieut. Col. Gruics, a son of the present ambassador at Constantinople, at their head, rode to the center of the town and announced the army's choice to the people, who, now alarmed, were thronging the streets. Enthusiastic shouts were raised of "Long live Karageorgevitch," and "Long live the army." The warmest welcome was extended to Queen Draga's brother-in-law, Col. Maschin, one of the regicides. The troops at the barracks received the news with joy. There was only one objector, Gen. Nikolic, commander of the Danube division, who was promptly shot down and severely wounded, but not before he had shot and killed Lieut. Gagic.

Meets with Approval.
The places of business are closed, and many inhabitants have left the town. Even with a pass it is difficult to obtain admission to Belgrade, so carefully guarded is it. The newspapers are almost unanimous in approving the revolution. Some compassion is felt for the unfortunate king, but the people generally admit that no other solution to an intolerable situation was possible. The radical papers assert that the recent scandalous elections were the chief cause of the conspiracy. There is some talk of a republic, but the majority of the people desire the accession of Prince Karageorgevitch.

All remains quiet, an encouraging effect being produced by the absolute unanimity which prevails regarding the choice of the new ruler, whose proclamation as king by the army will undoubtedly be ratified by parliament. This quiet acceptance of the revolution is apparently the same throughout the country, but fears are entertained that attack may be made on prefects and communal authorities. The government, therefore, has taken strong measures to suppress any opposition to its will.

It had been expected that Prince Karageorgevitch would arrive immediately, but it is stated he will only arrive after he has been summoned by parliament.

Attitude of the Powers.
London, June 12.—European powers hold conflicting views of the result of the Serbian assassination. Austria will not interfere save in the event of civil war. Germany is not friendly to the new dynasty. Britain does not fear civil war, France is awaiting developments and Italy has a strong friend in the new king.

Reliance Wins Again.
New York, June 12.—The yacht Constitution and Columbia were again defeated by the Reliance. The former was led to the finish by five minutes and 52 seconds over a 30-mile course. The latter by 12 minutes and 54 seconds.

Heavy Loss by Fire.
Plymouth, Wis., June 12.—Fire destroyed the Laack block, the handsomest structure in the city, in which were located several firms. The total loss is estimated at \$61,000, partly covered by insurance.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Prison Twine.

On the subject of the state prison twine, Warden Boucher says that at least 77 per cent of the output this year would be sold directly to farmers of the state, or farmers' clubs. In the three counties of Cavalier, Pembina and Walsh 6,000,000 pounds of North Dakota twine would go directly to the farmers and farmers' clubs. In Cass county, farmers individually, or by co-operative means would be customers for 250,000 pounds. In the clubbing arrangement the farmers secure a benefit of one-half cent a pound by buying in car lots, and besides they secure a benefit of a quarter cent a pound on freight rates. Mr. Boucher contemplates a good year's business in twine.

Recovering from injuries.

Jennie Reuter, the 15-year-old girl who jumped her bonds at Fargo and went to Barnesville to escape testifying against some friends on a burglary charge, is recovering from the injuries she received when she jumped from a train going at the rate of thirty miles an hour to escape from an officer who was returning her to Fargo. She is in Moorhead under treatment and still declines to return to Fargo. It is probable that requisition papers will have to be secured to get her across.

Italians Strike.

Angered because their foreman had been discharged, a gang of fifty Italians employed by the Northern Pacific struck at Buffalo. The company brought them to Jamestown, paid them off and told them their services were no longer required. They were also informed they would be obliged to pay their fare if they wished to return east. They held a conference and informed the company's officials they would return to work. They were sent back to Buffalo.

Peculiar Suit.

Adolph Levin has brought a peculiar suit in Fargo. He seeks to have his wife punished for malicious mischief. Levin presides over a confectionery store. He asserts that he and his wife lived happily till it got to be a case of too much mother-in-law. They made it so hot for him he left home and recently his wife went to his store and jumped upon his wares, destroying them. He has had her arrested.

News in Brief.

Local business men at Kindred are constructing a telephone exchange. The poles have been set and the system will be in operation in about a week's time.

Halvor Johnson, J. D. Lanchiler and F. Perault pleaded guilty at Pembina to violating the prohibition law and were sentenced to ninety days in the county jail and \$200 fine.

Nine North Dakota boys stopped off in Fargo on their way home for the holidays from the South Dakota Institution for the Blind. They were entertained in Fargo by the parents of two lads.

Nearly all of the creameries in the state are now in operation, and the prospects are for a good year.

From all over the state comes news of arrivals of actual settlers with stock, machinery and farming experience.

Several Pembina county druggists will be tried at the present session of court for violation of the prohibition law.

The man who has been terrorizing the inhabitants of Minot and vicinity by appearing at all sorts of unlikely places, clad only in the garb of nature, performed a war dance around a house in the outskirts the other night, keeping up the entertainment until two o'clock in the morning. He finally disappeared and although a posse has been searching for him ever since he has not been located.

Willard Relaine, of Jamestown, was killed in an accident in the railroad yards at Green Bay, Wis., where he was working.

The 22 rifle in the hands of the small boy has become a nuisance and a menace in Jamestown. One young lady had the back of her neck grazed by a bullet and the officials are called on to put a stop to the practice of shooting within the city limits.

The Red River Valley Baptist association brought to a close the greatest gathering in its history in the Baptist church at Hamilton.

J. W. Skinner, chemist at the Babcock cement mine west of Hensel, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He had been in poor health and was despondent.

The Great Northern passenger station at Devils Lake was badly damaged by fire started, it is supposed, from a spark from an engine. The loss is about \$1,000.

The promoters of the Shorthorn sale at Fargo report that every animal exhibited was sold. The highest price was \$400 and the average \$165. This was the second annual sale and its success assures its permanency.

Sylvester Smith, of western Pembina county, is serving 60 days in jail for stealing school money out of the house of the treasurer, Mrs. McKechney.

The reorganization of the state historical society was completed at a meeting held at Bismarck. The society is now in good working order, and great good will result from its operation.

The mayor of Carrington is seeking to reform the town. He issued an order giving gamblers, disreputable persons and vagrants twenty-four hours in which to leave, also that gambling houses and disreputable resorts be closed.

At a meeting of the directors of the Red River Valley Old Settlers' association, held at Fargo on June 6, it was decided that the influence and aid of the general association of the Red River Valley be given to the various counties in their reunions and auxiliary organizations, instead of having its annual reunion at Fargo this year.

FLOOD IS GOING DOWN.

Depth of River at St. Louis Shows Water to Be Receding at Satisfactory Rate.

St. Louis, June 15.—The river is falling at the rate of about four-tenths of a foot in 24 hours, the gauge Saturday morning reading 37.3 feet. It is predicted by the local weather bureau that without floods from above or additional rainfall the river will have gone down to the danger line, 30 feet, by the latter part of the week.

There is very little change in the situation in East St. Louis, except that the falling river has filled the hearts of the flood sufferers with hope of speedy relief from discomfort and peril and will soon enable them to return to their ordinary pursuits and manner of living. It is expected that the embargo caused by the high water will be lifted from the stockyards, where business has been entirely suspended during the past few days, early in the week.

All trains on the Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain, Missouri, Kansas & Texas and St. Louis & San Francisco roads are leaving Union station on schedule time and are arriving with almost equal promptness. With the exception of the Burlington, the Wabash and the Chicago & Alton, train service to the west and southwest from St. Louis is up to the usual standard.

Traffic to and from eastern points is in worse shape at present than it has been since the flood began. The stoppage of the East St. Louis-Bellefonte electric line on account of the high water prevents the transfer of passengers to Edwardsville, Belleville and Collinsville, where the Clover Leaf, the Southern, the Louisville & Nashville and the Vandalia established terminals.

TWO NEGRO HANGINGS.

A Murderer in Kentucky and Another in Alabama Pay Extreme Penalty of the Law.

Mayking, Ky., June 15.—F. A. Hopson, aged 36, a negro, was hanged at Wise Court House, Va., Friday for the brutal murder of John Salyers, aged 67, on the night of December 4, 1902, from whom he was stealing chickens. For an hour Hopson addressed the 3,000 mountaineers present. "Before God I am innocent," he said. "There's the stain of no man's blood upon my hands." At 1:45 Deputy Sheriff Renfro adjusted the black cap and sprung the death trap and in 25 minutes he died from strangulation. His accomplices in the murder, Enoch Wright and Bob Mullins, each received 18 years in the Virginia penitentiary.

Clayton, Ala., June 15.—William Cooper, the negro who recently murdered Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Dowling near this place, was hanged here Friday.

Lexington, Ky., June 15.—A stay of execution was granted James E. Bess, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Martha Martin here two months ago. Bess was to have been hanged Friday. Arguments for a new trial will be heard by the court of appeals in September.

Shot at Italian Consul.
Havana, June 15.—While the Italian consul here, Virgilio Torricelli, was seated in his office Friday afternoon, a young Italian sailor entered and inquired whether he was the consul. On receiving an affirmative reply, he whipped out a revolver and fired. The bullet grazed the consul's head. The sailor turned and fled along the street, pursued by the consul. The miscreant ineffectively fired the only charge in his revolver at his nearest pursuers. He was finally overpowered and arrested. He gave the name of Pietro Alliney, and offered no explanation other than that he was compelled to do the deed. It is believed that he is insane.

THE MARKETS.
Grain, Provisions, Etc.
Chicago, June 15.
WHEAT—Ruled Steady. New July, 75¢; New September, 72¢; New December, 72¢.
CORN—About steady. September, 47¢; 47¢.
OATS—Active. September, 33¢; 34¢.
BUTTER—Barely steady. Creameries, 16¢; Salted, 15¢.
EGGS—Very steady. Fresh eggs, at mark, new cases included, 13¢; 14¢.
LIVE POULTRY—Easier. Turkeys, 10¢; 11¢; spring chickens, 18¢; ducks, 12¢; 13¢.
NEW POTATOES—Easier. Good New Orleans, Trumpos, per bbl., \$4.00; good Peeries, \$3.50.

New York, June 15.
FLOUR—Quiet and firm.
WHEAT—Easier. July, 81-1-10/16¢; September, 77-1-10/16¢; December, 77-1-10/16¢.
RYE—Dull. State, 64¢; 65¢; c. i. f. New York, No. 2 western, 58¢; c. b. float.
CORN—Dull and steady. July, 46¢; 46¢; September, 44¢; 44¢.
OATS—Firm. Track white, 40¢; 40¢.

Live Stock.
Chicago, June 15.
HOGS—Good to prime heavy shipping, \$2.28; good to choice heavy packing, \$2.15; plain to choice heavy mixed, \$2.00; assorted light, \$1.98; common to good light mixed, \$1.90; thin to choice, \$1.70; 60.
CATTLE—Prime beefs, \$3.00; good to extra steers, \$2.90; 25; medium choice to steers, \$2.80; 25; plain beef steers, \$2.70; 25; common to rough, \$2.60; 25; good to choice feeders, \$2.50; 25; good to choice heifers, \$2.40; 25; poor to plain stockers and feeders, \$2.30; 25; fair to good cows and heifers, \$2.20; 25; corn-fed western steers, \$2.15; 25; Texas bulls and grass steers, \$2.05; 25; Texas steers, fair to common, \$1.95; 25.

Omaha, Neb., June 15.
CATTLE—Steady. Native steers, \$4.20; 5.30; cows and heifers, \$3.50; 4.75; canners, \$2.50; 2.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.00; 4.50; calves, \$3.50; 5.50; bulls, \$2.75; 4.25.
HOGS—Higher. Heavy, \$4.10; 4.20; mixed, \$3.00; 3.07; light, \$2.90; 3.10; pigs, \$2.00; 2.50; bulk of sales, \$2.00; 2.10.
SHEEP—Steady. Fed yearlings, \$3.00; 3.70; wethers, \$4.70; 5.20; ewes, \$3.70; 4.00; common and stockers, \$2.50; 4.00; lambs, \$2.75; 3.25.

LESSON IN AMERICAN HISTORY IN PUZZLE



THE EXECUTION OF MAXIMILIAN. Find Mexican General Juarez.

When France set Maximilian on the throne of Mexico this country was not in a position to remonstrate, as it would have done had we not been fighting the civil war. With the close of that war the authorities at Washington assisted the republican government of Mexico in exterminating the foreign monarchy. Gen. Juarez was supplied with ammunition and guns for his soldiers, and an American army 50,000 strong was placed along the Mexican frontier virtually to assist the republican army of Mexico. Napoleon withdrew his support from Maximilian and the latter was forced to surrender to Gen. Juarez on May 15, 1867. On June 19 Maximilian and two of his generals, Miramon and Mejia, were shot by order of a military tribunal which had tried them.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

One news agent in Paris sold more than 1,297,000 English newspapers and periodicals in the last 12 months.

Instructions have been given the police in south London to seize and destroy all boys' kites flown in the streets.

There are at the present moment in France 200,000 houses which have no windows, because there is still a French window and door tax.

The Annapolis valley of Nova Scotia sends over 500,000 barrels of apples annually to Scotland, England and other parts of Europe.

Farmers in Cheshire, England, are now prosecuted for leaving hedge clippings on the roadways to the danger of bicycle and motor tires.

Mr. Harry Tucker Easton gave an interesting lecture before the Institute of Bankers at the London institution recently on the history of the well-known banking house of Messrs. Smith, Payne & Smiths. It appeared that the business of banking had been carried on by the Smith family for over 200 years, Thomas Smith, the founder of the house, starting business as a banker in 1668, five years before the foundation of the Bank of England.

When the natives of Paraguay drink tea they do not pour it from a tea-pot into a cup, but fill a goblet made out of a pumpkin or gourd, and then suck up the hot liquid through a long reed. Moreover, the tea which the use is altogether different from that which comes from China, being made out of the dried and roasted leaves of a palm-like plant which grows in Paraguay and southern Brazil. The natives say that this tea is an excellent remedy for fever and rheumatism, and chemical tests which have been made by German physicians seem to show that there is good ground for this statement. Certain it is that tea is widely used throughout Paraguay in cases of illness, and that, so far as has been observed, the effects produced by it are highly beneficial.

THE HEEL AND THE TONGUE.
Parts of the Shoe Which Tax the Ingenuity of the Cobbler in Repairing.

Two parts of the modern shoe on which the cobbler is frequently required to exercise his ingenuity are the heel and the tongue. The heel is too high and the tongue is missing. The first defect is due to the difficulty many women have in finding a shoe of becoming shape with a moderate-sized heel. In order to get the toe and instep they want they have to take a heel that pitches them forward as if they were walking on stilts. That exceedingly high prop they frequently find objectionable, and the cobbler is requested to pare off an inch or so of superfluous height, says the New York Times.

"Why don't you buy the right kind to start with?" asked one of these artists in leather of a regular customer.

"I would, if I could find them," was the reply. "They do not seem to be in the market."

The cobbler does not care for a commission of that kind. "A heel cut down," he said, "never has the proper shape, and it is hard to fit on an entirely new one."

Still he does it. Also he supplies new tongues. In many of the cheaper grades of shoes the tongue is an ephemeral affair. It falls out after the shoe has been worn a few times, and gets lost, and the cobbler has to fill up the gaps. It is only of late years that he has had to keep a box of extra shoe tongues on hand. Formerly tongues were made to stick, but they are now the least durable part of a shoe.

Poor Sister.
Mr. Bowman—So this is your seventh birthday, Elsie.
Elsie—Yes, sir.
"Gracious! if you keep on having birthdays you'll catch up to your big sister!"
"I guess I will, 'cause she's stopped havin' 'em. She's been 21 'a long as I can remember."—Philadelphia Press.

No Danger from Comets.
No comet is likely to injure the earth, even if it does strike it, for Prof. Babent has lately calculated that the substance of which comets are made is several million times lighter than air.—Science.

Seven Drowned.
Clarendon, Ark., June 12.—Seven persons were drowned at Aberdeen, 12 miles below White river, by the capsizing of a houseboat. The victims were W. B. Moneymaker and wife, J. M. Clark and wife and two boys and a girl. The people were engaged in gathering musselshells.

To Meet in Louisville.
Louisville, Ky., June 12.—The next annual congress of the National Prison Association of the United States will be held in Louisville, October 3-8.