

**EMPERESS ASSASSINATED**

Elizabeth of Austria the Victim of an Italian Anarchist.

**SHE WAS STABBED TO THE HEART**

Her Brutal Slayer Grieves in His Crime and Declares that He Acted Entirely on His Own Responsibility—Emperor Francis Joseph's Fortitude.

Vienna, Sept. 12.—The plans for the funeral of the late Empress Elizabeth, who was assassinated by an anarchist on Saturday at Geneva, contemplate bringing the remains to Vienna next Thursday, a lying-in-state on Friday, and the obsequies of interment on Saturday.

The assassin is Luigi Lugini, a native of Italy and an ex-Italian soldier. He had been working as a stone mason in Geneva, and last month he took the preliminary steps to become a naturalized Swiss. His application papers, however, he withdrew last Monday. The Italian records show that Lugini was an illegitimate child and took his mother's name. He has been twice arrested as a defaulter from military service.

The inhuman desperado wielded a three edged file, very slender and sharp. The weapon inflicted at one single blow a mortal wound, the keen instrument piercing the breast of the unfortunate victim just above the heart. Internal bleeding ensued, and after a priest, who had been hastily summoned, had administered extreme unction to the dying woman she expired in great agony.

The empress had been for several days a guest at Beauvoir, and was walking from the hotel when the mur-



**ANARCHY'S LATEST VICTIM.**

derer committed his atrocious crime. After having been stabbed the empress arose and walked on board the steamer, where she fell, fainting. The captain did not wish to put off from the quay, but did so at the request of the empress and her suite, there being no apprehension that she was seriously hurt. The steamer was turned back before reaching the open lake, and the empress, unconscious, was carried to the hotel on a stretcher. Doctors and priests were immediately summoned, and a telegram was sent to Emperor Francis Joseph. Efforts to revive her majesty were unavailing, and she expired at 3 o'clock.

After striking the blow the assassin ran along the Rue des Alpes, with the evident intention of entering the Square des Alpes, but before reaching it he was seized by two cabmen who had witnessed the crime. They handed him over to a boatman and a gendarme who conveyed him to the police station. The prisoner made no resistance. He even sang as he walked along, saying: "I did it," and "She must be dead." At the police station he declared that he was "a starving anarchist, with no hatred for the poor, but only for the rich." Throughout the examination of the assassin his demeanor was one of revolting cynicism. He frankly extolled himself upon the success of his crime. He said: "I am an anarchist, but I belong to no committee. I acted on my own initiative. Let them do as they like with me. That is my strength." He added that he regretted that the death penalty does not exist in the canton where the tragedy occurred.

In prison he has boasted of his crime, and he has addressed a letter to a Milan newspaper expressing a fear lest he be mistaken by Professor Caesar Lombroso for a degenerate. Dilating in this communication upon the objects of militant anarchism he wrote: "Above all it is the great who must be struck. Not only sovereigns and their ministers will be reached by the comrades, but all who make men miserable on earth."

He says he was not impelled by misery to kill the empress, as such a course would have been idiotic, but he committed the deed "in order that such crimes, following one upon another, might cause all who impoverish the populace to tremble and shiver." The document concludes: "I am an anarchist by conviction."

The autopsy on the body of the murdered empress took place yesterday. It showed that both the lung and heart were pierced by the assassin's dagger. The examination showed an almost imperceptible wound, the file having penetrated the heart and not causing exterior bleeding.

As yet the authorities have found no confirmation that the murder was part of an anarchist conspiracy, but a dozen persons with whom the assassin associated have been arrested for examination.

Empress Elizabeth was about returning to Caux, France, when she was murdered. Her suite had preceded her by train, leaving with her only her maid of honor, Countess Szapary, and a man servant.

The emperor's fortitude is the topic of universal admiration. He is bearing up manfully despite the fearful shock, which, in view of his age, had inspired the gravest apprehension. Although at first stunned and slightly hysterical, he soon regained his self control, and displayed remarkable calmness. Occasionally, however, completely overpowered by his grief, he moaned pitifully, repeatedly sobbing the name of the empress.

**EMPERESS ELIZABETH'S WILL.**

She Leaves Her Jewels, Valued at \$2,500,000, to Charity.

Geneva, Sept. 14.—The arrangements for the funeral ceremonies over the body of the murdered Empress Elizabeth were published last evening. The body of the empress will lie in state in the Hofburg on Friday and during the forenoon of Saturday, and the interment will take place at the Crogan church at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

The empress, it is reported, left a will bequeathing her jewels, valued at \$2,500,000, to charities. The will, it is said, gives full instructions regarding her obsequies. Laying Castle is left to her favorite daughter, Archduchess Valerie. Achellon, in the Island of Coru, she left to Princess Cisela. The bulk of her fortune is divided among her grandchildren.

The coffin has been closed, and nobody, not even the Emperor Francis Joseph, will see the face again. The body was finally enveloped in a black fall dress, the hair arranged with a diadem over the forehead, and the hands folded lightly together, holding a cross and rosary. White roses form a garland around the whole body, concealing the white satin lining of the coffin.

Very few have seen her majesty's features, as her face most of the time has been covered with a white cloth, while a white flowered veil has covered the whole coffin.

Lugini, the murderous anarchist, declares that if he had been in Italy he would have struck King Humbert.

**THINKS WAR IS NOT OVER.**

General Wheeler Expects More Fighting With Spain Over Philippines.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 13.—The Advertiser prints the following as a portion of an interview with General Joseph Wheeler, and states that the general was in the presence of three gentlemen, one of whom is Hon. Samuel Blackwell, when talking to the reporter:

"I do not believe the war is over by any means; neither does President McKinley, who told me personally he had no faith that the peace commission would settle the differences existing with Spain over the Philippines. The Spanish claim that the battles at Manila were fought after the protocol was signed, and on these grounds will refuse to give up the islands."

Continuing, General Wheeler said: "Spain will want us to give up the Philippines," and, laying emphasis here, "we will never do that. I am going back to duty, and really expect to be called into action again."

**Awaiting Russia's Next Move.**

Washington, Sept. 14.—President McKinley has not yet named a representative of the United States to attend the conference projected by the czar, with the purpose of securing a general disarmament of the great powers of the world. In the answer returned by him, however, to the invitation extended by the Russian minister for foreign affairs, which was transmitted by Ambassador Hitchcock, the president openly expressed his concurrence in the sentiments so loftily set forth in the Russian note, and promised, if the conference is held, to have the United States represented by some person. As yet it is not possible to make a selection, for it remains for the Russian government to say whether or not it regards the response made by the governments invited to participate as sufficient to warrant the holding of the conference.

**No More to Be Mustered Out.**

Washington, Sept. 14.—Tremendous pressure is still being brought to bear on the war department to have more troops mustered out of the service. Efforts in this direction, however, are of no avail. It is announced with increased emphasis that there will be no more troops mustered out. The situation does not admit of any further reduction in the army, and efforts are being made to put those volunteers who are retained in the service as near as possible to the footing of the regulars in the matter of drill and discipline. The purpose at the outset, when the muster out began, was to muster out 100,000 volunteers. A little over 96,000 have already been mustered out, and it is announced positively that there will be no more mustered out, no matter what influence is brought to bear.

**Our Commissioners' Instructions.**

Washington, Sept. 14.—The cabinet, at its second session yesterday, continued the discussion of the instructions to be given to the American members of the peace commission. Although the document is practically agreed upon as a whole, the matter will be left open until the meeting here of the members of the commission, two days hence, when a final revision will be made. Secretary Day authorized the statement that so far from making public anything of the nature of the instructions to be given, the peace commissioners, the president and the cabinet had decided positively to do all in their power to prevent any publicity in the matter.

**Colonel Bryan May Go to Cuba.**

Washington, Sept. 14.—The Third Nebraska regiment, Colonel William Jennings Bryan, will be ordered to Cuba for garrison duty. Private advices to this effect have reached Washington, and are not denied at the war department, though no absolute confirmation as to this ultimate destination of the Third regiment is given. There is talk that Colonel Bryan may resign, but his political and personal friends deny this report. Notwithstanding that, strong pressure is being brought to bear upon him to do so.

**Ambassador Hay Homeward Bound.**

Liverpool, Sept. 14.—The White Star line steamer Teutonic, which sailed from this port for New York today, has among her passengers Colonel John Hay, the retiring United States ambassador to Great Britain, and Mrs. Hay; J. B. Angell, the retiring United States minister to Turkey, and family; James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft Davis, J. W. Doane and Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould.

**Chinese Revolution Inevitable.**

Hong Kong, Sept. 14.—A revolution in central China seems unavoidable. The rebellion in Hainan and the province of Kwang-Si is being joined by thousands of the Kiterati, who are bitterly opposed to the Manchu dynasty.

**THE RICHEST WOMAN**

VICTORIA, QUEEN AND EMPRESS, HAS THAT DISTINCTION.

Recent Revelations Show That Her Wealth is Vastly Greater Than Had Been Supposed—The Paraphernalia Needed for the Queenly Functions.

Queen Victoria would undoubtedly be the richest woman in the world even if she should lose her throne and all her official revenues. She was born in poverty. Her father was compelled to borrow money from an alderman of the city of London, whom he was fortunate enough to meet in Paris, in order to pay his expenses from that city to London a few weeks before her birth, and until his death was a pensioner, not of parliament, but upon the bounty of the king.

Victoria herself occupied that mortifying relation until she became Queen of England, and when she was called to the throne she did not have a dollar's worth of property in her own right. Nevertheless her wealth is now estimated by the hundreds of millions of dollars. Like the Duke of Edinburgh, she never spends a cent of her personal income, but allows it to accumulate, and has it invested in the most remunerative kind of property.

She has twelve palaces. Two of them—Balmoral, in Scotland, and Osborne, on the Isle of Wight—are her personal property, and she occupies them more than any of the official palaces. Buckingham palace, in London, is always kept ready for her use, and she goes there to preside at official functions, but has a prejudice against the place, and has not spent a night under its roof for many years. She lives at Windsor most of the time during the sessions of parliament.

There are seven or eight other palaces maintained at public expense and occupied by her sons, daughters and other relatives and pensioners. At Hampton court, the largest and most beautiful of all the British palaces, which was built by Cardinal Woolsey, occupied by Henry VIII, and the scene of the gayest events in the lives of Charles I and Charles II, there are forty-five families living on the royal bounty, mostly retired clergymen and military veterans and the widows and orphans of similar public servants. The palaces at Kensington, Kew and Richmond are also filled with pensioners, and it costs \$180,000 a year to maintain them.

Her majesty has a train of railway cars which is never used by any one else, and it costs the government several hundred dollars every time she travels between Windsor and London, a distance of twenty-four miles. There are four royal yachts—the Victoria and Albert, 2,470 tons; the Osborne, 1,850 tons; the Alberta, 370 tons, and the Elphinstone, 193 tons—which she seldom uses, but it cost \$170,000 last year to maintain them.

There are also twenty-five state carriages and 220 horses and ponies kept for the use of her majesty and her household, with a large number and great variety of road carriages and other vehicles. The queen uses an ordinary basket phaeton, drawn by a couple of gentle ponies, when she rides for air and exercise in the parks that surround her castles at Windsor. In Scotland, and on the Isle of Wight. Sometimes she uses a victoria. When she goes to London she invariably drives in a plain landau, painted dark brown, with red lines. In her stable are ten matchless cream-colored stallions and ten splendid blacks, which are reserved for ceremonial occasions, and never haul anybody less than a king or a queen.

Thus it will be seen that although a woman of economical habits, her majesty is a very expensive luxury for her taxpayers, but not more so than some of the other rulers of Europe. The president of the United States receives less pay in comparison with the importance of his office than any other man in the world. The president of France receives a salary of 600,000 francs, which is equivalent to \$125,000, and a similar amount for expenses of his household. The Emperor of Austria has an allowance of \$3,875,000; the King of Sweden and Norway, \$575,000; King Leopold of Belgium, \$660,000; the King of Holland, \$569,000; the King of Greece, \$260,000; the King of Italy, \$2,858,000. The Emperor of Russia, being an autocrat, can do what he pleases with the revenues of the empire, but the expenses of the court are about \$9,000,000 a year.

**Upper Air Rain Storm.**

There is at least one place in the United States where a man may be out in a heavy rain and not get wet, even though he has neither mackintosh nor umbrella. In the Colorado Desert they have rain-storms during which not a single drop of water touches the earth. The rain can be seen falling from the clouds, high above the desert, but when the water reaches the strata of hot, dry air beneath the clouds, it is entirely absorbed before falling half the distance to the ground. It is a singular sight to witness a heavy downpour of rain, not a drop of which touches the ground. These strange rain-storms occur in regions where the shade temperature often ranges as high as 128 degrees Fahrenheit.

**Duocal Education.**

The Duke of Argyll lately offered himself as a living proof of the advantages of desultory reading. He had never been to school or college, but he had always read everything he could lay his hands on. To this he attributed his success in public speaking, for he "often found he had read what others had not."

**Remarkable Mirages.**

The Soudan expedition, while engaged in laying the new Nile railway, have seen some remarkable mirages. From a distance the men appeared to be working into a beautiful lake, and on all sides were to be seen lakes, beautifully wooded hills, ships, and cascades. When looked at through field-glasses the illusion was heightened rather than diminished.

Gambling mania is now accepted in France as a ground for divorce.

**THE WHITE SHARK.**

A Voracious Creature That is the Terror of the Mediterranean.

The white shark is a well known scourge of the Mediterranean sea and the Atlantic ocean. It is the creature so detested by sailors, who, when they have caught a "shirk," subject it to every possible indignity.

This voracious creature has been known to swallow an entire man, and as it is in the habit of lurking around ships for the sake of the scraps thrown overboard, and almost invariably swallows whatever is cast over the side, the contents of its stomach are often of a most heterogeneous description. The sailors always amuse themselves by seeing what the shark had "stowed away" and the substances thus brought to light have been most curious. The entire contents of a lady's work basket, down to the scissors, were found in the interior of one shark, and another had actually swallowed an entire bull's hide—a circumstance which led the operating sailor to remark that the shark had swallowed a bull, but could not "digest" the hide.

The amphibious South Sea Islanders stand in great dread of the shark, and with good reason, for not a year elapses without several victims being offered to the rapacity of this terrific animal. Nearly thirty of the natives of the society islanders were destroyed at one time by the sharks. A storm had so injured the canoe in which they were passing from one island to another, that they were forced to take refuge on a raft hastily formed of the fragments of their canoe. Their weight sunk the raft a foot or two below the surface of the water, and, dreadful to say, the sharks surrounded them and dragged them off the raft one by one, until the lightened raft rose above the water and preserved the few survivors.

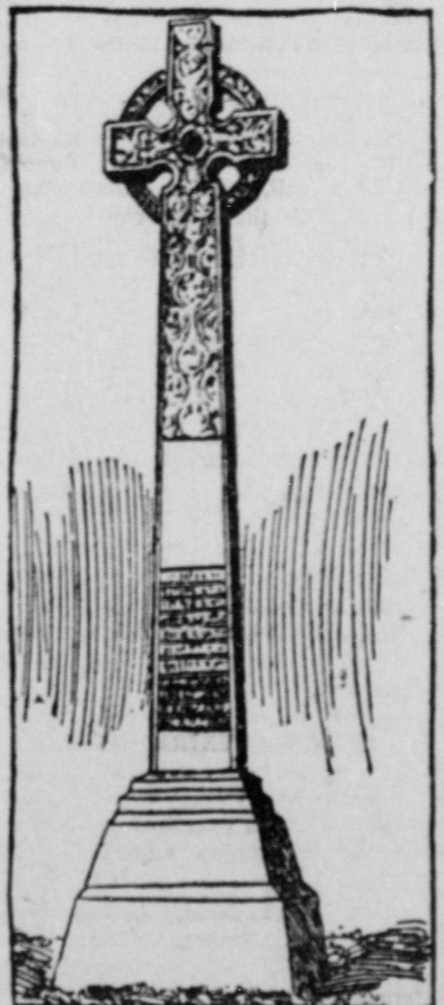
**A TENNYSON MEMORIAL.**

An Ionic Cross Erected on the Isle of Wight as a Beacon.

An Ionic cross in memory of Tennyson was erected on Freshwater Down, Isle of Wight, in place of the perishable wooden beacon which hitherto marked that headland. It was in 1553 that Tennyson purchased the famous house at Farringdon in the parish of Freshwater, the place being fitly described in the words of King Arthur:

It lies Deep meadow'd, happy, fair with orchard lawns And bowery hollows crown'd with summer sea.

His favorite walk was along the lofty ridge of down, overlooking the bay, the highest part being marked by a rude beacon at that point, where the cliffs rise 483 feet above the sea level. There never was a light in the beacon, so that the cross which takes its place suits equally well, and, indeed, has been assigned to the keeping of Trinity House, (which manages the British Lighthouses) as a national monument.



**THE MEMORIAL BEACON.**

The cross, which was designed by J. L. Pearson, R. A., is carved in hard Cornish granite, and it is twenty four feet high, standing on a pedestal eight feet high, so that the whole structure is two and thirty feet in height. Amid the elaborate ornamentation runs the inscription:

IN MEMORY OF ALFRED LORD TENNYSON THIS CROSS IS RAISED A BEACON TO SAILORS BY THE PEOPLE OF FRESHWATER AND OTHER FRIENDS IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The monument will figure in all British Admiralty charts, and, the Book Buyer says, it answers well to the lines from "In Memoriam":

Henceforth wherever thou mayst roam My blessing like a line of light, On the waters day and night, And like a beacon guides thee home

**Putting Plants to Sleep.**

All plants, even in tropical countries, require a period of rest. Some repose in the rainy season, others in the dry season and others again in the cold or in the hot season. Herr Johannsen, a Scandinavian, believes he can abridge this period by intensifying the "sleep" with chloroform or ether. Bulbs or buds exposed to the vapors of these anaesthetics resume their period of activity sooner than those not so treated. It has also been observed that the tubercles of orchids placed near warming pipes, and thus more completely dried, began to spring sooner than others kept in the ordinary way.

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