

Washington News Items

W. J. Bryan is Gaining In Popularity

President Roosevelt's Message Received With Much Applause by the Democrats

In spite of the talk that William Jennings Bryan should be asked to step aside in favor of some other candidate for the nomination for the Presidency, Mr. Bryan is today easily the most popular man in the Democratic party with a vast and idolized personal following whose vote can be transferred to no other. If the Republican managers think it is going to be a holiday task to beat him, they are living in a fool's paradise.

Among the many other attributes of this remarkable man, he has clearly demonstrated that he possesses the ability to forgive and forget in his unqualified recognition of Representative William Bourke Cockran as a Democrat before the House Committee on Elections this week, although there was no man who more bitterly opposed him in the campaign of 1896.

Washington extended hospitality this week to three Democrats of national prominence. William Jennings Bryan appeared at the Capitol to advocate a publicity bill, and delivered a lecture before the students of Georgetown University Law School on "Citizenship." Alton B. Parker spent one day here hearing testimony before an examiner in chancery in the injunction proceedings brought by the Buck Stove and Range Company against the Federation to permanently enjoin a threatened boycott. Hoke Smith, governor of Georgia and mentioned frequently as a Vice-Presidential candidate, appeared before the House Committee on Agriculture to advocate the passage of the bill creating the Appalachian forest reserve. It was noticeable that Judge Parker and Governor Smith declined to discuss politics, but allowed Mr. Bryan to monopolize that topic.

The Democratic senator from Oklahoma, Mr. Gore, introduced, this week, a somewhat remarkable anti-injunction bill in the Senate. It forbids the issuance of any injunction or restraining order in labor disputes, except upon the proof that it is necessary to preserve property rights and declares that conferences between labor leaders and persons employed, and those seeking employment shall not constitute a conspiracy.

Governor Magoon is in Washington, summoned here from Havana for a conference with President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft relative to conditions in Cuba. He declares that Cuba affairs are progressing favorably and that there is nothing in the situation to cause uneasiness at the present time.

It is declared in Washington that the suggestion that Co. Watterson should be Secretary of the Treasury if the next President is a Democrat was doubtless based on the Colonel's well-known fondness for the mint.

The reading of the President's message, in which he urges immediate legislation among important lines and discusses the financial conditions of the country, was greeted with wild applause from the Democrats in the House of Representatives, and the general opinion around that end of the Capitol seemed to be that this is the warmest document that has come from the White House up to date. The President's vigorous denunciation of wrongdoers was greeted with loud applause, as was his defense of federal judges who punish offenders for violations of the law. At the Senate wing, Mr. Tillman seemed especially pleased with the document, and Senators Culberson, Teller, Davis, Bankhead and Overman, among the Democrats, were particularly attentive to its reading. Senator Davis of Arkansas declared "it is the best Democratic doctrine that

HORRIBLE ASSASSINATION OF KING AND PRINCE Personnel of New House

I have heard emanating from a Republican source." There has been a revival of rumors about the probable retirement of Secretary Cortelyou, but it is pretty well understood that the Secretary intends to stay with the President. Mr. Cortelyou's health has rapidly improved, and there is nothing to indicate that the relations of himself and the President were ever disturbed in any way.

The Senate is now busily engaged in the discussion of the Aldrich currency bill, which was reported to the Senate on Jan. 24, referred to the Senate Finance Committee, and reported back to the Senate by that Committee last week. It was thought at first that there would be a long partizan debate over this measure and that its final passage would be indefinite. However, this unfortunate fate, has been averted, by mutual concessions of both Democrats and Republicans. When the bill was referred back to the Committee, it provided for the issue of only \$250,000,000 currency for emergencies, but it was amended by the Democrats to make it \$500,000,000, which is now a satisfactory sum to both parties. As a security for this sum, the national banks may deposit State, municipal and county bonds, and even railroad bonds, that have paid a satisfactory rate of interest for five years or more. Heretofore, Government bonds only were accepted as security for bank notes circulation, and this act, which is the most momentous one that has passed for forty years, will mark a new era in American finances.

When the great panic of 1893 came on, and the "little flurry" of last fall, you simply could not get any money from a bank as a loan on any kind of security, and when the new act becomes a law, any national bank may deposit its securities with the Secretary of the Treasury, and receive bank notes, with Government backing, until it can meet its calls for money. This will certainly make a panic impossible in prosperous times, and nothing short of a tremendous crop failure will be able to produce one.

A reciprocity treaty was approved last week between France and this country, by which we reduced the tariff on her wines and champagnes and France in turn removes part of the duty from our sugar, coffee and a few other articles.

THE SCHELL CANAL

Work on the Great Enterprise Is Going on Rapidly.

While in Opelousas Sunday, Armas Durio had a conversation with J. Franklin Schell, proprietor of the Schell canal, who stated that the working force on the construction of the canal would be doubled this week. For some time the construction work has been going forward at the rate of 3,000 cubic yards of dirt daily, and with the increased force it is expected that between 5,000 and 6,000 cubic feet of earth will be moved daily. The work on the construction of the foundation for the pumping plant is progressing satisfactorily. The warehouse, blacksmith and machine shops of the company at Washington have been completed and are being occupied.—Crowley Signal.

PANIC OR PROSPERITY

Some of our Republican contemporaries are induced to believe there is another era of prosperity about to begin because the Pittsburg Stock Exchange opened up again for business a few days ago. We can not comfort ourselves with that kind of logic, for we fear that stock exchange dealings, especially at Pittsburg, are often panic instead of prosperity breeders.

Mr. A. B. Pickett has several small farms for sale near Opelousas. Terms easy.

Portugal's Ruler and Heir Shot by Terrorists

Child of Nine Years Mounts the Bloody Throne of the Braganzas
—A Graphic Description of the Bloody Deed—
People on Verge of a Revolution

Saturday evening, Feb. 1st, while the King and Queen of Portugal, accompanied by the Crown Prince and nine-year-old Prince Manuel, were returning to their royal palace from their country seat, they were attacked by a body of men armed with carbines, and King Carlos was instantly killed. The Crown Prince was mortally wounded and died in a few minutes. Young Prince Manuel, now successor to the throne of the Braganzas, was wounded, but will recover. Two of the regicides were shot down by soldiers, and three were captured. The Queen was untouched.

Premier Franco has resigned the tutorship of Portugal. This form of the monarchical party, at the head of which is nine-year-old Manuel, son of the late King Carlos, and now king by right of the Braganza succession.

Prince Manuel, the younger and surviving son of the late King Carlos, has been proclaimed King by the Council of State. The Queen Mother, Queen Amelie, will probably rule as Regent during the minority of her son, who is not yet nine.

The following graphic recital of the assassination of the King and the Crown Prince has been obtained from an eye-witness:

The royal carriage in which the King, Queen, the Crown Prince and his brother Manuel were riding was a little in advance of the other vehicles. While passing between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Public Works, a tall, slender man with a black beard, wearing a long black mantle, suddenly leaped out from the crowd on the sidewalk of the Praco Do Commercio, and, jumping to the step of the carriage, reached over and thrust his revolver forward until it was close to the body of the King. Then, with cruel and deliberate aim, he emptied the contents of its chambers into the King's neck and back—all this being done with incredible swiftness. The King quivered as the bullets penetrated his body, clutched his throat spasmodically with his right hand and attempted to rise, and then, overcome, fell back on the seat trembling and shaking.

Frightful commotion ensued. From far and near one heard detonations, and there was the sound of the firing of many guns. A mad revolt seemed to have broken out in the city, and there was fighting in many places. The populace shrieked in terror. Women and children were trampled under the feet of terror-stricken men who rushed wildly away from the vicinity of the royal carriage and the expiring monarch.

The coachman of the carriage quickly recovered his presence of mind. He plied his whip furiously on the flanks of his horses and headed their plunging steps in the direction of the open arsenal gate.

In this dreadful moment of panic and confusion the spectators who yet kept their heads saw Queen Amelie standing up in the carriage as it clattered toward the open gate, and the assassin still clinging to the carriage step. Her Majesty sought to shield the body of the King, her husband, while with a bouquet of flowers she rained frantic blows on the assassin, trying vainly to force him from the carriage step. The roses broke from her grasp and fell to the pavement, leaving a trail of crimson color behind the carriage.

Finally, the assassin jumped

from the step and the royal carriage swung past him.

At the first shot from his revolver, both the Crown Prince Luis and his brother, Manuel, arose from their seats, pulled out their revolvers and fired repeatedly at the assassins who now seemed to be swarming around the vehicle. The police rushed toward the royal carriage and engaged the assassins in a fearful struggle, shooting at them and striking with their sabers. The driver had not yet started his carriage for the arsenal gate. Suddenly, in the midst of this confusion, a small man with a pallid face, set off by a black, unkempt beard, who had been slinking in the shadows of the Ministry of the Interior, deliberately advanced toward the royal carriage, drawing out a carbine from under his cloak. The Crown Prince, who was erect in the carriage, offered an easy target to this man, who deliberately fired twice, turned and ran to the shelter of a pillar of the arcade surrounding the ministry. The man then wheeled and aimed at Queen Amelie and Prince Manuel.

The life of the Queen undoubtedly was saved by the prompt action of a soldier named Valiente, who grappled the murderer around the neck, and Lieutenant Figuerra, an aide-de-camp to the King, who ran up a few seconds later and thrust his sword through the regicide's sword. Mortally wounded, the assassin fired two more shots from his carbine, each bullet finding a mark, one in the body of Valiente and the other in that of the Lieutenant. This murderer was finally put to death by a bullet from the revolver of a policeman, but not before he had seized and bitten the policeman's finger. The assassin went down with his teeth closed like a vise on the hand of the man who killed him, and it was necessary to force the dead man's jaws apart before the policeman could be freed.

With a gesture of sublime courage and sorrow, Queen Amelie covered with her own body the bodies of her slain husband and son. Then, at a swift gallop, the royal carriage, surrounded by gendarmes, entered the arsenal yard. The gendarmes, fearing that yet another slaughter would be made, shut the great arsenal gates with frantic energy, and the carriage was shut off from the crowd outside.

In the meantime the police had continued their work of shooting down or arresting the assassins. The crowd outside the arsenal gates rushed back and forth uttering cries of terror, while the air was filled with many screams of pain as the weak were trampled down by the panic-stricken men.

The troops were soon brought to the scene. They charged up the streets and drove the populace away to their homes.

ROBBERIES

Several Business Houses Broken Into by Thieves.

During the night of last Saturday the store of P. T. Blacksher & Son was broken into and robbed. Entrance was effected by breaking a glass door on the north side of the building, which is on North street. At about seven o'clock on Sunday morning the theft was discovered, and no one was allowed to enter, pending the arrival of the bloodhounds which were expected to be put on the trail. The hounds, however, failed in the matter.

From what we could learn from Mr. Blacksher, he is minus of eight pistols, which were taken from their respective boxes, leaving their numbers and probably some other sundry articles.

Strange as it may seem, the cash register, which contained five or six dollars, was opened, the thieves having been probably frightened off before appropriating its contents.

Since the above was put in type, we learn that a griff mulatto, aged about twenty-four years, whose name is Trilson Lewis, was arrested in Rayne on suspicion of being connected with the robbery, and is now in jail.

It seems that the conductor on the train, Mr. Barksdale, was approached by the colored porter and was asked for a loan of \$7 to buy an \$18 pistol. The conductor, being apprised of the robbery, advanced the money and kept the number of the pistol, which corresponded with the missing goods.

The officers of the law are hot on the trail of others connected with recent burglaries in our city.

Sunday morning was regular burglars' day here.

In addition to the above, the saloon of Messrs. Allen T. Sandoz & Bro. was broken into from the rear of the building, and about \$8 or \$10 taken therefrom. This was evidently done in the morning, as the store closed at midnight.

During the same morning the saloon of Mr. Leon Pitre was forced open from a back window, and all that was found missing was whiskey. No clew in the last two instances.

MRS. WILKINSON DIES

Mother of Hon. T. S. Wilkinson Expires Suddenly.

Josephine Osborn Stark, the widow of Dr. J. B. Wilkinson and mother of Theodore S. Wilkinson, died suddenly and painlessly at 1:40 p. m., on Jan. 28, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Rose W. Toby, in Carondelet street.

Death was entirely unlooked for at this time, although Mrs. Wilkinson had not been in good health for several months. At noon yesterday she came down to luncheon with the rest of the family, although this had not been her usual custom. She returned to her room and was preparing to go out and make a call when stricken. She passed away within a few minutes after her family had had the first intimation of her serious condition and before any of her sons could reach her bedside.

This estimable woman was born December 23, 1823, in Woodville, Wilkinson county, Miss., her father being Col. Horatio Stark, of the United States Army. At the age of 19 she married Dr. J. B. Wilkinson of Plaquemines parish. She lived in that parish almost continuously until 1884, when Dr. Wilkinson was ruined financially by the overflow of Myrtle Grove, his sugar plantation. Then Dr. and Mrs. Wilkinson moved to Pass Christian, Miss., where they lived nearly eight years, afterwards residing with the families of their several sons and daughter in New York, Washington and New Orleans.

Mrs. Wilkinson was the mother of J. E. Wilkinson, Jr., formerly United States general appraiser of New York; Theodore S. Wilkinson who helped and succeeded his father at Myrtle Grove, Plaquemines parish; Andrew Wilkinson, who was long known in New Orleans journalism and a member of the Times-Democrat's editorial staff; Dr. C. P. Wilkinson, who was president of the State Board of Health and quarantine physician for a score of years; Horace Wilkinson, a prominent sugar planter of West Baton Rouge parish; James Wilkinson, district attorney of Plaquemines and St. Bernard parishes, and Ernest Wilkinson, a prominent lawyer of Washington, D. C.—Times-Democrat.

Majority of Old-Timers Were Defeated

The New Body to Have Seventy-five New Members—Mr. Dupre Mentioned for Speaker

It is possible now to give a fairly accurate list of the membership of the new House of Representatives. It is not entirely a complete list because there are a number of run-overs, but it will be seen that out of a total membership of 115, there will be more than 75 new faces.

Some twenty-nine of the old members have been re-elected, and there is a chance for a few more to creep in the second primary.

Much important legislation will come before the Assembly when it meets, but not until the session is under pretty good headway will it be possible to pass on the caliber of the new legislative body.

The speaker will be a man new to that position. If it is Mr. Dupre, it will be a member who has had considerable legislative experience. If it is Mr. Thomas of Caddo, it will be a gentleman entirely new to legislative service.

Acadia—W. A. McClelland, new member; E. O. Bruner, re-elected. Ascension—Joseph Gonzales, R. J. Chauvin, new member.

Assumption—F. A. Tete, re-elected; H. A. Leblanc, new. Avoyelles—Lewis P. Roy, Gordan Morgan, new.

Bienville—W. U. Richardson, new. Bossier—W. J. Johnson, new; W. C. Hughes, re-elected.

Caddo—W. H. B. Croom, re-elected; L. E. Thomas, new; Leon R. Smith, new; Henry Hunsicker, re-elected.

Calcasieu—Leon Locke, new; S. O. Shattuck and S. A. Fairchild, in second primary. Cameron—J. M. Welch, new.

Caldwell—J. A. Biggs, new. Catahoula—M. C. Thompson, new.

Claiborne—Ernest O'Bannon, J. S. Richardson, both re-elected. Concordia—E. C. Rhodes, new.

DeSoto—D. B. Means, George M. Norris, new. East Baton Rouge—N. S. Dougherty, R. L. Puckett, new.

East Feliciana—I. D. Wall, A. E. Miller, new. East Carroll—James H. Gilfoil, Jr.

Franklin—A. W. Moore, re-elected. Grant—C. M. Payne, new.

Iberia—F. T. Dauterive, new; R. F. Derouen, re-elected. Iberville—W. W. Ventress, E. J. Gay, re-elected.

Jackson—W. C. McDonald, re-elected. Jefferson—F. A. Middleton, new.

Lafayette—F. V. Mouton, new; P. L. Declouet, re-elected. Lafourche—A. Barker, Albert Trone, both new.

Lincoln—J. S. Atkinson, and G. M. Lomax, both new; to run in second primary. Livingston—G. W. Jones, re-elected.

Madison—J. M. Jackson, re-elected. Morehouse—C. C. Davenport, reported elected, new.

Natchitoches—Three representatives: P. M. Potts, re-elected; J. I. Friedman, W. T. Cunningham, J. W. Cokerham, Jr., and F. R. Lattier, in second primary.

First Ward, Orleans—M. J. Durnin, new. Second—Walter F. Jahncke, new.

Third—James Barrett, re-elected; E. M. Comiskey, new; C. A. Byrne, new, it being understood G. E. Williams will withdraw.

Fourth—T. C. Anderson, re-elected. Fifth—James O'Connor, Alfred Oemichen, re-elected.

Sixth—Joseph Generally, new. Seventh—W. L. Hughes, L. D. Lagarde, G. C. H. Kernion and J. A. Charbound in second primary for two representatives.

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