ARMY ENGINEERED PLOT TO KILL SERVIAN KING AND QUEEN

Lieut. Lungievitza, brother of the Queen and a supposed candidate for the throne.

The surviving Ministers have been arrested.

The obsequies of the King and Queen will be held June 14.

A festal illumination of Belgrade is projected for this evening. Intense joy prevails.

DYNASTY ENDS ON ANNIVERSARY.

The career of the Obrenovitch dynasty was closed on the same day of the year on which Prince Michael was murdered thirty-five years ago in the Park of Tophschider, near Belgrade. To-day a requiem mass was being sung in memory of Prince Michael, and now the last of his race, together with all connected with the dynasty by his unfortunate marriage, lies on a bier in the palace at Belgrade.

The people of Belgrade have been flocking the streets since 3 o'clock this morning discussing the tragedy, but without condemnation. A strong detachment of troops is encamped about the palace of the newly proclaimed King, who was a pretender to the throne for many years. He was born in Belgrade in 1847 and was married in 1883 to Princess Zorka, daughter of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro. She died in 1890.

Midnight was the hour set for the uprising. At the stroke of the hour the troops were marched from their barracks to the public square surrounding the royal palace. The palace guards were overpowered and the soldiers rushed into the royal chamber.

Assisted by his guards King Alexander fought off the first batch of assassins. He was a magnificent swordsman, and with wide slashes of his weapon he cleared the darkened chamber. Queen Draga ran screaming from the room, only to be shot down on the threshold. A fusillade of bullets sent Alexander lifeless to the floor.

PREMIER SHARES KING'S FATE.

Premier Markovitch and his wife, who were residing at the palace for motives of precaution, rushed from their apartments and shared the fate of their King and Queen.

The commander of the palace guard was the first victim of the soldiery. He fell fighting the invaders at the foot of the grand staircase leading to the King's living chambers. The struggle there was terrific. While the household troops held the invading soldiery at bay, several of the King's aides-de-camp leaped from the beds and sprang to the defense of the palace.

ALL FOUGHT LIKE DEMONS.

They fought like demons until Lieut. Lunjevitza, brother of Queen Draga, who, she had insisted, should be acknowledged heir to the throne, was shot through the head. He had been the inspiration of the defenders. When he fell they fled, and were shot down while fleeing for their lives.

The troops are in command of the palace, the streets and the fortifications, and the populace is cowed.

Prince Karageorgevitch, the newly proclaimed King, has long been a pretender to the throne. He derived his claim from George Petrovitch, better known as "Black George" (in Turkish "Kara") who led the Servian uprising of 1803 and liberated the peasants. His father, Prince Alexander Karageorgevitch, was elected ruler of Servia in 1843 and deposed in 1857. Ten years later he was imprisoned for instigating the murder of Prince Michael of Servia. The Karageorgevitches have resorted to assassination whenever necessary to attain their ends.

Prince Karageorgevitch has resided in Paris, where he was a well-known boulevardier. Four years ago his cousin, Prince Alexis, was reported engaged to Miss Maybelle Swift, of Boston, whose father is allied to the great Chicago packing firm. He has been actively engineering his conspiracy for the Servian throne for two years. An uprising led by a relative in March of last year was abortive.

Recently the dissatisfaction of the army for lack of pay, and the personal unpopularity of the King and Queen, gave the opening long sought. The first active step to be rid of Alexander and Draga was revealed on June 3, when the French cook attached to the palace committed suicide after revealing that he had been forced, under threats of assassination, to promise to poison the King and Queen.

It took little to turn the army against the reigning dynasty, as neither officers nor men had received any pay for a long time. The populace, too, had been made hostile, first by Alexander's marriage to Draga, who had been a lady-in-waiting to the unfortunate Queen Natalie and was not of royal blood. Following her marriage there was a scandal over her attempt to pass off a bogus male heir on the King. This had hardly been hushed when the Queen insisted that her brother, Lieut. Lunjevitza, should be acknowledged heir to the throne.

This rekindled discontent among the army and the people and paved the way to Prince Karageorgevitch's successful coup d'etat.

THE MURDERED KING AND QUEEN OF SERVIA HAD LED REMARKABLY STORMY CAREERS.

THE DEAD KING ALEXANDER.

Born Aug. 14, 1876.
Succeeded to throne on Milan's abdication, March 6, 1889.
Imprisoned regents and proclaimed himself King April 13, 1893.
Sued for hand of George M. Pullman's daughter, 1894.
Met Mme. Draga Maschin while visiting his mother at Biarritz, 1895.
Proclaimed his betrothal to Mme. Maschin, July 21, 1900.
Accepted resignation of Servian Ministry, July 21, 1900.
Married to Queen Draga (Maschin), Aug. 4, 1900.
Prospective accouchement of Queen Draga denied by physicians, May 20, 1901.
Intention to divorce Queen Draga and marry her younger sister reported, July, 1901.
Alexander and Draga snubbed by Czar's withdrawal of invitation to visit at Livadia, October, 1902.
Alexander suspends constitution and revokes objectionable laws, April 7, 1903.
Fifty persons arrested for complicity in plot to assassinate Alexander April 10, 1903.
Alexander's French chef commits suicide after confessing plot to poison the food of King and Queen, June 3, 1903.
Alexander and Draga assassinated by soldiery in royal palace, June 11, 1903.

THE DEAD QUEEN DRAGA.

Born, Belgrade, September, 1867.
Married to M. Maschin, an engineer, 1885.
Husband committed suicide, 1888.
Attached to Queen Natalie's entourage as lady-in-waiting, 1893.
Met King Alexander while with his mother at Biarritz, 1895.
Returns to Belgrade and becomes court favorite, 1896.
Married to King Alexander, Aug. 5, 1900.
Prospective accouchement confirmed by Czar's physician, April 26, 1901.
Denial of prospective heir and exposure of attempt to foist off her sister's baby as heir apparent, May 20, 1901.
King threatens to divorce Queen and marry her sister Helena, July, 1901.
Drinks poison because of King's brutality, Nov. 21, 1901.
Four shots fired at Queen in streets of Belgrade, Nov. 21, 1901.
King asks Greek Metropolitan to arrange for divorce from Queen, naming two co-respondents, Jan. 18, 1902.
Boxes King's ears because he cut off her allowance, Oct. 8, 1902.
Czarina refuses to meet Queen Draga and Czar withdraws invitation to visit him at Livadia, Oct. 10, 1902.
Queen tries to force acknowledgment of her brother, Lieut. Nickodem Lunjevitza, as heir apparent to the Servian throne, April, 1903.
French chef at royal palace admits plot to poison Queen, June 3, 1903.

QUEEN DRAGA DECLARED CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

Queen Draga, once believed to be an astute politician, was of lowly birth. She was the widow of a Servian engineer and was fifteen years older than the King when he married her. She was forty years old.

Introduced at the court of the profligate King Milan, father of the assassinated monarch, Mme. Draga Mashin made an impression on Queen Natalie, who appointed her lady-in-waiting.

The more she saw of her the more she liked her, and while Alexander, her son, was casting about Europe for a bride, his father having been forced to abdicate the throne in his favor, his mother selected Draga. Alexander's suit had been denied at every court in Europe because of his parentage. Queen Natalie was in receipt of a subsidizing dowry from Russia, and it was evident that if she had her way Servia would eventually drift to Russian control.

Draga was made lady-in-waiting to Natalie because the Queen saw in her what she believed to be a loyal friend to Russia and a support for herself. At the same time her attractions made her chief of the household of women who had succumbed to the wicked attentions of Milan, who had sworn Servia's allegiance to Austria. As a consort to Milan she caused much worry to Natalie.

Draga was at Biarritz with Queen Natalie when King Alexander first saw her. That was ten years ago; he was seventeen and she was a widow, of whom the gossips had much to say. When he entered the room to greet his mother, he encountered the flashing dark eyes of the fascinating lady-in-waiting staring boldly and steadily at him. He saw nothing in the room but those eyes, paid attention to no one but Draga, and upon that day he became her willing slave forever after.

STRANGE POWER OVER BOY KING.

When she returned to Belgrade from Biarritz a few months later, her power over the boy king was already recognized. Queen Natalie allowed it, mindful of Russia. Milan fostered it, delighted at the prospect of knowing his son's movements through such a trusty source and influencing his mind for Austria. And Mme. Mashin quietly and skilfully manoeuvred, not for Natalie or Milan, neither for Russia nor Servia, but always for herself.

In less than a year her hand was shown in Alexander's first coup d'etat. He had not yet attained his majority, and his kingdom was governed by three regents. These dignitaries were feasting one night with him when the room was suddenly barricaded, the King announced that the authority of the regents was ended, and they were kept prisoners until he had been formally proclaimed before the army. After that no one dared ignore the existence of Draga Mashin in political affairs.

Her palace near the royal Konak was as splendid as any in Belgrade. There the court flocked for gayety; there the Russian and Austrian diplomats held secret conferences in turn, each trying to pay more than the other. There the King often mingled with the guests, speaking to no one but Draga, dancing all the evening with no one but Draga, throwing confetti to no one else, and frowning darkly upon any one who attempted a word with her.

The court did not wonder at her sway over the king, who had inherited the vices of his father and the weaknesses of his mother without the military bravery of the former or the personal goodness of the latter. Mme. Mashin was never counted a beauty; she was dark enough to be almost swarthy, and in repose her face was cunning and treacherous. But her fascination had seldom been doubted; she was a bewitching talker, and while talking became a beauty. She was tall and slender and beautifully formed, of the Oriental type, with masses of soft black hair and liquid eyes full of subtle flattery. Before she essayed the role of queen she was frequently seen in the Paris salons, where she was known for her perfect taste in toilets as well as for her wit and social diplomacy.

REGAL TASTE FOR GEMS.

She had a regal taste for gems, and even in those days carried a king's ransom in the jewels upon her hands. Well educated and an accomplished linguist, speaking French, Russian, German and English with ease, she had always been a social leader in Servia and useful to the throne. Her intelligence and shrewdness had long been recognized; but how shrewd and how intelligent she really was was not known until the summer of 1900. Then she disclosed her hand and showed that she carried a king's ransom in the power of her eyes—a power which could be bought.

The Servian people and court wanted their King to marry. After his mother and father had unsuccessfully begged the hand of many a pretty princess, they were willing for him to marry a commoner. Alexander did not consult them, nor even his own ministers nor his Council of State. One fine morning in July, 1900, the people of Belgrade awoke to discover that the King's second coup d'etat had taken place during the night. Upon the walls of the city was a long proclamation, signed by the royal hand, in which he made known his betrothal to Draga Mashin, a daughter of the Servian people, whose home would be a pattern to all Servian homes, and who would bring happiness to the country, as did the wife of his grandfather, also from the people.

Absolutely no Servian official seems to have known of the proclamation beforehand. The capital was in a turmoil of excitement, cabinet ministers gathered in agitated meeting, the Council of State assembled to declare against the proposed marriage; the president of the Skupshtina and the Metropolitan, the head of the Servian Church, went down upon their knees before the King and begged him to be wise. There were threats among the people, and Mme. Draga's house had to be carefully guarded. The King ignored all entreaties, and drove boldly through the streets every day in an open carriage with his future Queen by his side.

WERE CONGRATULATED BY CZAR.

It was significant, and not unexpected, that the Czar of Russia was the first and only sovereign who congratulated Alexander and Draga upon their marriage. When an heir to the throne was expected it was the Czar who was to be the godfather. When the sixteen cradles were taken away from the royal palace at Belgrade the largest and finest among them had been sent by the Czar. When Queen Draga was declared innocent of attempting to deceive her husband by substituting the child of her sister, Mme. Petrovics, it was said: "The Russian Ambassador and the Czar have been very friendly and sympathetic in the matter."

STORMY CAREER OF KING ALEXANDER, DEAD MONARCH

King Alexander was in his twenty-fourth year and had held the throne since 1889, when his father abdicated and proclaimed his son his successor, under a regency of three ministers. On his seventeenth birthday Alexander took the reins of government into his own hands, and ever since had followed a most independent course, publicly and in his private affairs.

Many marriage projects had been formed in his behalf. His mother, Queen Nathalie, exerted herself to secure for him a marriage alliance with a daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, through the influence of the Russian court, but Prince Nicholas had married off four of his six daughters too well to think of a match with the holder of the unstable throne of Servia.

There was an announcement, at the beginning of this year, that King Alexander was engaged to the Archduchess Marie Christine, daughter of the Archduke Frederick of Austria. Alexander was spending a few days in Vienna and was much gratified by the reception given him by the Emperor Francis Joseph, but the matrimonial intentions with which he was credited in this case did not develop.

In choosing for himself a lady in waiting King Alexander only followed a royal fashion of the times. The heir to the Austrian throne married, morganatically, the Countess Sophie Chotek, who had been one of the ladies of the court of the Empress of Austria. A similar course was adopted by Prince Oscar, the second son of the King of Sweden, who renounced his succession to the throne in order to marry the Countess Ebba Munck of Fulkila, with whom he had fallen in love when she was a lady in attendance upon his royal mother.

The romance of the favorite companion of the Queen of Roumania ("Carmen Sylva") for whom the Crown Prince had shown a "tendresse," did not have a similar ending, political reasons being brought into play to overrule the promptings of Cupid. A dark tragedy again closed the hapless love story of the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, and the beautiful Countess of the Imperial Court of whom he was enamored.

King Alexander, it must be acknowledged, had shown some ability to take an independent course. The announcement of his intended marriage marriage was as great a surprise as was that of his assumption of full sovereignty. It was on April 13, 1893, a year before he attained his legal majority, that he dumfounded the Regents and Ministers by a coup d'etat. His plans were laid with the utmost secrecy.

An idea of the character of Alexander is gained from the manner in which he snatched the Government away from the Ministers. He ordered a banquet and bade all those of high office attend. While they were at board soldiers and police took possession of their houses and the Government buildings, and the King laughed at the Regency, which pretended after the first shock was over to enjoy the coup d'etat.

They did it with poor grace, however, while the people accepted the order of things with acclamations of joy.

ANCESTOR OF THE NEW KING WAS A RICH SWINE OWNER.

LONDON, June 11.—Despatches received here confirming the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga of Servia add that three ministers of the King, together with several aide-de-camps and Queen Draga's brother, also were murdered.

The Servian Minister said there were many causes leading to the revolution. A large section of the people were greatly dissatisfied with the tendency of King Alexander to eliminate the radical element from the Government and by the constant rumors of his intention to appoint Queen Draga's brother heir apparent. In addition to this the Queen was disliked by the people, who were also intensely outraged at the recent suspension of the constitution. The Minister did not anticipate that the changes would result in internecine strife or in any real dangers to the country. He pointed out that the original Kara George was not a prince. He was a rich swine owner. The father of the new King was made a Prince in 1842.

The Minister also related a curious incident. He said that a month ago he was present at a clairvoyant's seance at which a letter written by the murdered King was handed to the clairvoyant, who immediately became intensely agitated, predicted that King Alexander would be assassinated very shortly, and even depicted the scene, which appears to have been enacted at the palace at Belgrade during the night.

The tragedy of the palace at Belgrade, marking the latest of revolutions which have convulsed Servia from time to time during the last century is not regarded in diplomatic circles in London as likely to lead to civil war. Stress is laid on the unpopularity of King Alexander since his marriage to Queen Draga. King Alexander's successor, Peter Karageorgevitch, is a son-in-law of the Prince of Montenegro, and is regarded as acceptable to the people.

The universal anxiety of the Governments of Europe for peace is advanced as a reason why the Servian situation is not likely to lead to complications. Should, however, these unexpectedly arise official circles think an Austrian-Hungarian army will immediately march into Servia and restore order. This, however, is considered improbable.

WOMAN WITH BIG DIAMOND IS LOST.

Mrs. Alice A. Maher, Sixty Years Old, Found Wandering Aimlessly in the Streets.

"I'm all alone; I'm lost," wailed an old woman who was standing in front of No. 329 West Forty-fourth street, today. Her clothes were faded, but she wore a gorgeous light hat with ostrich plumes in it. On her right hand she had a huge diamond ring.

Policeman Reilly took her to the West Forty-seventh street station, where she said her name was Alice A. Maher. The police remembered having arrested her on April 18, when she was committed to Bellevue Hospital as an insane patient, and she will probably be sent to the institution again.

When Mrs. Maher was last taken into custody she had in her possession diamonds valued at $2,000. Two young women, who said they were her daughters, procured her release from Bellevue, and stated that they would have her committed to a sanitarium. It is thought that she escaped from the place and again found her way to New York. The woman is about sixty years old. She is unable to tell anything concerning herself.

Extraordinary Sale OF Trunks, Suit Cases, Bags, Etc., At the Three Big Stores of Chas. W. Wolf, Manufacturer, 28, 58 and 72 Cortlandt Street.

A FEW OF THE SPECIALS.

$6.00 Trunks, substantially made, for $2.95
$8.00 Trunks, substantially made, for $3.95
$10.00 Trunks, all riveted.....$4.95
$12.00 Trunks, cloth lined, 2 trays.$5.95
$14.00 Ladies' Dress Trunks for ..$6.95

SOLE LEATHER SUIT CASES.

$5.00 values, special for this sale.....$2.35
$6.50 value, special for this sale.....$3.85
$8.50 values, special for this sale.....$4.35

Laundry Wants—Female

GIRL to feed on No. 5 collar machine & turn collars by hand. Sterling Laundry, 165 W. 30th st.

MARKER & SORTER, experienced female, to tend hand laundry; $12 wages. F. L., box 183 World.

WAIST IRONER, 10c. per piece; also good family ironer. Metropolis Laundry, 841 6th ave.

MARKER, first class; must be good in office; bring reference. Laundry, 1236 Amsterdam ave.

EXPERIENCED marker and sorter; must be first-class. Call after 6 P. M. Commonwealth Laundry, 784 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Collar and cuff ironers on machine. Model Laundry, 27 Fleet street, Brooklyn.

IRONER—First-class shirt, collar & cuff ironer. The Royalton, 44 W. 44th st.

GIRL WANTED as catcher on collar machine. Pearl Hand Laundry, 65 Myrtle ave., B'klyn.

IRONER—First-class shirt, collar and cuff ironer. The Royalton, 44 W. 44th st.

IRONER—First-class family ironer; come ready for work. Laundry, 101 W. 106th st.

IRONER—A family ironer wanted. Empire Hand Laundry, 5th ave., near 119th st.

IRONER—First-class family ironer. Monarch Laundry, 301 W. 112th st.

IRONER on flannels; young woman only. Royal Laundry, 232 W. 14th st.

LAUNDRESS — Middle-aged, capable woman, thoroughly experienced in restaurant work; no Sunday work; $6 per week. Apply 435 Broadway, Thursday, June 11.

Laundry Wants—Male.

BOY about 14 with reference wanted. Laundry, 1125 Park ave., 90th st.

BOY to run around in laundry business; good wages. 160 W. 34th st., basement.

BOY WANTED, Harrison's Laundry, 493 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn.

DRIVER, young man on laundry wagon; reference and bond. Call after 9, 63 Clarkson st.

WANTED—3 boys, 16, to work in laundry. Apply with parents, 506 Columbus ave.

Help Wanted—Male.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK wanted; some experience necessary; small salary to begin. Apply by letter only, with references. Bruce Type Foundry, 29 Great Jones st.

DRIVER—Wanted 35 truck drivers; wages $2 per day. A. Pucci, 340 East 109th st.

Help Wanted—Female.

YOUNG NURSE GIRL, with good references, to attend to a boy 4 years old; must be willing to go to the mountains. Inquire after 7 P. M. Mrs. Hartman, 134 E. 95th st.

Lost, Found and Rewards.

LOST—Bunch of keys; two pieces of silver attached. Small reward. Mrs. Phillips, No. 260 West 45th st.

FILIPINO OUTLAW CAUGHT IN A TRAP.

Faustino Guillerino, Charged with Many Murders Taken as He Tried to Make Men Desert.

MANILA, June 11.—The Constabulary has captured in Rizal Province Faustino Guillermo, the most famous outlaw in the Island of Luzon. Guillermo approached a detachment of Constabulary and offered the men a bribe to desert and join him.

The Constabulary reported the matter and were ordered to continue the negotiations. A successful trap was planned and Guillermo was made prisoner.

Guillermo was formerly one of the Spanish guerillas. During and since the insurrection he has committed many murders and robberies.

DEAD AND LIVING MIXED IN A FALL.

While Conveying Corpse of Man Killed by Fall, Wagon Upsets in aDitch.

While conveying to the family's home the body of Peter Johnson, of No. 4 Post avenue, Port Richmond, S. I., Deputy-Coroner Thomas McGinley and Archie Fulton and Thomas Welsh, undertakers' assistants, drove into a ditch.

Horses, wagon, the dead and living, were mixed in a heap at the bottom of an excavation. Johnson's body, which was uncoffined, was more mangled by the accident than by the fall which had caused his death. Both of Deputy-Coroner McGinley's legs were badly wrenched, and Fulton sustained a severe scalp wound.

Johnson had been killed by a fall while working on Charles M. Schwab's new buildings at Richmond Beach.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR TO-DAY.

Sun rises.. 4.28 | Sun sets.. 7.30 | Moon rises.. 8.38

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8.22	8.33	2.23	2.21
Governor's Island	8.45	8.59	2.57	2.55
Hell Gate Ferry	10.38	10.52	4.29	4.27

PORT OF NEW YORK.

ARRIVED.

Taff ..... Banes
Vidar ..... Sagua
Pretoria ..... Hamburg
Dia ..... New Orleans
Saux ..... Havre

COMING STEAMSHIPS.

DUE TO-DAY.

Naples. Germanic, Liverpool.
Albano, Hamburg.
Raphael, Bordeaux.

NG STEAMSHIPS.

ED TO-DAY.

Montevideo, Havana.
Esperanza, Havana.
El Dorado, Galveston.
rincess Anne, Norfolk.
nazoonsue, Barbados.

NEW KING'S ANCESTOR LIBERATED THE COUNTRY

Servia, the scene of to-day's political tragedy, which is almost mediaeval in its barbaric ferocity, is one of the group of little independent principalities in the Balkan Peninsula. Lying on the outskirts of Occidental civilization, its inhabitants, Slavs, mostly peasants, are prmitive in their manners and passions.

Its total area is 19,050 square miles, lying between Austro-Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria and Albania. There are 2,250,000 inhabitants, and the army, in which service is compulsory, can muster 5,700 officers and 240,000 men, 45,000 of whom are mounted. The army boasts 450 pieces of cannon. There are only 388 miles of railroad and 1,946 miles of telegraph.

The country has immense mineral wealth, but it is not developed. Little advantage is taken of the wealth that lies in the forests of oak and black walnut which cover its territory. The principal occupation of the peasantry is the herding of swine, which constitutes the chief export. There are no manufactures except the production of plum brandy in the country along the Danube. The Orthodox Greek Church is the State religion.

The Servians attained independence as early as the eleventh century, but fell under Ottoman domination in the fourteenth century, and did not shake off the Turkish yoke until 1803, when George Petrovich, "Black George" ("Kara" in Turkish), liberated the peasantry and founded the house of Karageorgevitch. He is the great-grandfather of the King who ascended the throne to-day. He reigned until 1817, when Milosh Obrenovitch, a swineherd, great-grandafther of the assassinated King, murdered Kara George and sent his head to the Sultan.

Milosh forced the Porte to recognize him as an independent Prince. He was succeeded by his sons Milan and Michael, both of whom abdicated, the latter in 1842, when Prince Alexander, a son of Kara George, was elected by the National Assembly. Russia opposed his election, but he reigned in spite of the Czar for sixteen years and doubled the country's exports and imports.

Discovering a conspiracy among his Ministers to depose him, he condemned them to death. The National Assembly requested his abdication and he was forced to fly. Milan Obrenovitch was recalled, succeeded him, and on his death Prince Michael, the most popular of Servian princes, again reigned until struck down by an assassin in 1868. His nephew, Milan, a lad of twelve years, was brought from Paris and declared Prince of Servia. He ruled wisely for a time, but afterwards became that King Milan whose name has been a byword for profligacy for a quarter of a century in the capitals of Europe. Milan declared Servia a kingdom in 1882, but seven years later, after the scandal caused by his moral turpitude and the divorce secured by his wife Natalie, he abdicated in his son Alexander's favor.

Meanwhile Prince Alexander Karageorgevitch, who had been accused of instigating the assassination of Prince Michael, was forbidden to set foot in Servia, the National Assembly having passed a resolution forever forbidding the Karageorgevitch family from ascending the throne.

Prince Alexander died in 1885, leaving two sons—Peter, the present King, and Prince Bodijar, who has been an active agent in restoring the popuarity of his house among the Servians. There are also two nephews of Prince Alexander Karageorgevitch living—Prince Arsene, who is married to the daughter of a wealthy Vienese banker, and Prince Alexis, whose visit to this country to sue for the hand of Miss Maybelle Swift, of Chicago, is well remembered.

King Peter married Princess Sara, daughter of the reigning Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro. She died within the past year, leaving him two sons. Through the marriage of her sister to the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, King Peter is a brother-in-law to the future Czar.