woman as well as an Anarchist and denounced the killing of the Empress of Austria as needless and without any good results. "She was a woman. That was not a good work."

"What direct results did Bresci hope to accomplish by killing the King of Italy?" was asked of Wiedmer through the girl interpreter.

"We don't know," she replied." The King had a son to take his place. Perhaps Bresci though there would be revolution and then a republic. The people in Italy want a republic. Everything is taxed now. They can't live. Humbert was not good. Kings do not kill us now by shooting but by starving."

The killing of President Carnot of France and of Prime Minister Canovas of Spain was approved. The new King of Italy was denounced by all in the room as being as bad as his father. Ernestina Cravello, alone, expressed sympathy for Queen Margherita. "She is a good woman," the Anarchist said, "she could not help becoming a queen."

The Anarchists declared that their fellow member, Bresci, knew nothing about Carboni Sperandio, the Italian silk worker of Paterson, who killed his foreman, Giuseppe Pessina, on July 17, and then committed suicide. Sperandio left a letter in which he referred to himself as having been selected to kill the Italian king.

"We do not believe that letter," said Ernestina Cravello. "Sperandio was not an Anarchist of this group at all and Bresci knew nothing about him."

But the Italians who approve of what Bresci has done believe that Sperandio also did a good thing on a smaller scale. Pessina was not in sympathy with his fellow countrymen who live in Market and Straight streets, and he threatened to punish his children for reading anarchistic newspapers. The real cause of that murder, it was said yesterday, was a debt of $60 which Pessina owed Sperandio for giving his daughter music lessons. Sperandio asked for the money, and the next day, it is alleged, Pessina discharged him from the mill.

SUN reporters were unable yesterday to find Bresci's family in West Hoboken. At the corner of Paterson avenue and Clinton avenue, West Hoboken, Mrs. Louis Berisso keeps a saloon. It was crowded with Italian Anarchists last night, who were celebrating the death of King Humbert in royal style. They frequently drank toasts to Mrs. Berisso and spoke of her husband being abroad. Mrs. Berisso and the other Italians were equally reticent about what Mrs. Berisso's husband was doing in Europe at present.

A saloonkeeper in Hoboken told a SUN reporter yesterday that Malatesta formerly kept a saloon on Second street, Hoboken, and that he had a big meeting room over the saloon, where the Anarchists met. THE SUN'S informant said that Malatesta had given up the saloon some time ago.

THE SUN'S cable despatches say that two Anarchist newspaper editors of Paterson, Malatesta and Ciancabilla, excited the regicide.

Enrico Malatesta, according to friends in this city, was the leading man of the Italian Anarchists in this Country during his brief stay here. He escaped from the penal island of Lampedusa, near Sicily, in 1898, the year of the bread riots at Milan, and went to Tunis, afterward going to England, and finally coming to the United States. When he came here he went to Paterson and edited *La Questione Sociale*. He had been conducting the paper for about five months when he got into a quarrel with a rival editor, Signor Ciancabilla, who has previously been associated with him in Paterson and who then edited and published a paper in West Hoboken, known as *L'Aurora*. Ciancabilla denounced Malatesta and his paper and Malatesta attacked Ciancabilla in *La Questione Sociale*. Finally, the two men met in Hoboken and after a wordy row Malatesta drew a revolver and fired a shot at the rival anarchistic editor. This lost him many friends among the Anarchists in New York, and Malatesta, some say, finding that he was no longer popular here, went back to Italy under some kind of an amnesty and, it is said, stood for Parliament and came very near being elected. A sketch of his life appears in the book "Gli Anarchici in Italia," translated by Lino Ferriani from Prince Kropotkine's book. Others say that Malatesta went back to London from this country and is still in England.

When Bresci first went to Paterson he was an associate of Ciancabella and Malatesta. The Anarchists there said last night that Malatesta was now in London and Ciancabilla in Pennsylvania, both of them editing newspapers.

Just before leaving Paterson Bresci was asked to contribute something toward the support of an Anarchist paper. According to a story told yesterday, he contributed and at the same time said 'contributing is all right, but it is about time for some one to do something.'

A New York Anarchist who has followed the career of the principal Anarchist leaders, both here and in Europe for the last twenty years, said yesterday that Malatesta was an Italian count who came to this country last August. Malatesta had been stirring up anarchistic sentiments in Latin countries for the past thirty years, this man said. When he came here he had just escaped from an Italian prison and was received with open arms by the red brotherhood in this country. He lived for some time in Paterson and has spoken at a number of meetings in New York. Six weeks ago, this authority went on, Malatesta left this country suddenly, announcing that he was going to England.

He had been expelled from Spain for having a hand in starting bread riots in Barcelona and was in such ill odor with the Governments of other European countries that England was the only place to which he could go without being recognized and arrested.

The Anarchist who gave this information to THE SUN said that Malatesta's announcement that he was going to England was probably a blind and that he had gone instead to Italy. He had always advocated violent methods, this man declared, and had justified assassination as a good means of redressing the real and alleged wrongs of workingmen. He always said, however, that it was an "unfortuhate necessity." He held that if the Government was justified in using force against the people, the people, by which he meant the Anarchists especially, were justified in using force against the Government.

He advocated individualist attempts only and belonged to the autonomist or individualist group of Anarchists. The difference between autonomists and Anarchists of other groups is that while members of the latter are detailed to kill off kings, princesses or heads of Republics or any other persons who by being wealthy are supposed to be inimical to the, masses, the autonomists act on their own initiative and are only individually responsible. While they hold meetings and have a common fight against society each autonomist is responsible only to himself for any murder or murders he commits. He does not even announce what he is going to do at meetings of the group to which he belongs. He simply forms his plans without notifying any one and then goes and throws a bomb or fires a shot or slays and destroys in whatever method he selects. By this means no one can be directly implicated in his crime except the man who committed it, and though it is at the expense of his life his vanity is so tickled at the notoriety attached to the act and the idea of being a martyr to the cause of anarchy that he is willing to let his life be the forfeit.

Why Malatesta became an Anarchist is a puzzle even to his friends. He is a Count by inheritance, it is said, but he never uses his title and comes of one of the best families in Italy. For generations it has been noted for its loyalty and has furnished diplomats and soldiers of honorable record. Even now, it is said, that several of his relatives hold high offices under the Italian Government.

John Most was seen yesterday but said that he had never spoken to Malatesta; as the latter is an individualist and Most, a Communist, there was nothing in common between them. Most thought, however, that the killing of a King was a good thing, no matter who did it.

"We don't need Kings," he said. "The world is nearer freedom for every King that is killed. I want you to understand that I had no hard feeling against Humbert, but on general principles I believe a dead King is better than a live one. The killing of Humbert is, I am sure, the act of an individualist. It's the way they do things in Europe. I don't believe in the individualists, but they do good things sometimes."

Meyer London, the lawyer for the Cloakmakers Union and several other labor organizations, who came here from Russia about ten years ago has been a good deal among the Anarchists in the course of his business. He said yesterday that he had no doubt that the assassin of King Humbert was a member of the autonomist group of Anarchists. His methods showed it, he said. "It is just like the attempted assassination of Mr. Frick by Berkman the autonomist," he added.

Anarchist Justus Schwab said regarding the assassination: "The killing of King Humbert was just what was to be expected. Look at Italy now, with her compulsory colonization and her prisons full. Think of the thousands of men slaughtered in Milan. It is a wonder that King Humbert escaped so long. The pitiful part of the affair is that the dupe Humbert was killed instead of Crispi, the Prime Minister, the Bismarck of Italy who is responsible for its present condition."

Asked what he thought of the report that the plot of the assassination was hatched in Paterson, he said, with a sneer: "Why should it not be hatched in this vicinity? New York has the tallest buildings and the richest millionaires in the world. Why should it not have the most bloodthirsty Anarchists and the most melodramatic plots? Seriously, I believe the killing of King Humbert was the act of an individualist. A race of men has arisen in Italy who think and act for themselves. With Italy as with the other Latin races action means violence. The Italians are not cool and calculating like the men of the northern countries. When they are wronged it is not argument but the pistol and the knife they use."

PRESIDENT SENDS CONDOLENCES.

Official Notification of the Assassination Received From Rome.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Official notification of the assassination of King Humbert was contained in the following despatch from Mr. Iddings, the United States Chargé d'Affaires at Rome:

"ROME, July 30.

"*Secretary of State, Washington:*

"King Humbert was assassinated last night, Sunday, at 10 o'clock, at Monza, while driving away after distributing prizes at the competitive athletic exercises. The King was shot at three times by an Italian and died a few minutes later. Have just received official note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs announcing the death of the King and the succession of his son, Prince Victor Emmanuel. IDDINGS."

President McKinley sent the following message through the State Department to the new King of Italy:

"WASHINGTON, July 30.

"*His Majesty, Vittorio Emanuele, Rome:*

"In my name and on behalf of the American people I offer your Majesty and the Italian nation sincere condolences in this hour of deep bereavement. WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Secretary Hay sent the following to Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador to the United States:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 30.

"*His Excellency, the Italian Ambassador, The Octagon, Sea Bright, N. J.:*

"The tidings of the King's assassination have profoundly shocked public sentiment. The President has telegraphed to his Majesty, Vittorio Emanuele, offering in his name and on behalf of the American people sincere condolences in this hour of deep bereavement. Permit me to add the assurance of my personal sympathy. "JOHN HAY."

Baron Fava replied as follows:

"SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 30.

"*His Excellency, the Secretary of State, Washington:*

"Your telegram received and transmitted to my Government. I am deeply grateful for the part the President, your Excellency and the American people take in our great sorrow. "FAVA."

ITALIAN EMBASSIES NOTIFIED.

King Victor Emmanuel III. on His Way Back to the Kingdom.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 30.—The Italian Embassy has received the following telegram from Marquis Visconti-Venosta, the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"I have the sad news to announce that his Majesty, King Humbert, died yesterday evening (Sunday) at Monza, the victim of an infamous assassination. His Majesty, King Victor Emmanuel III., who is off the coast of Greece, is on his way back to the Kingdom. "VISCONTI-VENOSTA."

The embassy is besieged with callers. Among others who called to express their sympathy were M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador; Lord Rosebery and the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires and many other notable persons.

Baron di Renzis di Montanaro, the Italian Ambassador, says he is unable to conjecture whether the assassination of King Humbert was the result of an organized plot or the will of a fanatic who was seeking notoriety.

The Press Association says it is believed in Rome that political reasons are at the bottom of the assassination. Rumors of the King's unpopularity have been in circulation for some time and the ill-feeling has been heightened by his attitude toward the Vatican.

KAISER LAMENTS THE LOSS.

He Leaves Heligoland for Berlin and May Attend King Humbert's Funeral.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, July 30.—The *Official Gazette* publishes the following:

"His Majesty the King of Italy has been made the victim of an accursed crime. This fresh and terrible outbreak of anarchist lust for murder awakens everywhere in Germany, with the deepest loathing of the criminal, the most intense sympathy with the sovereign family and the population of the allied kingdom of Italy. The fearfully sudden death of the noble monarch signifies for our fatherland a deep and painful loss. His Majesty, the Emperor, laments in the illustrious deceased a loyal and never-to-be-forgotten friend, and with the Italian nation at the bier of their beloved and knightly King there mourns the entire German nation, full of heartfelt sympathy for his noble son and successor."

Emperor William received the news of King Humbert's death at Heligoland, which island he left this afternoon for home. It is rumored that he will attend the funeral.

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S SORROW.

Austrian Emperor May Attend the Funeral of the Murdered King.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, July 30.—Emperor Francis Joseph was at Ischl when he learned of the murder of King Humbert through a telegram from the Austrian Embassy at Rome. He was terribly grieved.

It is generally believed that it had long been a matter of sorrow to the kind-hearted Emperor that his scrupulous veneration of the Pope prevented him from returning King Humbert's visit to Vienna in 1881. The rival claims of the Pope and King Humbert raised a conflict between duty and etiquette which made a visit to Rome impossible and King Humbert refused to receive the Emperor anywhere except in Rome.

There is already talk that his Majesty will make amends by attending the funeral personally.

FRANCE'S SYMPATHY.

President Loubet Orders All Receptions and Fetes Abandoned for the Present.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 30.—On receiving the news of the assassination of King Humbert President Loubet sent the following despatch to the new King, Victor Emanuel III.:

"I make myself the interpreter of the unanimous indignation against the odious attack which has robbed Italy of her generous chieftain. I pray your Majesty to accept the expression of my cordial sympathy and to lay at the feet of Queen Margherita my respectful homage and sincerest condolences."

President Loubet and the members of the Cabinet have countermanded all programmes for receptions and fêtes and the President has cancelled his engagement to inaugurate the Press Congress.

POPE SAYS A MASS FOR KING'S SOUL.

Arose at Once When Told of the Assassination of Humbert.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, July 30.—The Pope learned of the assassination at half-past 5 o'clock this morning. When told of the murder he exclaimed, "Poor family!" and immediately left his bed and said mass for the repose of King Humbert's soul.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CONDOLENCES.

Message of Sympathy to Queen Margherita—London Italians Grief-Stricken.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 30.—Queen Victoria learned of the assassination of King Humbert this morning. She immediately telegraphed tender condolences to Queen Margherita. The Prince of Wales has telegraphed an expression of his sympathy with the Italian Queen and people.

The Duke of York will represent Queen Victoria at the funeral of King Humbert.

The residents of the Italian quarter of London appeared to be grief-stricken over the assassination of King Humbert and they observed the day with an informal fast.

AWAITING THE NEW KING.

Squadron Goes to Meet Him—Queen Takes Regency for the Interim.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ROME, July 30.—The Government, in the name of King Victor Emmanuel III., announces the death of King Humbert. The proclamation urges the nation to stand firmly round the new King. Perfect order prevails everywhere.

It is not yet known when King Victor Emmanuel will arrive. A squadron commanded by Admiral the Duke of Genoa has gone to meet him.

Telegrams were sent to him at all seaport towns announcing the assassination of his father. The Queen has, for the time being, taken the regency.

ATHENS, July 30.—The Prince of Naples left here last night for Piræus. He was ignorant of the King's death at the time of his departure.

LONDON, July 30.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris says the news of the assassination of his father reached the Prince of Naples at Piræus and that he is now on his way home. He expects to take the oath of office as King on Wednesday.

PARIS, July 30.—It is stated here that the Prince of Naples left Piræus prior to the arrival there of the despatches containing the news of his father's assassination.

FEELING AMONG ITALIANS HERE.

The Better Class Deeply Affected—Others Showed Little or No Concern.

Of Italy's sons in New York a small proportion went into mourning yesterday for the murdered King. It was the Italians of substance and education who realized the loss sustained by their mother land. But of such as these the majority of the Italians in New York is not made up. The laborers, the Italian masses, went about just as though nothing had happened. It may be doubted if there were not a great many of this class who did not even know that King Humbert was dead. Such of them as did know simply shook their heads and shrugged their shoulders when asked what they thought about it and said: "Id'n know. I hear some talk, but Id'n know. I can no help."

The educated Italians, however, showed deep grief. Hoping to get some official details of the tragedy a great number of these gathered at the Italian Consulate at 35 Broadway long before Chevalier Giovanni Branchi, the Consul-General, arrived. A few minutes after he reached the Consulate he received the newspaper men. He had not then been officially informed of the King's death. He said he could not doubt the accuracy of the press despatches and then added:

"It seems that we can do nothing but accept this terrible news as authentic. I do not believe, though, that the assassination was the result of any plot, anarchistic or other. The assassin will be found, I am sure, to be one of those misguided men who think all governments are arrayed against them and who seek to become distinguished over their fellows by some such deed as this. If he said he was an Anarchist you may depend upon it that all the Anarchists and Socialists will fairly fall over themselves to repudiate him. And this was all so unnecessary. Why, the King of Italy doesn't have as much power as your President.

"But it wont accomplish anything. The new King will take his place on the throne and the ship of state will move on as before. The masses at home will be so awe-struck, so stunned and surprised by the deed that any effort to take political advantage of it would fail miserably. A man who would publicly declare in any city or town of Italy now that he approved of the assassination would never live to make another declaration. I want to say also that I take absolutely no stock in the story that the King was killed as the result of a plot hatched in this country. I think that is the veriest rot. I can say no more than that Italy has lost the best of kings and the best of friends."

Just here a telegram was handed to the Consul-General. It was from the Italian Embassy at Washington and signed by Signor di Novoli, Chargé d'Affaires. Translated, it read:

"It is my sad duty to inform you that his Majesty, King Humbert, died at moonset on Sunday. I regret to say, at the hands of an assassin."

As soon as the Consul-General had read this despatch he directed that an English translation be made of it, and that the Consulate be closed and the Italian flag half-masted. Then he sent word to his fellow countrymen, who had gathered to the number of several hundred in the halls and approaches to the Consulate, that he would see them in the rear office. To those who came first the Consul-General read the despatch, amid manifestations of deep grief on the part of nearly all of the callers. Sobs could be heard about the room, and finally the Consul-General himself broke down with a grief that he couldn't control. Everybody wanted to know more details, but for these Signor Branchi referred his friends to the newspapers. It was suggested by some of those present that a general meeting ought to be arranged, to be held not later than Wednesday evening in some hall in the city. The Consul-General seemed to approve of this and he said he would see what could be done.

Shortly after noon Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, sent the following telegram which was posted at the Consulate:

"Have received official confirmation of the death of his Majesty King Humbert, who was murdered at Monza yesterday evening, Sunday. King Victor Emmanuel III. is now at the Piræus, Greece, and has left for the Kingdom. FAVA."

Carlo Barsotti, editor of *Il Progresso Italo-Americano*, said he didn't think a revolution would follow the murder in Italy, but he did think that there would be other and serious disturbances, especially among the Sicilians. He added that if the disturbances proved to be particularly serious, he expected Italy to become an absolute monarchy.

All the foreign consulates displayed their flags at half-mast immediately after the flag over the Italian Consulate was half-masted, and then the flag in the Army Building was half-masted. No flags were flying at Governors Island, but the flags on many buildings along lower Broadway were hung at half-mast. There was one flag at half-mast in the vicinity of Mulberry Bend Park, but the Italians of the district didn't appear to have gone very deeply into mourning. Up in Little Italy, however, there were many signs of mourning. Flags, draped with crêpe, hung out of many windows, and wherever a flag was so displayed the shutters were tight drawn at the windows of the house.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce, of which Coroner Lucca is President, sent the following cablegram yesterday:

"*To the Minister of the Royal House, Monza:*

"The Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York is shocked by the assassination of the generous, magnanimous and noble King. I ask you to communicate to his Majesty Victor Emmanuel III. the condolence of the members of the Italian Chamber of Commerce."

The Executive Committee of the United Italian Associations of New York met last night at 149 Bleecker street. The committee was to have considered plans for a celebration to be held by the associations on Sept. 30, but owing to the death of King Humbert they decided that it would be better to make some plans for an expression of sympathy for the Queen. They accordingly issued a call for the various Italian societies and Italians in general to gather at Tammany Hall on Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Dr. Joseph Gullino, the editor of *L'Araldo*, will make an address in Italian and resolutions will be adopted and forwarded by cable to the royal family in Rome. Members of the committee said last night that it was extremely probable that the meeting on Thursday night would make arrangements for a big demonstration in this city on the day of King Humbert's funeral.

F. P. Cambria, the President of the United Italian Associations, sent yesterday the following cablegram:

"*To Minister Royal House, Rome:*

"United Italian Societies, horrified at infamous crime, express condolence and sentiments of greater devotion. President CAMBRIA."

THE NEW KING AND QUEEN.

Victor Emmanuel III. and Elena—Characteristics of Humbert's Only Child.

Victor Emmanuel III., who, as his only child, succeeds King Humbert I. as King of Italy, is now in his thirty-first year, having been born Nov. 11, 1869. He is slight and short of stature, though not so short as is generally believed, for the nickname *il principino*, the little Prince, was given to him when he was a child and denoted affection as much as description. As a matter of fact, he was taller than his father and mother, but did not have the broad shoulders that lent impressiveness to the figures of his parents when they were seated or on horseback. What detract from the appearance of the new King are the abnormally short legs, that seem characteristic of his branch of the family; they were very noticeable in his father, King Humbert, and his mother, Queen Margherita, and in his grandfather, King Victor Emmanuel II., so that those personages seemed hardly taller when they stood up than when they were seated. His cousins of the Aosta line have no trouble that way; they are tall, well-built young fellows.

The new King is not bad looking, but his blondish hair and light blue eyes made him seem insignificant by the side of his strikingly strong-faced father and mother with their masses of black hair and their magnificent eyes. King Humbert's *occhioni*, his big eyes that seemed to look through and through you, were known from one end of Italy to the other. After the Crown Prince's marriage there was another unflattering contrast with the splendid figure of his Montenegrin bride.

As a child he was very delicate and the greatest care had to be taken of his health. His mother's devotion to him and his attachment to her are well known. A story has often been told of the necklace of pearls that Queen Margherita wears constantly. She found out that the little Prince was not spending his pocket money and fearing that he was developing stingy habits scolded him. Later she found that he had bought the necklace for her, but would not take it until he had paid for it, pearl by pearl, out of his allowance. The story has been told of a coral bead necklace as well, but those who have seen the necklace say that it is of pearls, which in Italian are *margherite*, and besides, even a small Crown Prince's allowance would not put a coral necklace out of his reach.

The Crown Prince's health was not allowed to interfere with his studies; he was, moreover, naturally inclined to books and he has the reputation of being one of the best informed princes in Europe. He has made a hobby of collecting coins and numismatics is a pursuit that requires a good deal of learning. From early childhood, however, he showed a strong sense of his position, which kept back the people around him, and an ambition to do everything that pertained to his office, however distasteful. He insisted on doing his full duty as a soldier, and, in spite of dissuasion from many sides, has performed the duties of the several ranks to which he has been promoted. Up to to the end of last year he was Lieutenant-General in command of the Tenth division, stationed at Naples. As a commmanding officer he has the reputation of being a strict disciplinarian and is none too popular among the officers, though the soldiers like him.

It is also pretty generally believed that he is set in his ways and obstinate at times and that no one can move him when he has once made up his mind. This is a dangerous quality in a country like Italy, where politics more than anywhere else requires concessions and compromises. It is possible, however, that King Victor Emmanuel III. will show himself to be a different man in public life from the Prince of Naples, just as his father, King Humbert, when he came to the throne, disappointed the gloomy anticipations of those who generalized from his youthful excesses.

Personally very little scandal attaches to the new King. For this his delicate health accounts in part, for he has always been keenly awake to the necessity that he should live to carry on his father's work. Courts nowadays are not much different from what they were in past centuries, though it is no longer correct form to dwell on their intrigues, and plenty of temptations were put in the way of the Italian Crown Prince. It is very likely that he has not resisted them all, but at any rate no great amount of scandal has attached to his name.

Four years ago, after many matrimonial pilgrimages to the various courts of Europe, where the Catholic princesses would not have him for fear of getting into trouble with the Pope and where Protestant princesses were out of the question, he found a wife in the handsome daughter of Prince Nikita of Montenegro, who is now Queen Elena of Italy. She was willing to give up her Greek-Orthodox faith for the Roman Catholic for the sake of a throne. Since their marriage they have kept a good deal to themselves. The Crown Princess did not seem to like the atmosphere of the Italian court. Very little is known of here except that she is a beautiful woman and well educated. They have had no children so far, and the heir apparent to the Italian throne is now the King's first cousin, Emmanuele, Duke of Aosta, who is married to the Duke of Orleans's sister.

AMBASSADOR DRAPER SHOCKED.

Pained to Hear of Humbert's Murder—Says the King Was Popular.

HOPEDALE, Mass., July 30.—Gen. William F. Draper, United States Ambassador to Italy, was deeply shocked when informed of the assassination of King Humbert. He expressed a sincere admiration and friendship for the murdered King. He said that King Humbert was popular throughout the kingdom, except with those who opposed any kind of government, and the extreme Clerical party. The King was accustomed to drive about as freely as any citizen, and had often been warned of the danger of thus exposing himself to the attacks of anarchists.

Albany Italians Express Their Sorrow.

ALBANY, July 30.—Consul G. P. Baccelli of the Italian Consulate in this city to-day sent to Consul-General Givonni Branchi a telegram expressing the sorrow of the 1,200 Italians in Albany over the loss of King Humbert. All have been deeply moved by the report of the assassination, and arrangements have been made for a public memorial service.

NO MOLINEUX-GOFF MANDAMUS.

Denial of the Motion to Hurry the Signing of the Case on Appeal.

The application of Roland B. Molineux for an order to show cause why he should not have a mandamus compelling Recorder Goff to sign the Molineux "case on appeal" before going on his vacation, has been denied by Justice Dugro of the Supreme Court. Messrs. Weeks and Battle moved, on allegations that the Recorder was not expected back from his vacation until Nov. 1, and that if he did not settle the proposed case on appeal and proposed amendments before he went, the hearing of the appeal from the conviction of Molineux for murder in the first degree would be delayed six months.

Counsel for Molineux and the District Attorney had taken three months each in preparing the case and amendments and Justice Dugro had expressed surprise at the statement of counsel for Molineux that Recorder Goff could pass upon all that matter in two days. The application was said to be without precedent. Recorder Goff went on his vacation on Saturday.

Recorder Goff is said to be in Canada. Nevertheless work in his office upon the appeal papers in the Molineux case has not been suspended and it is likely that when all the papers are in shape he will look them over and then sign them. They will then be filed with the clerk of the Court of General Sessions and will have to be printed. In addition to the reading matter all of the exhibits in the case must be photographed and plates made. As proof must be read on probably about five thousand pages, and this is to be done in the clerk's office, the process will be a slow one. It is not at all likely that the case will be ready to go before the Court of Appeals in October.

LADENBURG ESTATE $374,970.

This Refers Only to Personal Property, on Which the State Tax Will Be $5,000.

The personal estate of the late Adolph Ladenburg, formerly of the firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., has been fixed at $373,970.68 by Henry E. Stanton of Jamaica, L. I., who was appointed to fix the amount of the State transfer tax payable upon the estate. Of this amount $364,970.68 is chargeable to his interest in the firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and $10,000 is the value value placed on his household belongings, horses and carriages, both in the city and his country residence in Westbury, L. I.

This appraisement made by Mr. Stanton represents only the personal property, as under the provisions of the State Inheritance Tax law real property that descends to heirs only is not taxable. The tax due the State is $3,749.70, with 6 per cent. added from the date of death, making the total amount about $5,000. Mr. Ladenburg lost his life by being swept from the deck of the steamer Niagara on the night of Dec. 19, 1896, while on a trip to Nassau. In 1892 he made a will leaving his entire estate to his wife, Emily Ladenburg. Thirteen months before his death a posthumous heir was born. As the will was unaltered at the time of Ladenburg's death, its provisions became void because of the birth of an heir during his lifetime. In consequence the property will be divided as if Mr. Ladenburg had died intestate, one-third going to his widow and two-thirds going to his child, Eugenie Mary Ladenburg.

The estate could not be settled until the articles of agreement with the firm in which Mr. Labenburg was interested expired, which was not until Dec. 31, 1899. At the time of his death his wealth was variously estimated from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000.

LOOSE CASH IN THE WALDORF.

Mr. Page Left $120 on a Desk in the Writing Room and Got It Back Again.

W. E. Page of Pensacola, Fla., who is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria, left a roll of bills amounting to $120 on a desk in the hotel while writing a letter yesterday morning. He went to mail the letter, forgetting his money. When he went back to the desk at which he had been writing the bills were gone. In great haste he reported his loss at the office. Within a few minutes a woman living at the hotel told a clerk she had found a sum of money on a desk and that she would be pleased to hand it to the owner. Mr. Page was introduced and joyfully received it.

PREPARED TO LEAVE CHINA

MISSIONARIES SEND HERE FOR FUNDS TO TRAVEL WITH.

Confirmatory Despatches Also Received Here Concerning the Massacre at Pao-ting-fu—Shanghai Is Now Crowded With Foreign Refugees Who Came From the Interior.

Cable despatches confirming the report of the massacre of foreign missionaries at Pao-ting-fu were received yesterday by the secretaries of the Presbyterian and Congregational Boards of Foreign Missions. The one received by the Presbyterian board was from the Rev. George F. Fitch, Treasurer of the Shanghai mission, in reply to a message cabled to him on Saturday, in which he was asked to name the authority from whom he had obtained the news of the Pao-ting-fu massacre, tidings of which he had previously sent. Mr. Fitch cabled yesterday that the information came from United States Consul Goodnow, who had received news from Chinese officials at Shanghai and Pao-ting-fu whom he considered authoritative. Mr. Fitch added that he had learned that Dr. Cortland Van Rensselaer Hodge and wife of Philadelphia and Miss Maude Mackey, M. D., of Los Angeles, Cal., were at Pekin, and not at Pao-ting-fu, as stated in the first reports of the massacre.

The second despatch was received by the Rev. Charles C. Creegan, D. D., local Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, from the main office in Boston. It read as follows:

SHANGHAI, July 27.

Massacre Pao-ting-fu July 8. Pitkins, Noble, Morrill, Gould. Property destroyed.

Inasmuch as the cable was not signed and also reported the deaths of Dr. Willis C. Noble and Mrs. Letitia Pitkin, who are now in the United States, the secretaries of the board in Boston do not consider the message authentic and are still expressing a belief that their missionaries at Pao-ting-fu are alive. Despatches thus far received, however, seem to confirm the massacre of the Rev. F. E. Simcox and wife and three children and Dr. George Yardley Taylor of the Presbyterian board, the Rev. Horace Pitkin, Miss Anna A. Gould and Miss Mary S. Morrill of the Congregational board and the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Bagnall of Canada—missionaries attached to the China inland mission.

Several cablegrams were received yesterday by the Foreign Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which indicated that the spread of the anti-Christian movement was driving the missionaries out of central and southern China to the coast towns of Japan. The Rev. Arthur J. Bowen, who was stationed at Nankin, but sought refuge at Shanghai, cabled that missionaries were coming to Shanghai from the interior and that they were in pressing need of funds. He asked for $4,000. Another cable despatch stated that the missionaries ordered to Japan were at Shanghai. Mrs. H. B. Skidmore, Treasurer of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society connected with the Methodist Church, received a despatch yesterday from Miss Kate Ogborn at Shanghai, who asked for $1,500 to meet the expense of bringing the missionaries stationed at Kui-kiang to the coast. Accordingly the board cabled $4,000 to Mr. Bowen and $1,500 to Miss Ogborn.

The Methodist board had at least eighteen missionaries in central China at Nankin and six at Kui-kiang. It is supposed that the women missionaries are already at Shanghai on their way to Japan and that their husbands remained behind to protect the mission property.

The Methodist Board also received a cable message yesterday from three of its representatives in Shanghai, urging that Bishop David H. Moore of Cincinnati be sent to China at once. The despatch was signed by Bishop F. W. Warne of India, who is supposed to have stopped at Shanghai on his way to the United States on furlough; the Rev. W. H. Lacey of Foochow, and E. R. Jellison, M. D., of Nankin. The Rev. Homer Eaton of the Methodist Board said yesterday that the message had reference to the Rev. David H. Moore of Cincinnati, who was recently appointed Bishop over the districts of China, Japan and Corea, and who has made arrangements to leave for China on Aug. 29 on the steamer Hong Kong Maru of the Pacific Mail Steamship Line. Dr. Eaton said it was very doubtful whether Bishop Moore would be able to leave earlier than the date set.

The International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. has cabled to Robert R. Gailey at Tokio, where he has sought refuge, to return to Tientsin and take charge of the Y. M. C. A. work among the allied forces there. The committee has also cabled to Robert E. Lewis at Shanghai to go to Taku and open there a similar mission. E. H. Dutton, Secretary of the foreign department of the International Committee, said yesterday that Mr. Gailey and Mr. Lewis would establish missions similar to those established during the Spanish-American war. Tents will be erected where meetings can be held and where the soldiers will find papers and magazines to read.

The Rev. J. L. Amerman, D. D., Financial Secretary of the Reformed Church Board of Foreign Missions, received a cablegram yesterday from Nagasaki, Japan, announcing the safety of Miss Anna K. Stryker, who was at Kulin, China, at the outbreak of the trouble.

The Rev. D. W. Luce, formerly stationed at Teng-chow but now a refugee in Seoul, Corea, in a letter dated Teng-chow, June 21, which was received yesterday by the Presbyterian Board, said in part:

"The Boxers and Imperial troops are at Pekin in large numbers, and the city, surrounded by two or three walls and the city gates being very narrow, it is certainly a difficult place to enter or get out of. When the history of these weeks at Pekin is known it will doubtless reveal some terrible things. Before the foreign vessels opened fire at Taku they first ran alongside the five Chinese gunboats and demanded instant surrender on penalty of being immediately sunk if they refused. They surrendered and now the Chinese Admiral is a prisoner on his own ship. A boat has been sent to bring missionaries from Chinan-fu and Honan. Much depends on whether our troops are victorious or not. Should they meet with reverses and the Chinese meet with some temporary successes, no telling how great a conflagration may be started and foreigners killed right and left. If the Chinese are defeated the Chinese soldiers (who are in the main a bad, lawless lot) would know that they could whistle for their pay, and so would at once form into bands of robbers and would loot every foreign house and every rich native's house they could lay their hands on. Whether they would do any killing or not depends on the mood they were in."

TO CHINA TO PROTECT HIS SISTER.

Young Wesley Hook Starts With $2 in His Pocket and Is Last Heard From in Honolulu.

UTICA, July 30.—Wesley Hook of Waterville, this county, who left Syracuse University, where he was a student, some weeks ago to go to China to protect his sister, who is a missionary, is nearing the end of his long journey. He left Waterville with $2 in his possession. His mother received a letter from him yesterday, dated at Honolulu, July 10, in which he said he expected to leave there before the letter reached Waterville. When Wesley was heard from last he was in San Francisco looking for a ship upon which he could work his passage to China. He was in straitened circumstances and a less plucky spirit would have become discouraged. On the trip from Ogden, Utah, to the coast he had lost his grip, containing his clothes and what little money he had, and he was stranded, so to speak. He had expected to reach San Francisco in time to catch a certain steamer for China, but had arrived two hours too late. This, however, did not cause him to give up his project. He immediately opened negotiations with the captain of another ship, but according to yesterday's communication it does not seem that he was successful, for he says he made the trip to Honolulu in a United States transport carrying horses.

When the uprising broke out in China Wesley began to fear for the safety of his sister, Miss Elsie Hook, who was in Shanghai teaching in a school devoted to the children of missionaries, and he conceived it his duty to go to her. He therefore started on the long journey with only $2 in his pocket, and he made the trip across the continent in eight days. What others do in six days at an expense of over a hundred dollars, he accomplished in eight days and with only $2.

FOR SIR ROBERT HART'S PLACE.

Report That an American May Be Put in Charge of Chinese Customs.

The Rev. Dr. Wilbert Ferguson, pastor of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church in Clinton avenue, Newark, is a brother of John C. Ferguson, the American named in Chinese despatches as the man who is to be put in charge of the Chinese customs. Dr. Ferguson said that if Sir Robert Hart is dead he thought it likely that his brother might be asked by the Chinese officials to fill the place. His brother is not now a missionary, but President of the university at Shanghai, as well as private adviser to Sheng, Director of Posts and Telegraphs in China. The Chinese have conferred upon John C. Ferguson the third button of the Empire, a high favor and one which places him in the judicial caste. He is 34 years old and was born in Canada. While a student at Boston University he took out his naturalization papers. His twelve-year-old son is expected in Newark to-day on his way to attend school in Switzerland.

Gen. Chaffee Arrives at Taku.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The War Department received a message from Gen. Chaffee this morning dated Chefoo, July 29. It was sent from Taku and says:

"Left Nagasaki at daybreak July 26, arrived at Taku at 10, night, July 28."

Correct Dress for Men.

HERE'S A BARGAIN LIST

Of interest to men who wish to dress well at Moderate Outlay.

SUITS $10, were $15, $18 and $20. SUITS $15, were $22, $25 and $28. Flannel, Cheviot, Serge and Worsted, small lots, desirable patterns.

CYCLING CAPS 25c., were 75c., $1.00 and $1.50. Cheviot and Duck. KNICKERBOCKERS (washable), $1.50, were $4, $5 and $6.

SHIRTS $1.50, were $2.50 and $3.00. SHIRTS $1.00, were $1.50 and $2.00. The $1.50 shirts are of best quality Madras and Oxford.

Flannel Outing Suits $8 to $28; White Duck Trousers $1.25 to $5.50; Serge Coats $5 to $10; White Vests $1.50 to $7.00; sizes to fit any man.

George G. Benjamin
Broadway, Cor. 26th St.

MISTOOK THEM FOR CHINESE.

Japanese Attack a Small Party of Russians Near Tientsin.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, July 30.—A Tientsin despatch, dated July 26, says that a party of eighty Japanese attacked thirteen Russians near that place on July 24, killing two and wounding three. The remainder surrendered.

An inquiry that was immediately instituted showed that the Japanese mistook the Russians for Chinese. It appears to have been a genuine accident, and is not likely to be attended by further