

ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.



The Empress of Austria at Her Silver Wedding, 1879. From a painting done by the court painter in Vienna especially for her husband, the Emperor, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding.

Joseph immediately upon hearing of the assassination of the Empress Elizabeth and cancelled the shooting party fixed for tomorrow at the Munich premises.

The police here believe the murder to be the result of a plot by Italian Anarchists, and that the assassin is Lucretia, a dangerous Anarchist wanted by the Bologna police. He was implicated in recent troubles at Milan and fled to Zurich.

At a meeting of Italian anarchists, in Zurich, seven men, including Lucretia, were chosen to assassinate as many European sovereigns, including the King of Italy. A French detective, present at the meeting in disguise, warned the French Foreign Office, which communicated its information to the Italian Government. As a result, King Humbert was carefully guarded, as was also M. Faure.

About a week ago another meeting of the same kind of anarchists was held at Zurich, and those who had been selected at the previous meeting were accused of cowardice. Thereupon Lucretia said:

"I will show that I am no coward. I will kill some one."

The next day he left Zurich, and, it is believed, went to Geneva.

KAISER WILLIAM FEARS ANARCHY.

"Our Worst Foe Is Among Us," He Declares to the Empress.

Special Cable Dispatch. (Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) Berlin, Sept. 10.—The news of the assassination of the Empress of Austria has created consternation among all classes here.

Prominent diplomats utter the belief that the coming peace conference will rather assume the nature of a sworn alliance against Socialists and Anarchists.

Emperor William received the dreadful report on the imperial train between Hanover and Berlin. As he left the coach in Wilmersdorf he said to the Empress and his retinue:

"We have no foreign enemy to fear. All European nations are friendly. Our worst

recognized that she was surrounded by a shouting, howling and menacing crowd of Italians, who reviled her in the most shameful fashion, spat at her and pelted her, as well as the ladies and gentlemen of her suite, with mud and stones. The Empress was forced to retreat, narrowly escaping serious injury.

The attitude of the populace of Graz, down on that occasion was attributable to the fact that the name of Hapsburg is synonymous throughout northern Italy with despotism and the most cruel form of tyranny and oppression. Thousands of Northern Italians have, since the beginning of the century, succumbed to the horrors of Austrian imprisonment, their sole offense having been that they conspired to favor the Austrian empire in order to become part and parcel of independent Italy.

To this day the population of the Italian speaking provinces of Austria enjoy less freedom and are treated with a greater degree of severity than any other of the subjects of Emperor Francis Joseph. So great indeed is their hatred of the reigning house of Austria that, throughout the northern part of Italy, each year the people celebrate as a saint's day the anniversary of the death of Oberdan, who was hanged for attempting to assassinate Emperor Francis Joseph at Trieste. Oberdan was a member of the Italia Irredenta, a society formed for the purpose of freeing Austria's Italian provinces from imperial rule.

Swiss Home for Anarchists.

That Empress Elizabeth should have been assassinated by a native of Northern Italy need therefore excite no astonishment. That the murder should have taken place in Switzerland is due to the fact that since last Spring all the Italian revolutionists and Anarchists, as well as the most fanatic members of the Italia Irredenta, have found it safe to take up their residence in the Helvetic republic.

The life of the Empress, like that of her husband, has been far from happy. Married out of the schoolroom at the age of sixteen by a monarch who had died her eldest sister, Princess Helene of Bavaria, to whom he had been affianced, she received an exceedingly cold welcome at Vienna both from the imperial family and from the proud Austrian aristocracy. These regarded the marriage as a national disgrace.

In fact, during the first ten or twelve years the young Empress was simply boycotted by the Austrian nobility and by the imperial family, foremost among the latter in animosity against the Kaiserine being the Emperor's own mother, the Archduchess Sophia. She was extremely ambitious for power and, like the present Empress mother in China, is said to have encouraged her son's frailties in the hope



Her Imperial Majesty Elizabeth of Austria, 1889.

Drawn from the famous marble bust by the distinguished sculptor, Maxmilian Vassallo, shortly before the mysterious death of her son, the Crown Prince Rudolf.

was that the Viennese when they were able to catch a glimpse of her, either at any of her occasional functions at the races or at the opera, would level their eyes at her field glasses, but actually full-blown tele-scopes at her.

In her walks during the past two years she has invariably been accompanied by an American named Barker, whose duty consisted in reading French, German and English newspapers and reviews to her as she walked along. As her gait was a rapid one and her proceedings extended up hill and down dale, Barker's task was not an easy one. He had to keep one eye on the paper and the other on the road, and at the same time keep a perfectly respectful distance between himself and the Empress.

An able-bodied footman in black livery completed this strange group. Mr. Barker, it may be added, had succeeded the Greek professor, formerly the secret of the Empress, in her walks, but who was dismissed when she became able to speak modern Greek fluently. She possessed a remarkable gift for languages, could speak Latin and was perfect in Hungarian, which she learned after her coronation as Queen of Hungary in 1867.

She then showed her common sense by allowing an instructor to train her in the use of the Feather Judo, who, not only in this matter, but also from his seat in the Hungarian Lower House of Parliament, leads an active opposition against the Government. The color of his politics may be realized from the fact that in 1861, two years before he began to give the Empress lessons, all his correspondence was seized by the Austrian police, who had not returned it to this day.

A Diligent Student.

Deputy Falk, in speaking of the lessons in Hungarian literature which he gave to the Empress, says:

"A more diligent pupil cannot be imagined. Translations were written out for me on blue-ruled paper so correctly and in such a neat hand that my pupil would have won first prize at any public school. Only once did I catch her tripping. One day, at the beginning of her lesson, which she was in the habit of laying her exercises before me, she handed me a sheet of a kind of blotting paper, which was neither very clean nor very white, and on both sides were written up in pencil. Naturally I was greatly astonished, but Her Majesty was not without an excuse.

Yesterday, said she, I was engaged the whole day long with all sorts of receipts at Court, and in the evening there was a state concert, which fatigued me so that I had to go to bed. But remembering that I had not done my lesson, I took this sheet of paper from an album which was on my table, and wrote on it the translation of one of the stories in the almanac. So you see if I did not do my duty I had at least a good intention."

Already in ill-health in 1885, the Empress sustained a severe shock to her nerves through the tragic death of her cousin, King Louis of Bavaria, almost before her eyes. She was staying at a hotel on one side of the Starnberg Lake, when he was drowned in the course of a boat race. Her grief was so great that she was obliged to leave the lake and to move long-distance rides and to hunting. She likewise devoted herself to the training of horses, and to what is known in sporting parlance as "high school."

Circus Rider Her Friend.

It was this that led her to become acquainted with Elisa, the bright, particular star of Rome's famous circus, and without exception the most celebrated and accomplished high-school rider in the world. Elisa, who was a woman of the most unblemished character, and who is now the wife of Colonel Bianchi, of the French Army, formerly Military Attaché of the French Embassy at Vienna, she became one of the most constant associates and companions of the Empress and was frequently her guest at the palace of Godollo in Hungary. The intimate friendship between the Empress-Queen and the circus rider gave rise to no end of gossip throughout Europe.

Moreover, all the ladies in attendance upon the Empress were selected from the leading equitarians of the Austro-Hungarian aristocracy. In fact there was no avenue way to the favor of the Empress than to know how to ride well, and there is probably no Englishman who ever attained a higher degree in her good graces than Captain "Buz" Middleton, who acted as her pilot in the hunting fields of Leitz-estherien and of Meath.

For several years she made a point of spending the hunting season either in England or in Ireland, exciting universal admiration by her fearless riding and her perfect seat.

Eight or ten hours in the saddle every day resulted in wearing out even the strong constitution of the Empress, and about four years before she lost her sight, she was compelled by her physician to give up riding, long walks and fencing, taking the place of walking twenty thirty and forty miles a day, invariably arrayed in a simply made black tailor dress with long sleeves, and a wide collar, and a high neck. On these trips she carried in one hand a sun shade and in the other a black fan, which she would use, not so much for the purpose of fanning herself as to shielding her face from staring strangers.

Objected to Starters.

She detested being started at, and one of the reasons she disliked Vienna so much

was that the Viennese when they were able to catch a glimpse of her, either at any of her occasional functions at the races or at the opera, would level their eyes at her field glasses, but actually full-blown tele-scopes at her. In her walks during the past two years she has invariably been accompanied by an American named Barker, whose duty consisted in reading French, German and English newspapers and reviews to her as she walked along. As her gait was a rapid one and her proceedings extended up hill and down dale, Barker's task was not an easy one. He had to keep one eye on the paper and the other on the road, and at the same time keep a perfectly respectful distance between himself and the Empress. An able-bodied footman in black livery completed this strange group. Mr. Barker, it may be added, had succeeded the Greek professor, formerly the secret of the Empress, in her walks, but who was dismissed when she became able to speak modern Greek fluently. She possessed a remarkable gift for languages, could speak Latin and was perfect in Hungarian, which she learned after her coronation as Queen of Hungary in 1867. She then showed her common sense by allowing an instructor to train her in the use of the Feather Judo, who, not only in this matter, but also from his seat in the Hungarian Lower House of Parliament, leads an active opposition against the Government. The color of his politics may be realized from the fact that in 1861, two years before he began to give the Empress lessons, all his correspondence was seized by the Austrian police, who had not returned it to this day. Already in ill-health in 1885, the Empress sustained a severe shock to her nerves through the tragic death of her cousin, King Louis of Bavaria, almost before her eyes. She was staying at a hotel on one side of the Starnberg Lake, when he was drowned in the course of a boat race. Her grief was so great that she was obliged to leave the lake and to move long-distance rides and to hunting. She likewise devoted herself to the training of horses, and to what is known in sporting parlance as "high school." It was this that led her to become acquainted with Elisa, the bright, particular star of Rome's famous circus, and without exception the most celebrated and accomplished high-school rider in the world. Elisa, who was a woman of the most unblemished character, and who is now the wife of Colonel Bianchi, of the French Army, formerly Military Attaché of the French Embassy at Vienna, she became one of the most constant associates and companions of the Empress and was frequently her guest at the palace of Godollo in Hungary. The intimate friendship between the Empress-Queen and the circus rider gave rise to no end of gossip throughout Europe. Moreover, all the ladies in attendance upon the Empress were selected from the leading equitarians of the Austro-Hungarian aristocracy. In fact there was no avenue way to the favor of the Empress than to know how to ride well, and there is probably no Englishman who ever attained a higher degree in her good graces than Captain "Buz" Middleton, who acted as her pilot in the hunting fields of Leitz-estherien and of Meath. For several years she made a point of spending the hunting season either in England or in Ireland, exciting universal admiration by her fearless riding and her perfect seat. Eight or ten hours in the saddle every day resulted in wearing out even the strong constitution of the Empress, and about four years before she lost her sight, she was compelled by her physician to give up riding, long walks and fencing, taking the place of walking twenty thirty and forty miles a day, invariably arrayed in a simply made black tailor dress with long sleeves, and a wide collar, and a high neck. On these trips she carried in one hand a sun shade and in the other a black fan, which she would use, not so much for the purpose of fanning herself as to shielding her face from staring strangers. She detested being started at, and one of the reasons she disliked Vienna so much

the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Deputy Prosecutor-General began an inquiry into the crime.

VIENNA A CITY OF MOURNERS.

Aged Emperor Has the Sympathy of All Austria in His Grief.

Special Cable Dispatch. (Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) Vienna, Sept. 10 (At Midnight).—

Vienna is a city of mourners, alternately weeping and hysterically crying for vengeance. The entire population of the city and suburbs seems to have thronged into the inner town.

The front yards of the imperial palace are packed with crowds looking up at the windows of the Empress's rooms and those of the prostrate Emperor. They are filling the air with their expressions of passionate sympathy. Hundreds of men and women are sobbing out their heartfelt grief; the streets are filled with aimlessly wandering, loyal Austrians, exhibiting their despair in touching ways. Many clamor loudly for the blood of the wretch who stabbed the Empress.

The first news of the assassination reached Vienna a little after 5 o'clock. There were no details only the bare information that the Empress had been stabbed to death in a street of Vienna. It spread like wildfire through the town. Everybody seemed paralyzed with a chilling horror.

Every business, every movement, was halted instantly. The police immediately closed all the telegraph wires and held them for an hour and a half, until official information could be received. After the first shock everybody swarmed into the streets. The excitement was indescribable. The Empress was the angel of the people. Her simplicity of life, her modesty, her noble heart, had made her the popular idol beloved by everybody. The dreadful news could hardly be believed. The whole city knew of the crime before the aged Emperor heard it. At last Count Thun, the Prime Minister, went to Sobotshbrunn, where Emperor Francis Joseph is staying, to communicate to him the news. The Emperor was just about to leave for Zips to witness the army manoeuvres when Count Thun arrived and as gently as possible conveyed the sad information. His Majesty was at first overwhelmed—prostrated. He was unable to speak. After a few moments he murmured: "This is the most bitter moment of my life."

All Austria has joined with the Emperor in his grief. The theatres are closed this evening and all music has ceased and all entertainments have been abandoned. It is mourning on every side. The Empress was suffering from heart disease. This was discovered only in June last, when Her Majesty was sent to Nubheim Hesse. There she recovered after taking forty baths in six weeks. Thence she went to the Geneva Lake for another six weeks. Her Majesty used to stay abroad the greater part of each year. She was very fond of travelling and of sea voyages. After having been advised by her doctors to give up riding, hunting and finally walking, she was particularly fond of the shores of Geneva Lake. During several years she has spent the summer alternately at Montreux and Terrier. Her Majesty went gently where in company with the Emperor, accompanied only by a lady-in-waiting. During the past year she was greatly depressed by the cruel death of her sister, the Duchess Alenca, who was burned in the Paris Bazaar fire.

for is among us—the Anarchist and Socialist."

Every action of the young Empress was distorted and twisted, with the object of estranging her husband from her, and on one occasion, when coming down the grand staircase of the palace at Schenbrunn, her long sweeping train became entangled around the feet of the Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna, who had drawn on one side to make room for his sovereign, and the most elaborate were current in scandalous Vienna within twenty-four hours, connecting the name of the Empress with that of the Prelate, and describing it as a new concordat between Church and State.

MURDER PART OF BIG PLOT.

Paris, Sept. 10.—M. Felix Faure sent a telegram of condolence to Emperor Francis

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY OFFERS THE SYMPATHY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 10.—Upon the receipt of Consul Ridgley's notification of the death of the Empress of Austria, President McKinley sent the following message of condolence:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Sept. 10, 1898.

"To His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, Vienna: "I have heard with profound regret of the assassination of Her Majesty the Empress of Austria while at Geneva, and tender to your Majesty the deep sympathy of the Government and people of the United States.

that they would divert his mind from more serious matters and leave the reins of government in her hands. Calumnies on Every Side. Every action of the young Empress was distorted and twisted, with the object of estranging her husband from her, and on one occasion, when coming down the grand staircase of the palace at Schenbrunn, her long sweeping train became entangled around the feet of the Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna, who had drawn on one side to make room for his sovereign, and the most elaborate were current in scandalous Vienna within twenty-four hours, connecting the name of the Empress with that of the Prelate, and describing it as a new concordat between Church and State. The efforts of Archduchess Sophia and of the Court to bring about an estrangement between the imperial couple may be said to have succeeded in 1830. It is not necessary to refer here to the painful cause which led to a separation of considerable length. Years, and grief, jointly borne, tempered the acrimony, and bitterness which at one moment reigned in the mind of Elizabeth against her consort. But they had a saddening influence upon her whole life, and are accountable for many of the peculiar characteristics of the late Empress which were wrongly ascribed to an unbalanced mind. It was in 1850 that the Empress left Vienna with a firm determination never to meet her husband again, and absolutely refused to grant him even a short interview. She took up her abode at Corti. But as soon as she heard her husband was about to sail from Trieste to obtain an interview with her with the purpose of effecting a reconciliation she boarded her yacht and sailed for the Spanish island of Minorca, whither she was followed by the Emperor. Barely forty-eight hours before the Emperor reached Minorca the Empress left for Madeira, and when he followed her there, he found she had gone northward in the direction of the British Channel. He thereupon gave up in despair the attempt to see her, and returned to Vienna. Reconciled After Eight Years. Nor was he permitted to meet her till 1857, eight years later. It was then that the Emperor's relatives and advisers, alarmed by the delicate health and frail constitution of Crown Prince Rudolf, determined to bring about a reconciliation between the imperial couple on grounds of national policy. Accordingly the Empress was approached in the matter both by her nearest relatives and by the leading statesmen, who appealed to her not on personal but on patriotic grounds to resume once more her position as the wife of the Emperor. Her Majesty finally yielded to their solicitations. She took part in the coronation ceremonies at Pesth in 1857, and on the evening of that day the entire population of the ancient Magyar capital were drinking toasts, not alone to their newly crowned King and queen, but also to honor the reconciliation between Francis Joseph and Elizabeth. In the following Spring Her Majesty gave birth in the Hungarian capital to her third and favorite child, Archduchess Valerie. It is the treatment to which she was subjected at Vienna as well as her daughter

Italy stirred by sad news. Pope to urge adoption of strict measures against anarchists. Hungary weeps for her queen. Mourning everywhere, and a special session of the Diet is called. Unhappy life of an empress. Sorrows which began with her marriage ended only with her death.

ITALY STIRRED BY SAD NEWS.

Pope to Urge Adoption of Strict Measures Against Anarchists.

Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) Rome, Sept. 10.—The news of the assassination of the Empress of Austria has profoundly grieved King Humbert and the Italian nation generally.

The Government has sent condolences. The Pope is greatly moved by the sad news. He will now urge that strict measures be adopted against all Anarchists.

HUNGARY WEEPS FOR HER QUEEN.

Mourning Everywhere, and a Special Session of the Diet Is Called.

Budapest, Sept. 10.—The news of the assassination of the Queen of Hungary and Empress of Austria was received here with consternation.

Men and women were seen weeping in the streets, waiting for details. Everywhere mourning banners are displayed. The Hungarian Diet will be convened in special session to-morrow.

UNHAPPY LIFE OF AN EMPRESS.

Sorrows Which Began with Her Marriage Ended Only with Her Death.

The Empress Elizabeth, while touring on the Italian lakes ten years ago, was induced by the lovelessness of the scenery to land at one of the picturesque towns which



Elizabeth Amelia Eugenie of Bavaria at the Age of 18, 1854. From a miniature painted a few weeks before her marriage to Emperor Franz Joseph I. of Austria, reproduced for the first time in an American newspaper.



Crown Prince Rudolf and Marie Vecsere. Their double suicide January 30, 1889, at Alving, started Europe and left his father, the Emperor of Austria, without a direct heir to the throne of Austria.

HOBSON GETS HIGHER RANK.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Among the naval orders to-day were the following promotions: Captain Altonson of the Massachusetts, to be promoted to Rear Admiral; Assistant Naval Constructor B. F. Hobson, to be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral; the delay in making the last promotion being caused by the impossibility of locating an earlier graduation.

Rear Admiral Seward and Chief Engineer A. Adairson, ordered for retirement.