

BLOW STAGGERS PORTUGAL

Queen and it was with these that the Queen later, in a flood of motherly instinct, vainly sought to protect her son from death. Manuel himself, his father and brother mortally wounded, drew a revolver and fired repeatedly at the murderers until his arm was struck by an assassin's bullet.

The Republicans disclaim responsibility for the assassinations which they lay at the doors of the anarchists, but the identification of a dead republican as a cavalry sergeant is accepted by many officials as proof that the assassinations were the work of revolutionaries, who had successfully spread the propaganda, smuggled in arms and bombs and who, headed by prominent Republicans, plotted to proclaim a republic a fortnight ago.

It is also recalled that it was officially given out by the police that an elaborate plot had been prepared for an uprising on January 31st, the anniversary of the revolt at Oporto, the plot including the assassination of Franco during the night, as general rising at daybreak, the cutting of wires and the seizure of the reins of the government.

Carlos I, the dead monarch, was born September 28th, 1863, the son of King Luiz, and his Queen Maria Pia. He married Marie Amelie, daughter of Philippe, Duc d'Orleans, on May 24, 1886. He succeeded to the throne October 19th, 1889. The Crown Prince, Luis Philippe, Duke of Braganza, was born March 21st, 1887.

PROTESTS AGAINST ABSOLUTISM

Crisis in Political Situation Brought About Through Dissolution of Parliament—Trouble Brewing For Some Time, the Revolutionists Having Been Quietly at Work Uprising May Lead to a Republic.

While there has been considerable disruption in the political affairs in Portugal for a long time, the strained relations between King Carlos and Parliament were brought to a head only on May 11th last by the dissolution of the chambers. The State councilors addressed a letter to the King, protesting against the state of absolutism, which resulted from that and they declared then that the King and the country had been placed in a dangerous position.

The crisis in the political situation arose from the fact that the cabinet which represented the moderate and the new liberal groups, found its program of reforms obstructed by both the old conservative and progressive parties, and decided to ask for the dissolution of Parliament, in order to bring about the promulgation of measures by means of which that thus having established its determination to re-organize the affairs of the country it could appeal with the fullest confidence to the people in a general election. The opposition attacked the King for dissolving Parliament, declaring this to be an unconstitutional step.

PREMIER EXPLAINS COURSE.—Senior Franco, the Premier, published a decree dissolving the chambers and declaring that after seven months of parliamentary strife he had found it impossible to govern with a Parliament and to carry out his legislative program, which included a policy of social and economic reforms, and efficiency in the administration. In this he established a veritable dictatorship, and since then he governed with an iron hand.

Reports emanating from many parts of Portugal and through Madrid, in Spain, within the last few months have indicated that trouble was brewing for Portugal and revolutionists were at work.

After numerous minor risings had been put down, the police on January 23d, came upon a widespread plot to overthrow the monarchy and proclaimed a republic.

The plot was organized by Manuel King of Portugal, republicans, and the original intention was to assassinate Premier Franco and depend upon the secret, republican, and labor organizations, armed with bombs and revolvers, to complete the work of revolution in the streets.

REVOLUTIONISTS ARE RAIDED.—But the police raided the meeting place of the conspirators and made a number of arrests, seizing quantities of bombs and other weapons, and since then other raids have been made in Lisbon, with the result that the police believed they had the revolutionaries well in hand. Each day, however, brought new evidences of the ramifications of the plot to remove the heads of the State and install republicanism in the country. A treaty with England, however, not only provides assistance from that country in the event of foreign invasion of Portugal, but is also designed to safeguard the crown against any danger from revolution in the form of an attempt upon the monarchy itself.

Dom Miguel de Braganza, head of the house of the line of Braganza, which formerly reigned over Portugal, the pretender to the throne, is likely to come to the front again because of the death of King Carlos and the Crown Prince. The father of Dom Miguel was the late King Miguel I, Duke of Braganza, who seized the throne from his niece, Queen Maria II, daughter of Emperor Pedro I of Brazil, and was King of Portugal from 1826 to 1834, at which time his daughter, Queen Maria, was restored to the throne. There have been numerous rumors of a rebellion, with the object of placing Dom Miguel on the throne, but recently these were not given serious consideration. Last June Dom Miguel, through the medium of the newspapers of Vienna, announced his readiness to give assistance in the Portuguese throne dispute in that country.

MAY RESULT IN REPUBLIC.—It was said long ago that the result of the political crisis in Portugal might not only determine whether a new and better constitution was to be adopted, but whether the monarchial rule should not give way to a republican form of government. The republicans believed that Franco, by exposing the practices of the monarchist parties, administered a severe blow to the prestige of the King and the monarchy, from which they could never recover and had made a republic a probability.

The republicans had Franco's own sword that the country for years had been the football of the monarchist parties, with the sole object of disturbing graft in their "clients" the scandal of the advances made secretly from the public treasury to the royal family, and an admission of the arbitrary manner in which these advances had been liquidated by decree.

No one, however, was more severe in his criticism of the practice of advancing money to the royal family than Franco himself, and he pledged himself to make it impossible in the future for the King to obtain anything beyond the royal allowance, and to introduce a system of public accountability that would reveal the destination of every dollar that left the treasury. He kept his promise, but he also paid the high price of the King, which amounted to a large sum, and which he liquidated by decree.

EARLY ELECTIONS WERE PROMISED.—Premier Franco promised also to hold the elections at an early date, if conditions in the country would permit, but the recent revolutionary tactics of the opposition led him within the last month to take repressive measures and to set aside, for the present at least, all thought of holding the elections. His life has been more than once threatened, and lately he has been compelled to sleep in a different house each night and go about protected by an armed guard.

In April, 1895, an attempt was made on King Carlos' life as he was being driven through Lisbon, but it met with complete failure. On January 20th, 1896, an anarchist made an attempt upon the King while the latter was returning from the palace in an open carriage after a drive. The anarchist threw a heavy stone, which narrowly missed the King's head, but hit the aide-de-camp riding with him, injuring him severely.

On her return from a visit to London early in December Queen Amelie took a letter to King Carlos from King Edward in which the British King gave it as his opinion that the dictatorship endangered the crown, and recommended a return to the constitution.

Spain, Firm Grip on Situation, Takes a Madrid, Feb. 2.—The assassination yesterday of King Carlos and Crown Prince Luis Philippe has awakened the fears that once obtained that a recrudescence of anarchistic deeds is not improbable in Spain, where the propaganda of the anarchists already has secured for them a strong foothold.

Especially in Barcelona, where the anarchists and revolutionists are notably powerful, did the news of the assassinations cause great excitement. It is understood that for a long time there has been active communication between the radical revolutionaries of Portugal and Spain in the hope of securing an accord at the psychological moment.

These facts induced the government today to take a firm grip on the Spanish situation with the intention of forestalling a possible outbreak of violence in the monarchist. A meeting of the Council of State was held today, at which it was decided to enforce rigid rules concerning the passage across the frontier of individuals, traffic and merchandise. Immediately after the Council of State had concluded its session Premier Maura left for Seville by special train for a consultation with King Alfonso.

HAVOC BY FIRE AND WATER

MORNING BLAZE DOES DAMAGE Loss of Approximately \$40,000 Wrought by Fire Which is Confined Largely to Southeast Corner of Charlotte Clothing Manufacturing Company's Plant at Corner of Tryon and Fourth Streets.

A fierce and persistent fire broke out this morning in the southeast corner of the third floor of the old Johnston building, situated on the corner of South Tryon and Fourth streets, occupied by the plant of the Charlotte Clothing Manufacturing Company. Strengthened by a start which gave it a dangerous headway before the fire departments arrived, it commanded for more than an hour the combined efforts of the entire city departments to subdue it and wrought a total damage of perhaps \$40,000.

Sweeping as was the damage by fire, which was kept in a comparatively narrow area, the loss sustained by the tremendous volumes of water and smoke was probably as great.

At no stage in the bitter fight did the fire gain any headway outside the third floor except at the last when it broke through the tin roof in the center and would not be extinguished until the firemen had climbed into the third floor through a window and thence to the roof, where they fought it hand to hand with more success.

It was about 1 o'clock when a guest on the third floor of the Buford saw a ball of flame near a window in the building across the street. He rushed to give the alarm and about the same moment the fire was seen by several others, showing red against the darkness within. At the critical moment, however, the fire alarm system failed to register the fire and to ring out the "36" which is always interpreted in Charlotte as a signal of peculiar danger. The telephone had to be brought into requisition with some consequent delay.

When the firemen arrived, both departments turning out in full force, the flames were about bursting through the windows on the southeastern section of the third floor. Water connection was soon made and the streams turned into the building. Ladders were placed to the third story windows and up these the firemen climbed, thrusting their hose into the fiery heart of the flames.

For a time, though this was effectual in that vicinity, the blaze seemed to be threatening to break out nearer the center of the building and predictions were free that the block would probably be deluged with water finally quenched the flames on the third story. In the meantime here and there the fire dipped down into the second story, occupied also by the clothing company, but to no great extent. The awnings in front were among the first to catch and were licked up in a second.

FOUGHT ON ROOF.—At half past 1 the main fire seemed to be fairly out of the way, but an obstinate and ominous issuing forth of white smoke from under the tin roof indicated that the fire had caught there and soon these fears were realized by the actual breaking forth of flames from under the tin roof. A heavy stream of water was directed at this from in front, but more heroic means were necessary.

The chemical hose was carried by hand to the roof through the third story windows and here in a hand to hand struggle it was put out. At about 2:15 the alarm was rung out, indicating that the conflagration was under control.

A member of the firm of Burroughs & Dols, who own the clothing manufacturing company, stated to an Observer man during the fire that the entire stock, including machinery, was worth \$50,000. Much of this was in ready stock in the hands of the firm and the loss in delay will be considerable. It was, however, fully insured.

Directly under the clothing factory on the front floor stands the Long-Tate Clothing Company, whose stock of clothing was irreparably damaged by the water which flooded it from first to last. "All that went up came down" and most of it came down through this store. Next is located the English-McLarty drug store, which was not apparently damaged greatly. Almost adjacent are the Manufacturers' Club and the Charlotte Observer, whose establishments were jeopardized but not injured.

Although the occurrence took place at a time when most people are asleep, those most interested were soon on the scene looking after their interests. The Long-Tate store was opened and as many of the goods as was possible were covered up to protect them from the water. This was all that could be done. At a later stage in the fighting was feared that the gas pipe might burst and the factory was telephoned to cut off the connection.

The owners of the clothing factory say that no person has had known access to the building since the closing time Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The firemen believe the fire was started by an iron heated by gas, though the managers say the gas was left cut off.

The third floor was filled with pieces of goods, and the second with buttons, buckles, clasps and goods of that variety. The stock of the clothing company is valued at about \$40,000 with a loss of perhaps \$20,000. Though the fire burned only one corner, the smoke and heat played havoc with the fire of the goods throughout. The Long-Tate store carried a stock of \$25,000, with insurance of \$50,000. Its loss is entirely probational, but is less between \$10,000 and \$15,000. No one would give any definite figures.

Brave Sestier Dies at His Post.—New York, Feb. 2.—Captain Rawson J. Post, whose 47 years had been filled with adventures and marked by several heroic deeds, died aboard his ship, the Southern Pacific liner "Comus," while the steamer was tied to her pier today. Death was due to heart failure.

Twenty-five years ago Captain Post rescued some 40 passengers and the members of a crew of a British vessel, and for this he was given a medal of honor by the British government.

Severe Storm Sweeps Nova Scotia.—Halifax, N. S., Feb. 2.—Extensive damage was caused throughout the provinces this morning by a wild southeast gale, which was accompanied by hail and lightning. The wind attained a velocity of 60 miles an hour.

We Sell

Minol on the positive guarantee that if it does not give satisfaction we will return its entire amount of money paid for it. We mean this—and ask all those who are sick and need strength to try it with this understanding.

R. H. JORDAN & CO., Charlotte, N. C.

ROOTERS WANT NEW PARK

REAL SPORT NOW ON THE WAY. Diamond Lovers Will Have Opportunity to Prove Interest and Good Fast Playing Teams Will Be Encouraged to Spend Muscle and Skill—Land Granted For Two Years By Mr. E. D. Latta.

One of the chief essentials in the success of the undertaking is in the directness of co-operation which the people will accord it. That a stock company will be organized to capitalize the enterprise is certain, and it is the intention of that company to expend about \$2,000. They will want and expect that the public generally will contribute not less than \$1,000, in cash, as well as a generous patronage of all the games to be played between league teams.

The old-time-rooters are interested in the move, and the following names indicate the intention, and the spirit back of the intention; among such are Messrs. John Todd, Felix Hayman, J. H. Wenn, William H. Hester, Richard C. Carson and E. F. Crosswell. The entire list of backers has not as yet been given, but the purpose they have in view has taken on the real marks of the sure and will work like heaven among the people of Charlotte, and the supporters of all good and clean ball play.

The actual work of grading will be done within a few more days, to be followed in ample time by the erection of a grandstand and bleachers that will afford seating room and comfort. With such a beginning it will surely be the usual part of Charlotte sport lovers to enter into the thing with their usual vim and help put it all through. All the people of near-by towns have hunger streaks through them, and with the assurance of absolutely good ball they will again come to reckon the announcement of a game of ball as a hit-ed invitation to run over, toss hats and shout for any one of the rival teams, place by place in choice. It is a good thing that the owners in the park plan to have everything in readiness for the opening of the season, so that no hindrance shall be unaccounted for. The time is ripe for such a general backing of the dream of a ball game in Charlotte, and those who have taken the initiative believe the whole people will about push it along and pay their part toward such accomplishment.

THE DEATH RECORD.

ANOTHER HICKORY MAN DEAD. Mr. Philo C. Hall Stricken Down by Pleurisy-Pneumonia—Was a Brave Soldier, an Active Merchant and an Upright Christian.

Special to The Observer.—The town mourns tonight the death, occurring this afternoon, of Philo C. Hall, a citizen of Hickory, who was stricken Thursday with that deadly disease, pleurisy-pneumonia, from which he could not survive owing to the weakness of his health, having undergone two strokes of paralysis within the last two years. In the death of Mr. Hall is lost a man who was a member of the Presbyterian church; a veteran of the late war, as well as, for a number of years, one of the prominent business men of the town.

Coming here from Wilkesboro in 1876, he was until 1881 an active member of the firm of J. C. Hall & Co., for several years doing the largest wholesale and retail business in western North Carolina. He was also associated with the Piedmont Waxen Company, of which the senior partner and his brother, Col. J. G. Hall, was president. The city's early growth as well as the manufacturing upbuilding owe much to his better judgment and energy.

At the immediate family attending Mr. Hall in his last hours was Col. J. G. Hall, his wife, Mrs. J. W. Witherspoon, of Newton, who reached here this forenoon. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon by his pastor, Rev. Dr. Wharey.

The deceased was twice married and leaves a widow and a little daughter, with his late wife, and four children, two sons and two daughters, by his first marriage—Capt. Charles G. Hall, of Fifth United States Cavalry; Mrs. Rose of Hamlet; George W. and Miss Lillian Hall, of Hickory.

Hugh Massey, of Durham. Special to The Observer.—Durham, Feb. 2.—Hugh Massey, the 14-year-old son of Prof. C. W. Massey, and his oldest son, died yesterday morning at 5 o'clock of malarial fever and other complications. The boy had been ill for some time and was thought to be getting along nicely when there was a relapse and he died at the hour mentioned. He was a student of the sixth grade of the Edgemont graded school and a very bright boy. He was first taken with grip and this developed into malarial fever and after he was convalescent he had a relapse that caused his death. The funeral service was conducted from the home this afternoon by Rev. J. A. Dalley, and the interment was in the family burying place.

If you suffer with indigestion, constipation, feel mean and cross, no strength or appetite, your system is unhealthy. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes the system strong and healthy. 25c. Tea or Tablets. R. H. Jordan & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Advertisement for Minol, a health tonic, with a large illustration of a man and a woman.

ROOTERS WANT NEW PARK REAL SPORT NOW ON THE WAY.

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Advertisement for A. H. Washburn, Southern Agent for Cotton Machinery, featuring illustrations of various machines like pickers, revolving flat cards, railway heads, and drawing frames.

Rev. Ira Landrith Stricken. St. Louis, Feb. 2.—While en route here from Nashville, Tenn., Rev. Ira Landrith, D. D., general secretary of the Presbyterian Brotherhood of America, was suddenly stricken with appendicitis, and on arrival to-day was taken to the Southern Hotel and later was taken back to his home in Nashville. Dr. Landrith is the retiring moderator of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Groves' signature is on each box. 25c.

Southern Railway. N. B.—Following accurate figures published only as information and are not guaranteed. Jacksonville, Fla. Feb. 2. 2:25 a. m. No. 29, daily, for Columbia, Savannah and Jacksonville. Pullman Drawing Room, sleeping cars, observation and dining cars. 3:20 a. m. No. 8, daily, for Richmond and Norfolk. Pullman Drawing Room, sleeping cars, observation and dining cars. 4:20 a. m. No. 23, daily, for Rock Hill, Chester, Columbia and local stations. 5:20 a. m. No. 24, daily, for Washington and points North. Handles day coaches, Atlanta to Washington. Pullman sleeping cars. 6:20 a. m. No. 25, daily, for Rock Hill, Chester, Columbia and local stations. 7:10 a. m. No. 15, daily, except Sunday, for Statesville, Taylorsville and local points. Connects at Statesville for Winston-Salem, and at Statesville for Asheville and points West. 8:20 a. m. No. 26, daily, for Columbia and Augusta. Handles Pullman sleeper, New York to Augusta and day coaches, Washington to Augusta. Dining car service. 9:00 a. m. No. 28, daily, for Washington, Raleigh and local stations. Pullman Drawing Room sleepers to New York and Richmond. Day coaches, New Orleans to Washington. Dining car service. Connects at Greensboro for Winston-Salem, Raleigh and Goldsboro. 9:30 a. m. No. 27, daily, for Washington and points North. Pullman Drawing Room sleepers to New York, day coaches Jacksonville to Washington. Dining car service. 10:30 a. m. No. 24, daily, for Winston-Salem, Raleigh and local stations. Pullman Drawing Room sleepers to New York and Richmond. Day coaches, New Orleans to Washington. Dining car service. 11:35 a. m. No. 27, daily, New York and New Orleans Limited. Pullman Drawing Room sleepers, cars, observation and Club cars to New York to New Orleans. Pullman Drawing Room sleeping car, New York to Birmingham. Solid Pullman train. Dining car service. 12:14 a. m. No. 11, daily, for Atlanta and local stations. Connects at Spartanburg for Hendersonville and Asheville. 1:40 p. m. No. 4, daily, except Sunday, for Seaside, and local points. 2:40 p. m. No. 25, daily, except Sunday, freight and passenger, for Chester, S. C., and local points. 3:50 p. m. No. 24, daily, for Washington and points North. Pullman sleeper, Asheville to New York. Pullman Drawing Room sleepers to New York and Richmond. Day coaches, Washington to New Orleans. Dining car service. Tickets, sleeping car reservations, and detailed information can be obtained at ticket office, No. 11 South Tryon street. C. H. ACKERT, R. H. HALLIDAY, G. T. M. W. H. TAYLOR, G. A. M. R. L. VERNON, T. P. A. N. C. Charlotte, N. C.

NEW SHIPMENT OF Rosette Irons, price 50 cents. By mail 70 cents. Rosette Patty Irons, 50 cents. By mail 75 cents. Heart-shaped Waffle Irons.

J. N. McCausland & Co. Stove Dealers and Roofing Contractors, No. 221 S. Tryon.

Hardwood Mantels. We manufacture and carry a large stock of Hardwood Mantels; also dealers in Tile and Grates. Can fill orders promptly. Write for catalogue. J. H. WEARN & CO., Charlotte, N. C.

THE CHARLOTTE SUPPLY CO. AGENTS FOR American All-Wrought Steel Split Pulleys and "Giant" Stitched Rubber Belting. We carry in stock Yale and Towne Hoists up to six tons capacity; also a full line of Packing, Pipe, Valves and Mill Supplies.

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Dr. E. Nye Hutchison. J. J. Hutchison. E. Nye Hutchison & Son INSURANCE FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT OFFICE No. 9 Hunt Building. Bell Phone 4392.

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and we don't know of a better one than sending you your repair work if you want it done quickly and right. We've got a shop that is ready to run night or day and emergency work is our specialty. Our shops are equipped and our workmen trained with this in view.

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