Scranton Tribune.

TWO CENTS. SCRANTON, PA., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1898. TWO CENTS.

State Library 12 '98

MURDER OF AN EMPRESS

Elizabeth of Austria is Killed by an Anarchist

STABBED TO THE HEART

The Murderer Captured—Crime Committed in Street—The Empress Carried Back to a Hotel to Die—The Weapon Used by the Assassin Is Found in the Lake—A Servant of the Empress Becomes Insane from Grief—The Court Will Mourn for Six Months.

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 11.—The empress of Austria was assassinated near the Hotel Beau Rivage yesterday afternoon by an Anarchist named Luigi Laccheni who was arrested. He stabbed her majesty with a stiletto.

The wound was just over the left breast. There was hardly any bleeding.

A priest was secured in time to administer extreme unction.

Her majesty was walking from her hotel to the landing place of the steamer about 1 o'clock when a man suddenly approached and stabbed her to the heart. The empress fell, got up again, and was carried to the steamer unconscious. The boat started, but, seeing the empress had not recovered consciousness, the captain returned, and the empress was carried to the Hotel Beau Rivage, where she expired.

The stretcher upon which the empress was carried to the hotel was hastily improvised with oars and sailcloth. Doctors and priests were immediately summoned, and a telegram was sent to Emperor Francis Joseph.

All efforts to revive her majesty were unavailing and she expired at 3 o'clock.

After striking the blow the assassin ran along the Rue des Alpes, with the evident intention of entering the square Des Alpes but, before reaching it he was seized by two cabmen who had witnessed the crime. They handed him over to a boatman and a gendarme, who conveyed him to the police station.

The prisoner made no resistance. He even sang as he walked along, saying: "I did it" and "She must be dead."

At the police station he declared that he was a "Starving anarchist, with no hatred for the people, only for the rich."

The assassin told the magistrate that he came to Geneva in order to assassinate "another important person," but had been unable to execute the project. The reason of his failure he did not give, but he declared that it was only by accident he had learned of the presence of the Austrian empress in Geneva.

THE WEAPON FOUND.

Paris, Sept. 11.—The Figaro states that the weapon used by the assassin of the Empress of Austria was found in the lake. It was a three-sided file, very slender and sharp. The post mortem examination showed an almost imperceptible wound, the file having penetrated the heart and not causing exterior bleeding.

The empress, it seems, only supposed that she had received a violent blow. At first she maintained great coolness. When asked if she wished to return to the hotel, she replied: "No; someone struck me on the breast and doubtless wished to steal my watch."

The assassin made a complete confession, adding that he regretted that the death penalty does not exist in the canton, where the tragedy occurred.

The Geneva police believe that they are on the track of the two accomplices of Lancheni.

THE FUNERAL.

Vienna, Sept. 11.—The plans for the funeral of the late Empress Elizabeth, who was assassinated by an anarchist yesterday at Geneva, contemplate bringing the remains to Vienna next Thursday, lying in state on Friday,and the obsequies of interment on Saturday. Every flag in the city is at half mast today and the races and all other amusements are suspended indefinitely.

All the archdukes and the arch duchess Marie Valerie have arrived at Schoenbrunn. It was reported last evening that Emperor Francis Joseph had gone to Geneva by a special train but this was an error. At noon today he had not left Schoenbrunn. Crown Princess Stephanie, who has been staying at Darmstadt, has been summoned. The emperor's fortitude wins universal admiration. He is bearing up manfully despite the fearful shock which in view of his age, had inspired the gravest apprehension. Although at first stunned and then slightly hysterical, he soon regained control of himself and displayed remarkable calmness. Occasionally, however, completely overcome by grief, he cries piteously the name of the empress.

Addressing Prince Von Lechenstein, marshal of the Imperial household, he exclaimed last evening: "It is inconceivable how a man can lift his hand against one who never in her life injured anybody who did nothing but good."

Then he moaned: "Nothing is spared to me in this world." He managed to sleep several hours last night, and said this morning he felt comparatively well, discouraging the attempts of his attendants to display solicitude for his health.

A SERVANT INSANE.

The shock of the news crazed one of the court servants who rushed from the Palace to Bury Platz, shrieking: "Where is the murderer of our empress?"

Dispatces of condolence are arriving at the palace from all parts of the world testifying to profound horror and sympathy. Among them are messages from Preisdent McKinley, Emperor William and from nearly all the European sovereigns. The court will go into mourning for six months.

Buda Pest, Sept. 11.—Both houses of the Hungarian diet met today in extraordinary session. Long before the magnates and deputies arrived the legilate palace was surrounded by immense concourses of sorrowing people.

A band of 500 students, carrying craped banners, lined the road leading to the entrance to the Unterhaus.

The presidents of the chambers respectively expressed the nation's sorrow and condolence and motions befitting the occasion were adopted.

JOSEPH'S REPLY.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The president has received the following reply to his telegram of condolence sent yesterday to the Emperor Francis Joseph:

Schenneburg, Sept. 11.—Emperor of Austria to the president of the United States:

Sincerely touched by the expression of condolence and sympathy which you have been pleased to forward me in the name of the government and people of the United States, I beg you to accept for that expression my warmest thanks.

(Signed) Francis Joseph.

VICTORIA'S SYMPATHY.

London, Sept. 11.—Queen Victoria and the Prince and Princess of Wales telegraphed thir condolence to Emperor Francis Joseph last evening:

"The court circular says today: 'The queen received last evening with feelings of the utmost consternation the startling news of the terrible crime. The queen mourns profundly the loss of her imperial majesty, with whom she had been on terms of friendship for many years. She feels likewise most deeply for the honored and bereaved emperor, who has experienced so many trials during his long and beneficial reign."

SORROW AT GENEVA.

A Popular Demonstration of Grief Will Be Made Today.

Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 11.—The federal council met this morning and sent the following telegram to Emperor Francis Joseph:

"The Swiss federal council has the honor to express to your majesty its profoundest and deepest indignation at the horrible crime to which her majesty, Empress Elizabeth, has fallen victim. Our pain and indignation are all the greater owing to the foul crime having been committed on Swiss territory, where the departed, as she had often done before, was seeking recovery from bodily suffering, which she had every hope of finding.

"The council hastens to assure your majesty at this time of its own warmest sympathy and of the whole Swiss people for the loss your majesty, the imperial house of Austria and Hungary have suffered through your exalted lady's death."

The flag of the federal building is at half-mast. Council re-assembled this afternoon to receive reports regarding the crime and consider the steps to be taken. It is expected that the judicial authorities of Canton will conduct the inquiry and the trial.

The Geneva cantonal government met today and decided to issue a proclamation expressing the horror of the government and people of Geneva and a decree directing a popular demonstration tomorrow. All the civil officials will march past the hotel Beau Rivage, followed by the citizens, all of whom are invited to participate. During the procession, the great bell of the cathedral, associated with all Swiss national demonstrations of grief and joy, will be tolled.

Emperor Francis Joseph telegraphed the Austrian minister, Count Von-Kuefstein, to submit to a post mortem examination. Dr. Revedion, Dr. Megevaus and M. Golday, mayor of Geneva, were instructed with the examination of the wound on behalf of the judicial authorities, and accordingly proceeded to the Hoted Reau Rivage where they carried out their instructions. At the close they announced that death was caused by "internal hemmorrhage from a triangular incised wound." They decided that the injury was of a character to leave no grounds for the theory that has been advanced, that the empress, who suffered from weakness of the heart, might have succumbed simply to the shock of the blow.

The Geneva council will place upon the coffin wreaths intertwined with the Austrian and Geneva colors, and bearing the inscription "A token of sorrowful sympathy from the people of Geneva." Throughout yesterday's examination of the assassin his manner was one of revolting cynicism.

Empress Elizabeth was about returning to Caux, France, when she was murdered. Her suite had preceded her by train, leaving with her only her maid, Baroness Von Rothschild, and a man servant. The officials who visited the hotel to affix their seals upon the baggage, in accordance with the strict law in force, found that the suites' luggage had accompanied the suite.

The last words of the empress were addressed to the attendants on the steamer. Recovering consciousness for a moment she feebly asked what had happened.

As the yet the authorities have found no confirmation that the murder was part of an anarchist conspiracy, but a dozen persons whom the assassin associated with have been arrested for examination.

Death of a Prominent Mason.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 11.—Frederick W. Tyrrell, one of the most prominent masons in northeastern Pennsylvania, died this morning of appendicitis, aged 37. He was division commander of the Sixteenth Masonic district and grand marshal of the Grand commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania.

Lexington Train Arrives.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 11.—The hospital train from Lexington, Ky., carrying twenty-eight sick members of the Ninth Pennsylvania regiment, arrived here last night. The invalids were removed to the hospital and their homes in ambulances and carriages. Today all are reported on the road to recovery.

Populist Platform.

Colorado Springs., Sept. 11.—The platform adopted by the Populist state convention endorses free silver and favors the retention by the government of islands, taken from Spain until such a time as a majority of the people shall establish a government of their own.

NEW VERSION OF SANTIAGO AFFAIR

MINISTER OF MARINE REPLIES TO ATTACKS OF CANALEJAS.

Admiral Cervera Was Without Food and Coal and Wanted to Blow Up His Ships in Santiago Harbor. Was Ordered to Go Out and Engage the American Ships—An Understanding Regarding Luzon.

Madrid, Sept. 11.—In the chamber of deputies yesterday Captain Aunon, minister of marine, replying to the attacks of Senor Canalejas, editor of El Heraldo, reminded the deputies that when he became minister of marine the Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera was already at Santiago de Cuba. Therefore, he declared, he could not be held responsible for the accidents charged by Senor Canalejas.

Moreover, he asserted that the admirals met in council and expressed an unanimous opinion that he should go to Cuba. "Admiral Cervera, not having coal or food, was unable," said Captain Aunon, "to leave the blockaded port of Santiago. He wanted to blow up his ships in the harbor, but I informed him that it would be preferable to leave the port and engage the enemy. General Blanco ordered Admiral Cervera to leave Santiago and fixed the day of his departure." The Carlist, Republican and Conservative deputies met again last evening and approved their joint manifesto against a secret discussion of the protocol.

A prominent senator having objected to the sanctioning of the protocol yesterday by a sitting and standing vote because in secret session, the final vote will be taken at a public session.

Senor Moret, former secretary of the colonies, is president of the commission of chamber of deputies having charge and consideration of the bill approving the protocol in that house.

General Rios, governor of the Visayas islands and ad interim governor general of the Spanish territory in the Philippines, has wired the government that he has arrived at "an understanding with the American authorities respecting the island of Luzon."

ALGER SATISFIED.

He Is Pleased with the Commission of Investigation.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 11.—Secretary Alger this afternoon expressed himself as well pleased with the president's selections as members of the commission to investigate the conduct of the commissary, quartermaster and medical departments of the war department during the war. On the subject of sickness, General Alger said:

"The whole trouble has been in the volunteer troops not knowing how to care for themselves and carelessness in warding off disease. Regular army men have not been troubled as the volunteers have. They have had yellow fever, and fevers from exposure in trenches before Santiago but their general health has been good and the proportion of sick and the deaths from sickness is very small.

"The most stringent orders have been issued in regard to keeping the camps clean. After my tour of inspection I will go over the situation carefully and it is possible that a new set of regulations that will be better may be issued.

"The day before I left Washington," said General Alger, "I called Surgeon General Sternberg into my office and told him that I wanted him to build winter hospitals for six thousand men. We will have enough hospitals if we have to raise it to 60,000

Washington, Sept. 11.—At the White House no statement was made tonight of the status of the administration to inquire into the administration of the army bureaus, although it was understood that most of the gentlemen invited by the president to serve on the commission had been heard from. Some of them, however, have written that they had the matter under consideration and it was thought to be desirable to await final conclusions by all of those asked to serve before making any announcement. It appears to be accepted among high officials that General Gordon, Mr. Lamont and Mr. Lincoln are not likely to accept.

BURNING OF A CITY.

New Westminister on Frazer River, B. C., Destroyed.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 11.—New Westminister, the chief city on the Frazer river, presents a fearful scene of desolation today, fire having this morning wiped out the whole of the business portion. There is not a public building standing in the central portion of the city.

Fanned by a fierce wind, almost a gale, the fire, which was started on the water side by sparks from a passing steamer, spread with such awful rapidity that ten streets were blazing in three hours and only smoking ashes mark the spot where scores of houses formerly stood. Handsome blocks, banks and churches went up in smoke. The Cathedral of the Diocese is no more. Hundreds of people are helpless and relief is being rushed from this city.

Two newspaper offices are gone as well as the Canadian Pacific railroad station, three river steamers, a railway bridge and a number of private houses. It is also feared that some lives have been lost. The telegraph office at New Westminister has been burned.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 11.—The loss by the fire at New Westminister is roughly estimated at $2,500,000 with insurance of $1,500,000. The London Assurance company are said to be the heaviests losers. The buildings on ten streets were destroyed. The vaults of the bank buildings withstood the fire.

Jerome Wiped Out.

Prescott, Ariz., Sept. 11.—The town of Jerome, Arizona, has been almost wiped out by fire. Three lives have been lost and great damage done.

Killed His Wife.

Wyandotte, Mich., Sept. 11.—While today E. Lazette, aged 45, shot and instantly killed his wife and then turned the revolver on himself, inflicting a wound from which he died in an hour.

ALGER INVESTIGATION.

Well-Known and Well-Qualified Men Asked to Serve on the Committee.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The president has urged the following men, among others, to accept places on the committee requested by Secretary Alger to investigate the conduct of the war:

Lieutenant General JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.
General JOHN B. GORDON.
General GRENVILLE M. DODGE.
President D. C. GILMAN.
General CHARLES F. MANDERSON.
ROBERT T. LINCOLN.
DANIEL S. LAMONT.
DR. W. W. KEENE.
Colonel JAMES A. SEXTON.

The message which President McKinley addressed to each of them is as follows:

Will you render the country a great service by accepting my appointment as a member of the committee to examine into the conduct of the commissary, quartermaster and medical bureaus of the war department during the war, and into the extent, causes and treatment of sickness in the field and in the camps?

It is my desire that the full and exact truth shall be ascertained and made known. I cannot too strongly impress upon you my earnest wish that this committee shall be of such high character as will command the complete confidence of the country, and I trust you will consent to serve. William McKinley.

TROOPS WILL PARADE.

Men from Ponce Will Be Received in New York—A Temporary Camp at Sea Girt.

New York, Sept. 11.—Deputy Quartermaster Colonel Kimball today received an order from General Miles setting forth that a parade of the returning Porto Rican troops will take place in this city next Saturday. Colonel Kimball was instructed to prepare a suitable camp for the men who are on their way from Ponce in the government transports. As soon as Colonel Kimball received the order he communicated with Governor Voorhees, of New Jersey, to consult as to the establishing of a temporary camp at Sea Girt.

The transports Concho and Alamo are on their way from Ponce and are expected to arrive this week. Though none of the arrangements have been decided upon, it is more than probable that the event will be made the occasion of a grand review of all the troops that are able to take part, whether they have taken part into the Porto Rican campaign or not. The troops that arrived on the City of Mississippi will take part in the parade. This includes troops A and C as well as the Pennsylvania troops that returned with them.

On the Concho is General Wilson and staff, of the Sixth army corps, detachment of United States engineering company C, unattached artillery battery, field and staff; battery A, Missouri volunteers; battery A, 27th Indiana volunteers, battery B, Pennsylvania volunteers. Total 334 officers and 530 enlisted men. There will arrive on the Alamo, companies E, G, and H, 2d Wisconsin, battery A, First Illinois company H, First District of Columbia; battery C, Pennsylvania artillery; unattached six officers, 50 men and 30 civilian employes. Total 48 officers and 545 enlisted men.

CERVERA READY TO SAIL.

Spanish Prisoners Will Leave on the City of Rome.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 11.—The anchor line steamer City of Rome fully equipped to transport the Spanish prisoners to Spain, arrived in the lower harbor this afternoon. The big liner brought from New York Admiral Cervera, with his full staff of officers and 94 other prisoners.

The men at Seavey's island, when they caught sight of the City of Rome danced for joy, and tonight there is great excitement at the camp.

Everything is in readiness on board the steamer and each of the 1688 will have a bunk for himself throughout the voyage of about eight days.

It is expected that the last prisoner will leave Camp Long at 10 o'clock and that the City of Rome will pass out of the harbor not later than tomorrow. There is scarcely a sick man among the entire crew of the late Cape Verde fleet, while every one looks fat and healthy.

PORTO RICO EVACUATION.

Spanish Commissioners in an Embarrassing Position.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 11.—Last evening the Spanish evacuation commissioners cabled the government at Madrid, explaining the predicament in which they will be placed if their instructions fail to arrive by tomorrow. The American commissioners will hold their meeting in a building in San Jose street rented by the provincial government and used as a senate chamber. It was selected by Colonel Hunter, secretary of the commission, none of the numerous buildings controlled by the Spanish authorities being available.

This morning Senor Munez Rivera, president of the provincial government, called upon the American commissioners to pay his respects.

GEORGIA LYNCHING.

Negroes Threaten to Avenge George Burton's Death.

Brooks Station, Ga., Sept. 11.—The body of George Burton, a negro, who assaulted Mrs. Coggins, was found this morning at 10 o'clock in Flint river, about three miles below Digby, riddled with bullets. A rock weighing several hundred pounds was tied to it.

Burton was arrested yesterday at Senoya.

News has just reached here that two or three hundred negroes were marching to Digby armed with guns and revolvers swearing vengeance. Every white man in town is going around well armed.

His Name Was Luigini.

Geneva, Sept. 11 (midnight).—A file found late this evening in the passage of a house on the Rue Des Alpes has been identified by the assassin as the weapon he used. His name, though heretofore variously given and published here as Laccheni, Lucchessi and Luccesi, is now said to be Luigini. The Italian records show that Luigini was an illegimate child and took his mother's name.

POSSIBILITIES OF LITTLE PORTO RICO

A VALUABLE FEEDER TO OUR TROPICAL COMMERCE.

Conservative Review of the Present Conditions and Probabilities of the Island by an Observant Government Official Who Has Recently Visited It—One in a Chain of Island Gems That Will Form America's Tropical Diadem.

Washington, Sept. 11.—"As a delightful winter resort, a valuable tropical garden and an important strategic point, Porto Rico is a valuable acquisition to the people and government of the United States: "This is the view expressed by the chief of the treasury bureau of statistics, O. P. Austin, who has just returned from a brief visit to the island.

"It must not be expected," said Mr. Austin, "that so small an island can become a large factor in supplying the $250,000,000 worth of tropical productions which the people of the United States annually consume, or that it can absorb a very large percentage of the $1,200,000,000 worth of or annual productions—smaller in area than the state of Conecticut and with a population less than that of the city of Brooklyn, it may not be able to meet the somewhat extravagant expectations which enthusiastic people have found with reference to it.

POPULATION DENSE.

"Settled by Spain more than a century earlier than the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, its population is now more dense than that of Massachusetts and the prospect of materially increasing its productiveness not flattering. Mountainous from center to circumference, the 1,000,000 people who occupy its 3,760 square miles of territory have put under cultivation most of the available soil and while their methods of culture and transportation are in many cases very primitive it cannot be expected that the productions of this densely populated and closely cultivated area can be largely increased or its consumption greatly multiplied. The valleys and coast lands are now well occupied with sugar estates; the area adjoining these is devoted to tobacco, and the mountain sides to the very peaks are occupied by large coffee plantations, with patches of cocoanuts, bananas, plantains, bread fruit, oranges and other tropical fruits scattered among them.

STANDARDS OF LIVING.

"While the 200,000 of its population who live in cities and villages, enjoy some of the conveniences to which our people are accustomed, the large proportion of the rural population is of extremely simple habits in the matter of food, clothing and habitation, and with small earning capacity and a small per capita of a depreciated currency, cannot be expected to soon become large consumers of our products. A little rice, a very little flour, a few beans and plenty of bananas, plantains, bread-fruit and vegetables satisfy their physicial necesities, a few yards of cotton cloth for the adults and nothing for the children meet their principal requirements for clothing, while a few rough boards and a plentiful supply of plantain and palm leaves supply the material for the humble dwellings throughout the interior and in many of the villages. With but about one-fifth of its population able to read and write, the knowledge of the outside world is extremely limited, and with only 150 miles of rail road and less than 250 miles of good wagon road on the island, the means of intercommunication are not such as to enable a prompt stimulation of its production or consumption. Most of the good roads, and some of them are very fine, run from town to town along the coast, though there is one exception in the military road connecting Ponce, on the south shore, with San Juan on the north shore. Most of the interior, however, is only reached by bridle paths over which transportation is effected by packs carried on small ponies. In the cities and towns most of the transportation is by bullocks yoked in primitive fashion and two-wheeled carts and urged to their work by a sharp-pointed pole in the hands of a native driver who walks in front of his team, turning to give them a vigorous punch when they do not follow with sufficient speed. The cattle of the island are of a superior class, similar in appearance to the Jersey cattle but with broad horns, the cows being driven from door to door in the towns and milked into bottles in the presence of the customer, while the calves stand patiently upon the sidewalk awaiting the removal of the peripatetic dairy to the residence of the next customer.

EDUCATION.

"Education on the island is not of a high order. A sort of public school system prevails in some of the towns and cities, but in the interior reading and writing, except among the plantation owners and managers, are rare. Spanish is the popular tongue, though the natives of France, of whom there are quite a number, retain their language, and there are in the towns some English speaking negroes from St. Thomas and other nearby English colonies who prove useful as interpreters to the Americans already on the island. One of the two daily newspapers published in Ponce prints one page in English out of compliment to the new conditions, most of the matter so published being extracts from the constitution of the United States and sketches of the lives of our distinguished men. There are Catholic churches in all the cities and large towns, some of them dating back over a century, handsomely finished within and representing a large expenditure of money. There is one Protestant church at Ponce, said to have been the only one in the Spanish West Indies, but it is at present unoccupied. There are theaters in the principal cities, and several of the leading towns have telephones and are connected by telegraph lines aggregating about 400 miles in length, while cable communication is had with the United States at $1.17 per word.

"The currency and finances of the

[Continued on Page 4]

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today:
Fair; Light, Variable Winds.

1 General—Austria's Empress Murdered, Porto Rico's Possibilities. Many Persons Killed by Exploding Gasoline.
2 News Round About Scranton. The Markets.
3 Local—Sermon by Rev. Dr. C. M. Giffin Fire at the South Mill.
4 Editorial.
5 Local—Company G Is Willing to Remain in the Service. Public Schools Will Open Today. Prohibitionists Name a Ticket.
6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
7 Advertisement.
8 General—New Commander for the First Division at Camp Meade.

SUNDAY AT SANTIAGO.

Work of Floating the Maria Teresa is Nearly Completed—Religious Services Held.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 11.—9.15 p. m.—Sunday was observed today for the first time since the war terminated as a day of rest and worship. Religious services were held at the Palace, and General Lawton, General Wood and other American officers attended.

The work of floating the Maria Teresa is nearly completed, but the Almirante Oquendo is not worth the cost of saving.

Colonel Ray, who returned from Guantanamo yesterday, reports the embarkation of all the Spaniards save about eighty under General Parejas. The American authorities are awaiting the arrival at San Juan of about 2,000 Spanish troops from Sagua de Tanamo and Baracoa. The steamer is expected on Wednesday. The Spaniards will be re-embarked here on the San Augustin and the San Francisco for Spain.

Tomorrow the Bessie and two other vessels will leave for Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo, carrying supplies for the Americans, Cubans and Spaniards there. The condition of the Spanish at Guantanamo prior to their departure for Spain was, Colonel Ray says, most distressing. The death rate was over eighty per day, and Colonel Ray believes that more than half will die on the passage. Seventy died on the wharf the day the steamer was loaded, and there is yellow fever among those who remain behind. Colonel Ray had two mules killed for fresh meat supplies to the Spaniards. No fresh beef was to be had, and the Spaniards were glad to get the mules' meat.

The First battalion of Colonel Ray's regiment has contracted yellow fever from a Spaniard. Sixty cases have broken out.

Four hundred Cubans have laid down their arms at Guantanamo and gone to work on the plantations near the town. No rations are supplied the armed Cubans.

INSURGENTS AT LUZON.

They Control All of the Island Save Manila.

London, Sept. 12.—The Manila correspondent of the Times says:

"The insurgent conquest of the island of Luzon is rapidly approaching completion. Recently authentic reports announce the capture of successive Spanish positions and at present the rebels control every foot of the island except Manila, Cavite and a small portion of the province of Albay.

"They hold over 9,000 Spanish prisoners, and have recently captured several thousand rifles, some cannon, a large quantity of ammunition and several small armed steamers.

"The Spaniards held out valorously, but were fighting against the inevitable.

"It is undeniable that the action of the insurgents in pursuing the campaign after an armistice was declared has caused much useless suffering and destruction of property and has annihilated their every claim to be considered in any respect as the allies of the Americans. Their motive has been twofold: First, implacable hatred of the Spanish, with an innate racial thirst for revenge; and secondly, their ambition to play in themselves on record before the world as a successful revolutionary government and as complete masters of the Luzon provinces and as many adjacent islands as they may have before the Chinese question is settled by the Paris commission."

FEUD IS SETTLED.

Kentucky Farmers Wipe Out an Old Grudge with Guns.

Erlanger, Ky., Sept. 11.—At Deer Ridge, on the highway, today, an old feud between neighboring farmers was wiped out in blood. Two are dead and two are dying. It was father and son on each side, reinforced by their respective farmhands. At least one hundred rounds of shots were fired. The dead are: Joseph Michaels, jr. and James McCray. The dying are: James W. Watson and Ben Michaels, sr. These two men are the principals. They had quarreled about fences and had been at swords' points for a long time. The dead Joseph Michaels, jr., is a son of the dying man, Ben Michaels. The other dead, James McCray, was a farm hand. James W. Watson's son escaped unscathed. Details as to how they happened to meet in force are lacking at this writing. Several others were wounded but names are not obtainable. The fight was late in the day and the scene is difficult of access.

EASTERN LEAGUE SEASON ENDS

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 11.—The Eastern league season closed with today's game, the order in which the teams finished and their percentage being as follows:

Montreal	.591	Wilkes-Barre	.550
Toronto	.538	Buffalo	.513
Providence	.492	Syracuse	.452
Springfield	.432	Ottawa	.431

Lawrence Is Dead.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 11.—W. H. Lawrence, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was shot by Florence Richardson at the Oxford hotel, in this city, on Friday last, died this afternoon. The body of Florence Richardson, who committed suicide after shooting Lawrence, still lies at the morgue unclaimed.

EXPLOSION OF GASOLINE

Forty Gallons of the Stuff Ignited in a Grocery Store.

MANY PERSONS KILLED

The Bodies of Four Victims Already Recovered — Many Others Are Thought to Be in the Ruins—The Occupants of Upper Floors Had No Time to Escape.

Philadelphia, Sept. 11.—By the explosion of forty gallons of gasoline in the cellar of a grocery store at 1444 South street tonight, surely four and possibly a dozen more lives were lost. As an immediate consequence of the explosion the building where it occurred and those adjoining it on either side collapsed, and up to 10 o'clock, four hours after the occurrence, four bodies had been recovered from the ruins and three of them identified as follows: Samuel Schattenstein, keeper of the grocery store; his 19-year-old son Abraham; a ten-months-old child named Goldberg. The fourth body was that of a girl about ten years old.

How the explosion occurred is yet unknown. The front of 1444 was immediately blown out and this was followed by the collapse of that structure and Nos. 1442, owned by Morris Goldberg, and 1446, Louis Saltonose's shoe store. The west wall of 1440, occupied by L. Wanker's clothing store, was also blown out. All the buildings were of brick, three stories in height. In the confusion and excitement following the disaster, it is as yet impossible to secure anything like an accurate census of the occupants, but it is generally stated that the upper floors were crowded with families huddled together in tenement fashion. Coming as it did at the supper hour, it is feared the loss of life was very heavy. The list of injured will be long. They were taken to all the hospitals within a radius of a mile.

After the recovery of the four bodies, the authorities decided to postpone the search for additional victims until tomorrow morning, thus obviating the dangers and delays of working upon the mass of debris and wreckage in the darkness.

The corpses of Schattenstein and his son were picked up on the steps of No. 1444. The unidentified ten-year-old girl was found pinioned in the rear of the same building and the Goldberg child died while being taken to a hospital.

THE INJURED.

The injured at the Howard hospital are: A. Schattenstein, aged 12, broken nose and laceration of scalp; Alexander Schattenstein, aged 6, lacerated scalp, condition serious; Mary Healey, aged 65, fractured leg; Annie M. Chilomy, 40 years, contusion of ankle; Harry Rothermal, 12 years, lacerated scalp; Maggie Goldberg, 32 years, lacerated scalp; Sarah Goldberg, 14 years, lacerated scalp and contused ankle.

At the polyclinic is Rose Schattenstein, 8 years, lacerated finger.

The ten months old child was Max Goldberg, son of the furniture store keeper.

Estimates of the number of missing very from 18 to 6.

The accepted theory is that Schattenstein went into the cellar with a lighted lamp which ignited the fuse of the gasoline. From the position of his body and that of his son on the front steps, it is thought they were emerging from the house when caught by the falling walls. The collapse of the buildings occurred within two minutes of the explosion, and the occupants had not time to escape. Mrs. Goldberg snatched up her ten months old child in her arms and rushed for an exit, but the child was so badly injured that it died while being borne to a hospital. Strangely enough, the mother escaped with only trifling injuries.

At 6.45 o'clock tonight, a sergeant of police was talking with one of his men on the opposite side of the street when, without a moment's warning, there was a terrific explosion, which, almost before they could turn their heads, was followed by a thunderous crash. Mingled with this were the cries of human beings. Without loss of time, one of the policemen struck the fire alarm, at a box nearby, while the other rang for an ambulance. The engines and six of the hospital wagons were there within twenty minutes, and a large force of policemen, also summoned to the scene, had the street roped off from corner to corner.

The work of rescue was begun forthwith, but was temporarily abandoned later when the twilight had deepened into night. All of the dead and injured were in the buildings at the time of the disaster and as the walls collapsed, almost in a perpendicular direction, no passers-by were injured by the flying debris.

The force of the explosion was so great, however, that all the windows in the house across the street were broken by the concussion. The search for more dead will be resumed at daybreak. None of the injured is expected to die.

Sexton Accepts.

Chicago, Sept. 11.—James A. Sexton, the new commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, who has been asked by President McKinley to assist in the proposed investigation of the war department, has returned to his home in this city and has announced his acceptance of the president's appointment.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Forecast for Monday: Eastern Pennsylvania, fair; continued low temperature, light variable winds.