

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA MURDERED BY AN ANARCHIST.

While Visiting at Geneva, Switzerland, An Italian Assassin Plunges a Dagger Into Her Breast—McKinley Tenders Sympathy.

With no hatred for the poor, but only for the rich, is the reason given by an anarchist for murdering the Emperor of Austria last week.

The last of a long series of family misfortunes has just befallen the house of Austria. An anarchist named Lauchini stabbed the Emperor in the breast Saturday afternoon at Geneva, Switzerland, while she was walking from the hotel Beauvegard to the summer landing on the lake.

The Emperor fell, arose again and was carried to the hotel unconscious. The stretcher upon which the Emperor was carried to the hotel was hastily improvised from oars and sailcloth. Doctors and priests were immediately summoned and a telegram was sent to Emperor Francis Joseph. All efforts to revive the Emperor were unavailing, and she expired at three o'clock.

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

The medical examination showed that the assassin must have used a small triangular file. After striking the blow he ran along the Rue des Alpes, but was seized by two cabmen who had witnessed the crime. They handed him over to a boatman and a gardener, 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."

Later, when taken to the court house and interrogated by a magistrate he pretended not to know anything and refused to answer questions. The police, on searching him, found a document showing his name to be Luigi Loachini born in Paris in 1873, and an Italian soldier. He lived at Parma, Italy.

No assassin was allowed to approach the coffin of the murdered Emperor Elizabeth. The body has been embalmed and dressed in white. The doctors photographed the wound, but the plate will be destroyed.

It is understood that Emperor Francis Joseph will not leave Austria, but will send high court officials to take the body to Vienna.

A dispatch from Berne, the Swiss capital, says: The president of Switzerland and other members of the government were stunned with horror when the news reached the Palace that the Emperor, so beloved by all Europeans, had fallen a victim to an assassin within the borders of their country.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of the crime until the evening in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

MOVEMENTS TOWARD PEACE.

The war department is likely to send more troops to Hawaii.

Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, has been cleaned and renovated at Hong Kong.

The Spanish senate has voted in favor of the peace protocol adopted by Sagasta's cabinet.

Six cases of yellow fever have developed in Col. Sargent's Fifth immune regiment at Santiago.

Spain is taking steps to buy off the 5,000 soldiers held as prisoners by the Philippine insurgents.

The denials that a Santiago has greatly decreased. There is now no yellow fever in the city.

Gen. Shafter brought with him from Santiago a little Cuban, to whom he took a fancy and adopted.

Small gunboats are the only vessels which can be saved of the Spanish squadron that Dewey sank.

Gen. Wood is organizing a new police force at Santiago and wants 100 able-bodied Cubans in the service.

A committee of the Filipinos, appointed by Aguinaldo are on their way to visit President McKinley.

The army returning from Porto Rico with Gen. Miles will parade in New York Saturday and be reviewed by the president.

A delegation of Quakers visited President McKinley last Saturday in the interests of perpetual and universal peace.

Eighteen out of twenty leaders of the Philippine insurgents the other day declared in favor of annexation to the United States.

Gen. Miles believes that one soldier for every thousand population would be the right standard for an army of the United States.

The transport Mississippi arrived at New York from Porto Rico last Saturday. Cavalry troops from Pennsylvania were on board.

Secretary Alger and Gen. Shafter visited camp Meade at Middletown, Pa., last Friday. Twenty thousand troops passed in review.

The Missouri arrived at Camp Wikoff last Saturday from Santiago. She had on board 1,000 men who left Santiago during the voyage up 13 died.

Spain has decided to ask the United States to consent to allowing her to send warships to the Philippines to protect the coast towns against insurgents.

Captain Higginson, of the battleship Massachusetts, was last week promoted to the command of the Richmond P. Hobson was at last made full naval constructor.

Beef cattle are permitted to enter Cuban ports free of duty where it is intended to feed starving natives. President McKinley personally issued this order last Tuesday.

Thomas H. Wheeler, son of General Joseph Wheeler, and Second Lieutenant Newton D. Kirkpatrick, First cavalry, were drowned while bathing at Montauk Wednesday afternoon.

The Nebraska regiment, of which Jennings Bryan is the colonel, is protesting bitterly against being retained in service. It is said, however, that Mr. Bryan may resign at pleasure.

Henry A. Dietrick, a member of company B, Ninth Pennsylvania regiment, last week died of typhoid fever. He makes the twenty-first man in the regiment to die of typhoid.

Eighty deaths a day was the average among the Spanish troops at Guantanamo, prior to their removal to Spain. During the last few days of their stay in Cuba they subsisted on mule meat.

Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader has become so troublesome, that Gen. Otis has ordered him from the suburbs of Manila. President McKinley fears serious results from this move.

Colonel Roosevelt has received money from wealthy New Yorkers for the Rough Riders. This will sustain the Rough Riders for several months while they are finding peaceful employment.

Soldiers returning to the United States from Porto Rico on the Odbam which arrived in New York last Wednesday, had palm trees lashed to the masts. The ship resembled a tropical forest.

Cubans at Santiago are paid a month's rations for a week's work. During the last few days of their stay in Cuba they subsisted on mule meat.

Gen. Miles would like to parade the Wisconsin Volunteer troops in New York so as to convince the public that not all the soldiers returning from the war in a pitiable and wretched condition.

Two hundred officers and sailors of the Japanese navy, are on their way to take possession of the new Japanese battleship Kasagi, which is now nearing completion in Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia.

The American evacuation commissioners—Rear Admiral Sampson and Generals Butler and Wade—reached Havana on the transport Resolute and were courteously received by Captain General Blanco.

The steamship Lafayette has arrived at Havana from Spain. Among her passengers is Miss Jessie Schley, the American young woman who went to Madrid to see the queen regent in the interests of peace.

An unknown enemy hurled a brick at Lieut. Sears, Admiral Schley's flag lieutenant, while he was delivering a message from the peace commission to the Spanish governor at San Juan, Porto Rico. He escaped with a slight injury.

The principal heroes of the Spanish war retire in the following order: Admiral George Dewey, commanding the Asiatic station, December 1898; Admiral W. S. Schley, on the Porto Rican evacuation commission, October 1901, and Admiral W. T. Sampson, on the Cuban evacuation commission, February, 1902.

Admiral Cervera visited the navy department at Washington a few days ago. He only met Assistant Secretary Allen, and as neither could speak the language of the other the meeting was somewhat embarrassing. His call was for the purpose of thanking the government for the generous treatment he had received.

Secretary of War Alger, at Detroit, given vent to an interview in which he said that the investigation of his department would vindicate him and produce much valuable data for use in the reorganization of the army.

Last Peace Commissioner Named.

The president last week named Senator George Gray of Delaware as the fifth member of the peace commission. This completes the personnel of the commission, which stands: Secretary Day, Senators Davis, Frye and Gray and Hon. Whitelaw Reid. In selecting Senator Gray the president has given Democratic representation on the commission.

Great Events in Europe.

Great questions are confronting Europe just now. The czar's peace rescript, the fragrant repudiation of the Dreyfus case, the Anglo-German agreement, the reconquest of the Sudan, the massacre of British troops in Crete and the dismissal of Li Hung Chang from the Chinese foreign office, were all compressed into the fortnight ending last Saturday and all are still as keenly debated as on the day which saw their birth.

At least \$1,000,000 prize money will be distributed among American sailors as a result of the war with Spain.

ALGER WANTS AN INVESTIGATION. COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Gen. Corbin Joins in the Request—Government Has No Formal Complaints Against the War Department—Miles in Washington.

Secretary Alger has requested the president to order a thorough and searching investigation of the war department. In this request the secretary has been joined by Adj.-Gen. Corbin, his comments as follows:

No decision has been reached yet by the president as to what course he will pursue. He has the request of secretary Alger under consideration, but has not yet determined whether he will grant it.

Should the investigation be ordered, it will include, probably, all matters relating to the conduct of the war, so far as they concern the war department. Secretary Alger expresses himself as confident that such an investigation, if conducted promptly and thoroughly, will result in much good.

Such an investigation as has been requested is, it is pointed out, beset with some difficulties. No charges of a definite character have been filed by any responsible person or official. Sensational stories and rumors for which the administration has present knowledge that there is no foundation have been circulated, and objection is made to dignifying them by the ordering of an investigation.

By those who desire and advocate the investigation, it is maintained it can do no possible harm, and may be of positive benefit in clearing away manifold errors from the minds of many people, and in placing the blame, if any is to be placed, where it rightfully belongs.

In some high quarters there is a disposition to look upon Gen. Miles as being his own worst enemy, and to pass up to him the blame of the late defeat, though not to the extent of constituting insubordination, or warranting official action by the president or war department.

Montauk is now a camp of regulars, 5,000 men, and the Rough Riders and the sick left for their homes last Saturday. Eleven hundred recruits for the regular infantry arrived Friday from southern posts.

WOULD RENDER THE COUNTRY A SERVICE.

The Committee Appointed by the President to Investigate the War Department.

The president has urged the following named gentlemen, among others, to accept places on the committee requested by Secretary Alger to investigate the conduct of the war.

Lieutenant General John M. Schofield, Gen. John B. Gordon, Gen. Granville M. Dodge, President D. C. Gilman, Gen. Charles F. Manderson, Robert T. Lincoln, John S. Lamont, Dr. W. W. Keen, and John A. Weston.

The message which President McKinley addressed to each of these men 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 Commission, the Quartermaster and Medical Bureaus of the War Department, 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 to the country. I trust you will consent to serve."

The great newspapers of the country, regardless of party, are still denouncing the conduct of Gen. Alger and the war department. These protests have had an effect on the president, and he may request Secretary Alger to resign.

Should Secretary Alger resign from the war department, Senator McMillan will be appointed in his stead. Then, according to rumor, Gov. Dreyfus will be asked to resign, and Secretary Alger as senator in place of McMillan.

Secretary Alger announced after the Cabinet meeting a few days ago that he intended to make a tour of the various camps at which were stationed the Rough Riders, with a view to ascertaining for himself the exact condition of affairs. The Secretary's intention is to start very soon, probably next week.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED HOMELESS.

The Town of Jerome, Ark., Destroyed by Fire—Great Loss of Life.

The town of Jerome, near Prescott, Ark., was completely wiped out Sunday morning by fire, entailing a loss of over \$1,000,000 in property. Eleven bodies have so far been recovered, while thirty or more are said to be in the ruins or missing.

The fire originated in a cabin and spread so rapidly and fiercely that it was impossible to save even the clothing. The fire was confined exclusively to the business portion of the town, otherwise the loss and suffering would have been terrible. Fifteen hundred people are homeless.

Wanted to Blow Up His Ship.

In explaining Spanish naval defeat to the Chamber of Deputies a few days ago, the minister of marine, Captain Anon said that Admiral Cervera, not having coal or food, was unable to leave the blockade 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.

Mrs. S. S. Bennington arrived in the bay of San Francisco from Mare Island, and will proceed to Honolulu in a few days to relieve the Philadelphia. The department at Washington has telegraphed the commandant at Mare Island for information as to the number of able seamen now at the island and fit for service to be sent to Manila to take the places of 325 men in Dewey's fleet, who have been incapacitated.

Spain's Government Uncertain.

Senor Sagasta said the other evening: "The nomination of the peace commission is delayed because the commissioners ought to have the full confidence of the government; but who can say who will be in power a month hence?"

Turned Out to Pieces.

Nell Dahlgreen, a farmer of Oakhill, New York, met with a horrible death yesterday. While at work feeding a thrasher he slipped and his left leg was drawn into the machine.

UNRULY INSURGENTS.

The Leaders of the Philippine Rebels Make Unreasonable Demands and Get an Ultimatum.

The Manila correspondent of the London Times, telegraphing September 8, says:

The insurgent conquest of the island of Luzon is rapidly approaching completion. Recent 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.

It is undeniable that the insurgents in pursuing the campaign after an armistice was declared have caused much useless suffering and destruction of property, and have annihilated their very claim to be considered in any respect the allies of the Americans.

Aguinaldo has persistently demanded in terms of too poor various impossible concessions, for example, an occupation of the Governor General's palace and other palaces; a written assurance that the insurgents will be permitted to occupy permanently their military positions around Manila, and protection for the insurgent vessels by the American fleet, with many other claims, including an innocent demand for a share of the booty captured by the Americans at Manila.

After a careful review of the situation General Otis arrived at the logical conclusion that the insurgents have no right to occupy the suburbs of Manila, and that Aguinaldo's claims have the support of neither equity or reason. He has, therefore, categorically refused to consider Aguinaldo's demands, and sent him an ultimatum, in terms plainly comprehensible and authoritative, that he must withdraw his troops from the suburbs before the 15th or suffer the consequences of refusal.

FATAL GASOLINE EXPLOSION.

Four Bodies Removed From a Wrecked Building at Philadelphia.

By the explosion of 40 gallons of gasoline in the cellar of a grocery store in Philadelphia Sunday night, four 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 100 persons for the most part were killed. Four bodies had been recovered from the ruins and three of these identified as follows: Samuel Schattentstein, keeper of the grocery store; Abraham Schattentstein, his wife; and a 10-month-old child, named Goldberg. The fourth body was that of a girl about 10 years old.

NEWS NOTES.

Jamaica, the British Island, wants to be annexed to Canada.

Turkey has prohibited foreign Jews from entering Palestine.

The first snowstorm of the season is reported from Eastern Colorado.

The British, in the battle on the Nile last week, killed 10,500 Dervishes.

The gold reserve of the treasury last Saturday amounted to \$233,394,000.

The French cabinet has unanimously agreed to a retrial of the Dreyfus case.

Gen. Sausser has been appointed minister of the French war department.

In an election riot at Guatemala last week 300 persons were killed at the polls.

President McKinley will attend the Chicago peace celebration on October 18 and 19.

The territory of Hawaii is the name decided upon for our new possession in the Pacific.

Wilhelm, the queen of Holland, may select Prince Frederick of Wied for a husband.

Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of the British colonies arrived in New York last Wednesday.

Theodore Roosevelt has decided to accept the Republican nomination for governor of New York.

Li Hung Chang has been dismissed from office at Peking. Great Britain is responsible for his removal.

Kaiser Wilhelm says that an anti-strike bill will be introduced at the next session of the reichstag.

One hundred thousand persons greeted the Pittsburg troops as they returned home last Sunday night.

Englishmen believe that the czar's peace proposal was prompted by the fear of an Anglo-American alliance.

The explosion of spirits in a New York whiskey house resulted in the death of three workmen a few days ago.

The City of Westminster, B. C., was visited by a destructive fire a few days ago. The loss will amount to \$2,000,000.

The mention of Secretary Alger's name at the meetings of the G. A. R. at Cincinnati last week was the occasion for uproarious applause.

While trying to stop a runaway horse at Allegheny, Pa., a few days ago, Herman H. Hackert was dashed against the curbstone and instantly killed.

Joseph Leiter, the deposed wheat king has paid all of his debts. In order to do this the elder Leiter mortgaged \$5,000,000 worth of Chicago real estate.

An English anarchist last week attempted to assassinate Wilhelm, the queen of Holland. The bullet missed and ploughed the cheek of a waiting lady.

Clarence Ewing of Perkins Switch, Ind., and William Dean and John Bude of Oakland City, Ind., were struck and killed at the former place by a west-bound express.

Hat dollars which burned the fingers of officers had just been made by three Greek counterfeiters at Chicago a few days ago when they were arrested by the detectives.

The Populists National Convention, held at Cincinnati last Tuesday, nominated Wharton Baker, of Pennsylvania, for president. Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota was nominated for vice-president.

Joseph Chamberlain, England's colonist secretary, who is a guest at the Endicott home in Danvers, Mass., said that England is willing to come more than half way to consummate an alliance with America.

Mrs. Eli Potter, a Kansas City woman suffragist, received \$10,000 from an insurance company for the loss of her house. A fraud to trust the insurance company she carried it on her person. Highwaymen knocked her senseless and robbed her.

A daring plot to assassinate the czar at Moscow last week failed. An attempt was made to blow up a house filled with gas while the czar passed, but by a miscalculation the explosion occurred at the wrong moment and an officer and his wife were killed. One of the assassins was also found in the ruins of the house.

MILES COMMANDED AT SANTIAGO. LEFT GLORY TO SHAFTER.

The War Department Had Ordered Him to Accept Gen. Toral's Surrender, Which He Generously Declined to Do—Was Not a Visitor in Cuba.

Gen. Miles arrived from Porto Rico on the steamer Odbam at New York last Wednesday. That the general was in command of the Santiago forces at the time of Toral's surrender is verified in an interview granted to a correspondent by the general.

General Miles stated that on the third day of July Gen. Shafter telegraphed that his losses had been greatly underestimated, that he met with stronger resistance than he had anticipated and that he was seriously considering the advisability of falling back to a position five miles to the rear and that he had been unable to be up during the heat for four days.

Under such circumstances Gen. Miles telegraphed Gen. Shafter that he would be with him within a week with strong reinforcements, of course, taking the troops prepared for the second expedition which had been ordered by the president to operate against the enemy in Cuba as well as in Porto Rico. Under verbal instructions of the president, Gen. Miles was directed to go wherever he deemed his presence was assisting in that respect against the enemy.

Any pretense that he went there in a private individual nor as a visitor. He had no authority or official capacity in too childish to be considered by sensible men. From the moment he arrived at Santiago he was responsible for what might occur.

He then proceeded to the front and after consulting with Gen. Shafter, a note was sent to the Spanish commander by Gen. Shafter, saying that the commanding general of the United States army had arrived in his camp with strong reinforcements, and would meet him between the lines at any hour agreeable to him. The reply of the Spanish commander was that he would meet him at 12 o'clock next morning. The meeting was held, and after some conversation between Gen. Shafter and Gen. Toral, Gen. Miles frankly informed the Spanish general that he had left Washington six days before and that it was then the determination of the government that this portion of the Spanish army must be captured or destroyed.

Gen. Toral replied that so long as he had rations and ammunition he had to fight in order to maintain the honor of the Spanish army. In response to that he was informed that he had already maintained the honor of the Spanish army and that further efforts would be useless and would result in the wanton sacrifice of human life. He begged for longer time and earnestly requested until 12 o'clock next day. This was finally granted by Gen. Miles, the meeting dissolved and the officers separated. On returning from this conference a dispatch was received by Gen. Miles from Washington as follows:

"Washington, D. C., July 13, 1898.

"Maj.-Gen. Miles—You may accept surrender by granting parole to officers and men after parole to be permitted to return to Spain, the United States assisting. If not accepted, then assault, unless in your judgment an assault would fail. Consult with Sampson and pursue such course as to the assault as you jointly agree upon. Matter should be settled promptly.

"A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

"This," the statement says, "does not look as if Gen. Miles was there as a visitor. He was charged with responsibility of ordering an assault upon the entrenchments and fortifications of an army, which, if successful, would have cost at least 5,000 lives, or of withholding the assault if in his judgment such assault would fail.

"No greater discretion was ever given to any general commanding an army, and what is more, that number was authorized to accept the surrender, which in the interest of his subordinates, he generously declined to do, and went away leaving all the honor to his next in rank, Gen. Shafter.

MANY SOLDIERS MUST REMAIN.

One Hundred Thousand Will be Mustered Out to Each State in Proportion.

In response to the request of the governors of some of the states for the muster out of their entire volunteer force the president replied in substance as follows:

"Answering your telegraphic request for the muster out of your regiments, I have already directed that one hundred thousand of the volunteers shall be mustered out of service. This, because, in my judgment, that number can be spared. About one hundred thousand will remain, as the government now requires in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines a larger army than the regular military establishment affords. The muster out like the number in will be as nearly as possible according to the population of the several states. The suggestion to muster out all of the volunteers from your state cannot therefore be entertained.

The secretary of war has already inquired of the governors of the several states what regiments in their jurisdiction can with the least inconvenience remain in the service. Their advice will, so far as consistent with the public interests, be complied with."

Cost of the War.

The approximate cost of the war to the United States has been:

Expenditures for the army, \$78,500,000.

Expenditures for the navy, \$36,000,000. Total, \$114,500,000.

Lives lost in the army: Officers killed in battle, 32; men killed in battle, 231. Officers and men wounded, about 1,450.

Officers and men killed by disease, estimated, 1,500.

Lives lost in the navy and marine corps: Officers killed in battle, 1; men killed in battle, 13; men drowned, 1; men wounded, 38.

Oregon Returns to the Pacific.

It is stated that the battleships Iowa and Oregon will be sent to the Pacific coast within 10 days. It is intended to attach the vessels to the Pacific station, where they will be in a position to defend the Pacific coast or hasten to the Philippines to support Admiral Dewey.

The administration believes that the presence of a couple of battleships in the Pacific ocean while the peace commission is performing its work in Paris would prevent interference by Germany or any other power more effectively than anything else.

A HUMILIATED AUDIENCE.

G. A. R. Meeting at Cincinnati Oulity of an Injustice to Gen. Pingree.