BY AN ANARCHIST.

While-Visiting at Geneva, Switzerland, An Italian As sassin Plunges a Dagger Inte Her Breast-

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

The last of a long series of family misfortunes has just befallen the hous

misfortunes has just befallen the house of Austria. An anarchist named Laochini stabbed the Empress in the breast Saturday afternoon at Geneva, Switherland, while she was walking from the Hotel Beaurivage to the steamer landing on the lake. The Empress fell, arose again and was carried to the hotel unconscious. The stretcher upon which the Empress was carried to the hotel was hastily improvised from oars and saileloth. Doctors and priests were immediately summoned and a telegram was sent to Emperor Francis Joseph. All efforts te revive the Empress were unavailing, and she expired at three o'clock.

The last words of the empress were addressed to the attendants. Recovery

All efforts to revive the Empress were unavailing, and she expired at three o'clock.

The last words of the empress were addressed to the attendants. Recovering consciousness for the 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 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."

Later, when taken to the court house and interrogated by a magistrate he pretended not to know French 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 soidier. He lived at Parma, Italy.

The assassin told the magistrate that he came to Geneva 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 at Geneva.

The assassin hoped that all anarchists would follow his example which would soon result in the annihilation of the upper classes. Later he admitted that he had come to Switzerland to assassinate the Duke of Orleans.

The assassin maintains his cynical demeanor and frankly congratulates himself upon the success of his crime.

I am an anarchist, but belong to

nittee. I acted on my own initia-Let them do as they like with That is my strength."

tive. Let them do as they like with me. That Is my strength."

No strangers are allowed to approach the coffin of the murdered Empress Elizabeth. The body has been embalmed and stressed 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 Empress, so beloved by all Europeans, had fallen a victim to an assassin within the borders of their country. They immediately arranged to hold an extraordinary Federal Council to consider the measures to take against the assassin. The latter must be tried according to the statutes of the canton in which the crime was committed, which forbid capital nunishment and make

assassin. The latter must be tried according to the statutes of the canton in which the crime was committed, which forbid capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty which can be imposed.

The Federal authorities were not informed of her intention to visit Geneva nor were the local authorities there aware of her presence, as she was traveling incognito. The police are not blamed, though the circumstances responsible for the lack of precautions are widely regretted.

A Vienna dispatch says: The news of the assassination of the Empress became known here shortly before six o'clock Saturday. It spread like lightning. The streets were suddenly filled with multitudes of people, many of the thoroughfares becoming impassable.

President McKinley cabled the following message when he learned or the assassination:

"Executive Mansion,

"Washington, September 10, 1898.

"To His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, Vienna:
"I haye heard with profound regret

"To His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, Vienna:
"I have heard with profound regret of the assassination of her majesty, the Empress of Austria, while at Geneva, and tender to your majesty the deep sympathy of the government and people of the United States.
"William McKinley."
The president Sunday received the following reply to his telegram of condolence sent to Emperor Francis Joseph:

"Schoenbrunn, Sept. 11.

"Schoenbrunn, Sept. 11.
"Schoenbrunn, Sept. 11.
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.

"FRANCIS JOSEPH."

A Extra editions were issued by all the papers. All the papers accompanied the announcement with warm tributes to the Empress. They were eagerly snatched from the hands of the sellers, and were read aloud to groups of citizens.

snatched from the hands of the selers, and were read aloud to groups of citizens.

The Empress of Austria was born December 24, 1837. She was a daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, and was married to Francis Joseph. Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, April 24, 1854. They had three children, the Archduchess Gisela, who is married to Prince Luitpoid of Bavaria; the Archduke Rudolph who married Princess Stephanie of Belgium, and who was (seemingly) assassinated in 1859, and the Archduchess Maria. Valeria, who married the Archduke Franz Salvator of Austria-Tuscany.

An indescribable grief overpowers the people. The performances at the court theaters and the jubilee exhibition have been canceled.

Great Events in Europe

Great Questions are confronting Europe just now. The czar's peace rescript, the tragical reopening of the Dreytus case, the Anglo-German agreement, the reconquest of the Soudan, the massagree 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.

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

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.

regiment at Santiago.

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

The death rate at 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

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

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

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.

vania 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 261 sick men when she left Santiago. During the voyage up 13 died.

Shain has decided to ask the United

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 insur-

gents.

Captain Higginson, of the battleship Massachusetts, was last weekpromoted to be commodore and Richmond P. Hobson was at last made full naval

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 mar in the regiment to die of typhoid.

n the regiment to die of typhoid. Eighty deaths a day was the average mong the Spanish troops at Guanta amo, prior to their removal to Spain During the last few days of their stay n Cuba they subsisted on mule meat Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent cader has become so-troublesome, that iden. Otts has ordered him from the uburbs of Manila. President McKingy fears serious results from this

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 Obdam 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. This will enable them to accumulate enough food so that they can return home and find permanent employment.

ment.

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

ondition.

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

The steamship Lafayette has arrived

at Havana from Spain. Among passengers is Miss Jessie Schley, American young woman who went to Madrid to see the queen regent in the Madrid to see 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 1899; Admiral W. S. Schley, on the Porto Ricar al W. S. Schley, on the Porto Ricar evacuation commission, October 1901, and Admiral W. T. Sampson, on the Cuban evacuation commission, Febru-ary, 1902.

ary, 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.

treatment he had received.

Secretary of War Alger, at Detroit, gaven 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.

ator 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 The president last week named Sen

ALGER WANTS AN INVESTIGATION.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Gen. Corbin Joins in the Request-Government Has No Formal Complaints Against the War De partment-Miles in Washington.

Secretary Alger has requested the president to order a thorough and earching investigation of the war department. In this request the secre-tary has been joined by Adj.-Gen. Cor-

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

rant it or not. Should th investigation be ordered, it

grant it or not.

Should th 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 flied 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 manifest error 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 passover his comments as ill-advised, 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,

official action by the president or war department.

Montauk is now a camp of regulars, 5,000 horse and 8,000 foot. The last of the volunteers save 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 Investi-gate 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. Shofield, Gen. John B. Gordon, Gen. Granville M. Dodge, President D. C. Gilman, Gen. Charles F. Manderson, Robert T. Lincoln, Daniel S. Lamont, Dr. W. Keen, Col. James A. Sexton.

The message which President Mc-Kinley addressed to each of these men follows:

follows:

"Will you render the country a great service by accepting my appointment as a member of the committee to exemine into the conduct of the Commissary, 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?

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."

The great newspapers of the country, regardless of party, are still demouncing 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. Pingree of Michigan, will appoint 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 large bodies of men are now stationed, with a view to ascertaining for himself the exact condition of affairs. The Secretary's intention is to start very soon, probably next week.

IFITEN HUNDRED HOMBLESS.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED HOMELESS

The Town of Jerome, Ark., Destroyed by Fire--Great Less 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 be in the ruins or missing.

The fire originated in a cabin and suread so rapidly and fercely that it

The fire originated in a cabin and spread so rapidly and fierely 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

Wanted to Blow Up Ris Ship.

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

Many of Dewey's Men Sick.

Many of Dewey's Man Sisk.

The U. 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 mare Island for information as to the number of able seamen now at the isl-and fit for service to be sent to Manila to take the places of 325 men in Dewey's fleet, who have been incap-acitated.

Spain's Government Uncertain. Senor Sagasta said the other even-

ing:
"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?"

Torn and Cut to Pieces. Neil Dahlgreen, a farmer of Oakhili, New York, met with a horrible death yesterday. While at work feeding a thresher 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 Lendon Times, telegraphing Septem-

ber 9, 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 ar-

at 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 not too polite, various impos-sible concessions; for example, an oc-cupation of the Governor General's cupation 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

tion 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 a 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 Bedies Removed From a Wrecked Building at

Four Bodies Removed From a Wrecked Building at Philadelphia.

By the explosion of 40 gallons of gasoline in the cellar of a grocery store at 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 10 o'clock, four hours after the occurrence, four bodies had been recovered from the ruins and three of these identified as follows: Samuel Schattenstein, keeper of the grocery store: Abraham Schattenstein, his 19-year-old son; a 10-months-old child, named Goldberg. The fourth body was that of a girl about 10 years old.

NEWS NOTES.

Jamaica, the British Island, wants 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 ast week, killed 10,500 Dervishes.

The gold reserve in the treasury last Saturday amounted to \$232,394,000. The French cabinet has unanimously agreed to a retrial of the Dreyfus case.

Gen. Saussier has been appointed minister of the French war depart-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 8 and 19.

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

governor of New York.

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

Kaiser Wilhelm says that an antistrike 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 Caar's 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,-

of 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

Joseph Leiter, the dethroned wheat king has paid all of his debts. In or-der to do this the elder Leiter mort-gaged \$5,000,000 worth of Chicago real

An English anarchist last week at-tempted to assassinate Wilhelmina, the queen of Holland. The bullet missed and ploughed the cheek of a waiting ledy. waiting lady

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

Het 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, nomi-nated Wharton Baker, of Pennsyl-vania, for president. Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota was nominated for vice-

president. Joseph Chamberlain, England's colonial 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 wom-an suffragist, received \$10,000 from an insurance company for the loss of her house. Afraid 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 falled. 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 army 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 Ger Toral's Surrender, Which He Generously Deelined to Do-Was Not a Visitor in Cuba

Gen. Miles arrived from Porto Rice on the steamer Obdam at New York ast 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 required and that he should give such directions as in his opinion were best for the army and the government.

These were the circumstances under which Gen. Miles left Washington, as private individual nor as a visitor. Any pretense that he went there disrobed of his authority or official capacity is 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 Spanish army must be captured or destroyed.

Gen. Toral replied that so long as he h

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.

R. 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, as will be observed, he 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.

MANY SOLDIERS MUST REMAIN

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

In response to the request of the covernors of some of the states for the muster out of their entire voluntee orce the president replied in substance as follows:

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 nuster 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 judgment can with the least inconvenience remain in the service. Their advice will, so far as consistent with the public interests, be complied with." Answering your telegraphic request

The approximate cost of the the United States has been: Expenditures for the army, \$78,500,

00.

Expenditures for the navy, \$36,000,000.

Total, \$114,500,000.

Lives lost in the army:
Officers killed in battle, \$3.

Men killed in battle, 231.
Officers and men wounded, about

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.

Oregen Returns to the Pacific

Oregen 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 Guilty of an Injus-tice to Gov. Pingree.

Gov. Pingree of Michigan came to the G. A. R. encampment at Cincinnati Wednesday for the especial purpose of

the G. A. R. encampment at Cincinnati Wednessay for the especial purpose of delivering an address to the Woman's Relie! Corps. He said:

"Every man who dies for want of good food, in unhealthy camps, without proper medical care, will rise in the judgment day against the system of red tape, which is a disgrace to our civilization, and our religion."

After citing a particular case of bad management in the distribution of disinfectants Gov. Pingree said: "If Secretary Alger —"

But Gov. Pingree never finished that sentence. After the governor had left and quiet had been restored. Chairman Melish finished the sentence which the audience had refused to permit Gov. Pingree to read. It ran as follows: "If Secretary Alger had been given full power such things would never have happened."

The transformation of the audience was remarkable. The hisses of derision were turned into cheers and repeated calls for Gov. Pingree, but he had left the hall and refused to return.

HEATHEN AT CRETE PROTEST

In Consequence a British War Ship Fires Shells Into

In Consequence a British War Bhip Fires Shells Into the Gity of Candia.

Candia, Island of Crete, is in a state of anarchy. A collision between the Mussulmans, who were demonstrating against European control, and the British authorities, who have been installing Christians as revenue officials, culminated Tuesday in bloody fighting between the Mussulmans and the British troops.

ish troops.

Riots took place in various parts of Hiots took place in various parts of the city and many have been killed. When the outbreak was fiercest a warship stationed in the harbor began firing shells with the result that a portion of the city is in flames. The greatest confusion and uproar prevail and it is feared that the event will not pass without further pillage and destruction.

tion.

The trouble began with the attempt of the British military authorities to

tion.

The trouble began with the attempt of the British military authorities to install Christian officials. They had appointed a council of internal control to administer the title revenues and a detachment of soldiers was stationed outside the office as a precaution.

It is reported at Athens that the bombardment was renewed at Candia Wednesday, and that the port has been seriously damaged. The foreign warships have landed sailors to reinforce the British garrison, and pumps have been landed to assist in quenching the flames. According to telegrams from Candia, it is estimated that 22 British were killed and 45 were wounded.

The worst is feared as to the fate of the majority of the Christians. It is reported that only 250 have been saved out of over 1,000. The situation was extremely difficult. The Turkish troops refused to aid the British, who, being exceedingly few in the town, were soon overpowered. The 40 wounded were attended to by the warships.

Friday eight warships were anchored in the harbor at Candia, an another bombardment is imminent.

The British, German and Spanish consulates have been looted, and thus far 300 native Christians and 67 British subjects have been killed.

TROUBLESOME MANILA INSURGENTS.

Impressing Foreigners Into Service-Protestant
Church Services—Street Car Traffe Resumed.

The recruiting agents of the Manila
insurgents are causing further trouble.
They have been impressing the employes of foreign residents, including
those of the British consul, and several of the foreigners have complained
that the native grooms are taking
their employers' horses and joining
the insurgents.

The American army chaplains have
instituted Protestant services in private buildings. Such services have
never previously been held in the histery of the Philippine Islands.
United States Consul G. F. Williams,
in behalf of Capt. N. Dyer of the United States cruiser Baltimore, has refurned to Gen. Miranda the sword
which the latter surrendered to the
American officer at the capture of Corregidor Island, at the entrance of the
bay of Manila.

The men who went out on strike are
disappearing, and it has become necessary to employ soldiers to take their
places in some cases. One of these
strikes caused the suspension of traffic
on the horse car lines of Manila, but
they resumed operations to-day.

In conformity with the new regulation most of the Spanish steamers are
taking our American registry.

The native crews refuse to serve under Spanish officers and the insurgents
demand that the American authorities
employ no Spaniards in any capacity
whatever.

whatever.
The insurgents continue divided between those who advocate absolute independence and those who favor American protectorate.
The British cruiser Powerful arrived last week and saluted Admiral Dewey.
Gen. Otis responded from the Utah battery in the citadel. It was the first salute since the surrender.

CRITICISM SHOULD CEASE

Make the Army Appear Ridiculous

Adjt.-Gen, Corbin believes that talk about the war department has gone too far.

"It is admitted," he says, "that there is much suffering in the army, but why lay all the blame on the war department? If this tirade of abuse and defamation of reputation continues, it is a question in my mind whether it will not end in disorganizing the military forces of the country and perhaps prove an obstacle in raising another volunteer army if one should be needed. We are already placed in unenviable light before other nations by what has been safd and written of the army and its management. Our soldiers are liable to be rated as babies and our executive officers as imbeciles or corrupt." "It is admitted," he says, "that there or corrupt.'

Murder at a Political Meeting

The political war between the two factions of the Silver Republican party at Colorado Springs resulted Wednesday morning in the death of Charles Harris of Denver. It was the result of an attempt by the Broad faction to capture the opera house, which was guarded by the Sprague faction. A rush was made by 75 or 100 of the Broad men from both front and rear of the building, and the Sprague men, who held possession, in repelling the attack fired a volley into their assallants. Harris fell with a bullet through the abdomen. The shooting occurred just outside the opera h. ise door.

A Fleet of Transports.

One result of the war will be the establishment of a permanent fleet of army transport vessels on the Atlantic and on the Pacific.