

WORK OF A FIEND.

An Anarchist Commits the Most Horrible Crime of the Century.

AUSTRIA'S EMPRESS MURDERED

While Walking from Her Hotel to the Steamer Landing at Geneva The Empress is Attacked by an Anarchist--Stabbed in the Breast in Sight of Many People--Taken to the Hotel, She Lingers Only a Short While--The Assassin Captured--He Has No Excuse to Make--Messages of Condolence to the Emperor.

Geneva, Switzerland, September 10.—The empress of Austria was assassinated at the Hotel Beauvillage this evening, by an anarchist, who was arrested. He stabbed her majesty with a stiletto.

It appears that her majesty was walking from her hotel to the landing place of the steamer at about 1 o'clock when an Italian anarchist named Lucchioni, who was born in Paris of Italian parents, 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 Beauvillage, where she expired.

The stretcher upon which the empress was carried to the hotel was hastily improvised with oars and sail cloth. 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. 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, with the evident intention of crossing 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."

The police station he declared that he was a "staring anarchist with no hatred for the poor, but only for the rich." Later, when taken to the court house and interrogated by a magistrate in the presence of three members of the local government and the police officials, 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 Lucchioni, born in Paris in 1873 and an Italian soldier.

A great crowd quickly assembled around the empress's body, where the officials proceeded after interrogating the prisoner. The police searched the scene of the crime for the weapon and the accomplices of the assassin. It appears that a boatman noticed three persons closely following the empress, who was making purchases in the shops.

The local government, immediately on receiving the news of the empress's death, half-masted the flag on the Hotel de Ville (the municipal offices) and proceeded in a body to the Hotel Beauvillage as a token of respect.

The excitement is increasing and many of the shops on the Kursaal are closed.

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

A priest was secured in time to administer extreme unction.

Berne, Switzerland, September 10.—Another account of the assassination of the empress of Austria says: "After having been stabbed from behind, the empress rose and walked on board the steamer, where she fell, fainting, and did not wish to be put off from the quay, but did so at the request of the empress and her suite, there being no apprehension that she was seriously hurt. The steamer was turned back before reaching the open lake and the empress, unconscious, was carried to the hotel on a stretcher."

The president of Switzerland and other members of the government were stunned with horror and grief 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 on Sunday morning in order 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 forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty that can be imposed.

When the Australian minister, Count Kuefstein, was informed of the tragedy, he hurried to the palace and was met with expressions of the deepest sympathy. So soon as a special train could be arranged, the minister started for Geneva, accompanied by the deputy prosecutor general, who took up the case at once, his chief being on a vacation. He will hold a preliminary inquiry at Geneva tonight or as soon as possible, and return tomorrow in order to report to the federal council.

The federal authorities had been informed of the visit of the empress, and they had notified the governors of the cantons the empress expected to visit.

ARRIVED AT HAVANA.

The American Commissioners Received by General Blanco--First Meeting of the Commissioners Today.

Havana, September 10.—The United States transport Resolute, having the United States Cuban evacuation commission on board, entered the port shortly after 5 o'clock. There were no Spanish flags flying at that time and no salute was fired.

Immediately after the arrival of the Resolute, which reached here flying some white bunting forward and an admiral's flag from her mainmast, she was visited by the commander of the French gunboat Fulton, who boarded the Resolute in full uniform. Shortly afterward, a government launch ran alongside the Resolute. She had on board Dr. Congosto, the secretary general of the government; General Solano, the chief of staff, representing Captain General Blanco; and Major Garcia, representing Captain General Solano, acting for Captain General Blanco, placed the latter's private carriage at the disposal of the commissioners.

All the foreign and American shipping in the harbor, with every available piece of colored bunting, and the Resolute dipped her colors in answer to every salute. The Resolute is moored to a buoy close alongside the steel dock. She was surrounded all the morning by hundreds of small boats, whose occupants waved their hats and handkerchiefs.

At 9:15 o'clock the American commissioners, accompanied by the Spanish officers representing Captain General Blanco, landed at the Machina wharf and arrived at the palace at 9:40 o'clock, where the captain general's bodyguard presented arms as they appeared.

Captain General Blanco, dressed in full uniform, received the commissioners in the reception room, where, after the formal presentations had taken place and the official courtesies had been exchanged, they sat down and conferred for about twenty minutes. The Spanish commander sat in the center, with General Butler on his right and Admiral Sampson on his left.

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN

Expected to Culminate This Week. The Administration Losing Ground Rapidly.

Madrid, September 9, via Bayona, September 10.—The position of the ministry has been greatly shaken by the charges made today (Friday) against the government collectively and individually, by Ignor Canalejas, editor of El Heraldo, and now a recognized lieutenant in the newly organized party headed by General Polevicia. It is believed that Ignor Canalejas has documents to support his accusations of incapacity against Lieutenant General Correo, minister for war, and Captain Aunon, minister of marine.

A minister, in reply to a question today, as to the rumor that a ministerial crisis is imminent, said it was likely to occur. He stated the fact that a crisis was inevitable and would come next week. After the chambers had adopted the government's bill authorizing the alienation of national territory as a condition of peace.

The queen regent, it is understood, informed Senor Sagasta yesterday that she would continue to bestow her confidence upon him for some days yet.

Several prominent deputies are in favor of joining General Polavieja's party.

During the Senate session today Senator Latorre, of Porto Rico, and Senator Pinedo, of Cuba, violently attacked the United States for "having seized the Antilles," and "discarding the mask of humanity assumed in order to get possession of the two islands, the great majority of whose people is devoted to Spain."

Soldiers Die on the Voyage From Santiago.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., September 10.—The Missouri arrived this morning having on board a detachment of the Seventy-first regiment, New York volunteers, who were left in hospital at Santiago when Colonel Dowd and his men came away from there three weeks ago. The Missouri had 261 sick men when she left Santiago. They were taken from the different hospitals. During the voyage up thirteen died and were all buried at sea except one.

The transport Vigilance also arrived from Santiago today, bringing several hundred of various regiments.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE DAY.

- The September Cotton Crop Report Shows a Condition of 79.8.
- The Empress of Austria is Assassinated by an Anarchist at a Hotel in Switzerland.
- General Gordon Declines to Serve on the Commission to Investigate the War Department.
- Four Cases of Yellow Fever and One Death Therefrom Among Our Troops is Reported from Ponce.
- Roosevelt Says he Will Accept the gubernatorial Nomination from the Saratoga Convention.
- Thirteen Soldiers Die at Sea on the Return from Santiago.
- The American Commissioners Reach Havana and are Received by General Blanco. The Commissioners Will Meet Today.
- The French Council Will Decide Definitively Monday What Will be Done in the Dreyfus Case.
- The Crisis in the Spanish Cabinet will Close this Week.
- The Spanish Senate Passes the Peace Bill.
- The American and Spanish Commissioners for Porto Rico Hold their First Meeting and Adjourn until Monday, Awaiting Instructions for the Spaniards.
- American Authority is Being Extended in Santiago Province.

Spaniards and Cubans Fraternizing.

Havana, September 9, via Key West, Fla., September 10, 10:30 p. m.—The (Friday) morning the entire archipelago were carried from the military governor's palace to the wharf, where they were delivered to lighters for shipment to the Spanish mail steamer Ciudad de Cadiz, this sails for Spain tomorrow. Similar preparations are being made for early departure in every branch of the government.

On the afternoon of September 10 the Cuban general Pedro Diaz, and his staff, with a band of music, arrived at Artemisa, in the province of Pinar del Rio to pay a visit to the Spanish military governor, Colonel Dueso, who, as the mayor of the town, received them with the utmost cordiality. The visitors and their hosts drank one another's health, and photographs were taken of the fraternizing officers, while the band played Cuban and Spanish airs. Before the Cuban left the "Viva la Paz" was raised in which all joined heartily. This spirit is becoming more and more prevalent and the old time feeling of bitterness is passing away.

You invite appointment when you experiment. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them. R. R. Bellamy.

Suspicious Illness on a Troopship.

Charleston, S. C., September 10.—The United States transport Minnesota, that arrived here last night, was not allowed to come up to the city by the health authorities. Quarantine Officer Leiby has discovered that there was a suspicious case of sickness on board the vessel and as she was but seventeen days out of Porto Rico, the board of health decided she had not been allowed to touch here. There were forty cases of sickness on the ship when she went to New York carrying troops from Santiago.

Troops Active From Porto Rico.

Newport News, Va., September 10.—The steamer Panama, arrived at Fort Monroe tonight from Porto Rico bringing 25 soldiers belonging to Massachusetts, Iowa, Pennsylvania and Illinois regiments. Thirty of the men are sick and will go into the hospital. The others are well enough to go to their homes.

GENERAL SHAFTER

Goes to White House and Has a Long Conference With the President.

THE COMMISSIONERS SELECTED

By the President to Make the Investigation Into the Conduct of the War by the War Department--A Sketch of the Men Selected--Promotions in the Navy--No Protest from Spain Against the Surrender of Manila--This Point to be Decided by the Peace Commission--Georgia Troops Disbanded.

Washington, September 10.—The president has urged the following named gentlemen, among others, to accept place on the committee requested by Secretary Alger to investigate the conduct of the war: General John M. Schofield, General John B. Gordon, General Granfield M. Dodge, President D. C. Gilman, General Charles F. Manderson, Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, W. W. Keen, Colonel James T. Sexton.

It would have been difficult for the president to have selected nine men more favorably known to the American people and yet equipped perfectly for the work they will be called upon to perform. Lieutenant General Schofield was General Miles' predecessor as commanding general of the United States army and has held the unlimited confidence of all the presidents of the United States since Grant with regard to political adherence. His experience in the civil war as a corps commander eminently warrants his judgment upon the operations in the field just concluded.

General Gordon has had about the same experience in the confederate army as General Schofield in the northern side and, in addition, he has represented his state, Georgia, for two terms in the United States senate and retired in the face of a popular demand for his re-election.

General Granfield M. Dodge is well known as a man of large business interests in New York, but even better known among soldiers whom he led to success in the civil war. He also commanded an army corps and has never lost his interest in military affairs since entering civil life.

D. C. Gilman is one of the best known educators in the United States, at present holding the honored post of president of Johns Hopkins university in Baltimore. He was selected by President Cleveland as a member of the commission appointed to settle the Venezuelan boundary controversy.

Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska, was senator from that state for two terms and also served with distinction in the war as a division commander. His affiliation with the veteran element will give weight to any conclusions he may reach. He is at present in Washington.

Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, is so well known to the public and is almost equally true of Daniel S. Lamont, secretary of war under the second Cleveland administration.

Dr. W. W. Keen is a citizen of Philadelphia and enjoys the reputation of being one of the most scientific and ablest opticians in that city. In his selection the president supplies the element necessary for a most sound inquiry into the conduct of the medical department of the army.

Colonel James T. Sexton has been made known to the American people by his recent election to the post of commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. The message which President McKinley addressed to each of these was as follows:

"I will send under the country a great service by accepting 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 so 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."

NAVAL OFFICERS PROMOTED.

Among the naval orders issued today were the following promotions: Captain Higginson, of the Massachusetts, to be commodore from August 10th; Assistant Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson to be full naval constructor, to date from June 23rd, the delay in making the last promotion being caused by the impossibility of having an earlier examination.

SHAFTER WITH THE PRESIDENT.

General Shafter had nearly an hour's conference with the president today. He came over to the White House from the war department with Colonel Miller, of his staff, and Adjutant General Corbin. The general went over the Santiago campaign with the president, going into details as far as possible in the time at the president's disposal. On leaving the White house the general said he had about completed his report and would have it ready for delivery to the secretary of war by next Monday morning. He would then leave to take command at Camp Wikoff. The general did not seem to credit the report that later on he would be put in command of the department of California. He expressed himself as strongly in favor of a rigid investigation of the conduct of the Santiago campaign.

General Ragan, of the commissary department, also called at the White house and had a talk with the president. Later on, the general said that he had insisted upon a most searching investigation of the commissary department and felt sure that when the truth became known, it would be seen that many published reports concerning the food supplied to the army were absolutely without any foundation.

QUESTIONS BEFORE THE PEACE COMMISSION.

It is believed at the state department that some of the data being prepared in Madrid for the guidance of the Spanish members of the peace commission in the presentation of their case has been erroneously assumed to form the subject of a direct protest to the Washington government through M. Cambon, the French ambassador, as reported from English sources yesterday. No such communication has reached either the state department or the French embassy as that described in the London dispatches as forming the basis of the protest touching the American occupation of Manila.

The determined disposition on the part of the Spanish authorities to regard as illegal and unwarranted by international law the American claim to Manila by virtue of the surrender which took place two days after the signature of the protocol suspending hostilities has a motive. The peace commission which is charged to deal with the whole Philippine question will probably make a very substantial distinction in disposing of territories actually conquered and occupied by military forces of the United States, and those relinquished under the terms of the protocol. These are all questions which will promptly come before the commission, and therefore it is assumed that they will not be presented to the United States government in advance of the meeting of that commission.

GEORGIA TROOPS DISBANDED.

Orders have been prepared at the war department, which will receive the president's signature tonight, for the mustering out of the First and Second Georgia regiments of volunteers. This action has been taken after careful consideration of the facts and amounts to a rejection of the original programme; although for a time the department had intended to muster out the Third instead of the Second regiment.

LAWTON'S HEALTH REPORT.

General Lawton's health report from Santiago tonight was more encouraging in the mortality list, which follows: Total sick 524, total fever 254, total new cases of fever 39, total returned to duty 105; no deaths.

Crack Cavalry From Ponce.

New York, September 10.—Crack cavalry organizations from New York and Philadelphia comprised the great majority of those who reached this port today on board the United States transport Mississippi from Ponce, Porto Rico. The transport sailed on September 8th, having on board twenty officers, 625 men, 50 civilians and 194 horses. The soldiers belong to Troops A and C, New York cavalry; First city troop, of Philadelphia; Sheridan Troop, of Tyrope, Pa., the governor's troop, of Harrisburg, and Battery A, Pennsylvania volunteer artillery. The Mississippi was met down the bay by a fleet of small steamers and tugboats carrying Philadelphians and New Yorkers who had relatives or friends in one or other of the companies. Twelve soldiers are slightly ill with malarial and general debility brought on by the work of the campaign. The general condition of the troops is excellent. The Mississippi experienced fine weather during the voyage.

Separate Fusion.

Colorado Springs, Col., September 10.—Fusion between the democrats, populists and the Teller branch of the silver republicans is an accomplished fact. After a struggle lasting thirty-six hours between the conference committees of the three parties an agreement was reached today by which the offices were apportioned between the parties. The democrats received the governorship.

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