and the people of Geneva and a decree, directing a popular demonstration to-morrow. All the civil officials will march past the Hotel Beaurivage, 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 consent to a post mortem examination. Dr. Reveruin, Dr. Megevaus and M. Golday, Mayor of Geneva, were entrusted with the examination of the wound on behalf of the judicial authorities, and accordingly proceeded to the Hotel Beaurivage, where they carried out their instructions. At the close of the examination they announced that death was caused by "internal hemorrhage from a triangular incised wound." They decided that the injury was of a character to leave no grounds for the theory which had been advanced that the Empress, who suffered from weakness of the heart, might have succumbed simply to the shock of the blow. The autopsy showed that the lung as well as the heart was pierced.

The General Council will place upon the coffin wreaths intertwined with the Austrian-Genevan colors and bearing the inscription: "A token of sorrowful sympathy from the people of Geneva."

Throughout yesterday's examination of the assassin, his demeanor 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 of honor, Baroness Von Rothschild, and a man servant. The officials who visited the hotel to affix the seals upon the baggage according to the strict law in force, found that the suite's luggage had accompanied the suite.

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

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

DASTARDLY DEED CAUSES BITTER INDIGNATION

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The terrible news has thrilled Europe from end to end and everywhere but one question is asked: "How can society protect itself against anarchism?"

Special dispatches from every capital describe the effect produced and newspaper comments that palpitate with bitter indignation that a defenseless woman, who shunned politics and did nothing but good, should be selected, at the moment of the approaching jubilee, for an assassin's knife. Perhaps the most poignant grief is displayed in Italy, because the public mind there is touched with shame that so many political crimes have been committed by Italians.

King Humbert, with his own hands, wrote a telegram expressing the deepest sympathy. The Pope wired Emperor Francis Joseph as follows:

"May God give the strength of resignation to our dear son Joseph, who in so short a period has been tried by so many misfortunes. We pray that God may bestow upon the house of Hapsburg that peace and tranquillity which it merits by reason of its sentiments toward the church and the papacy."

The Pope ordered solemn mass in the churches of Rome for the repose of the soul of the deceased.

It is understood that the Prince of Naples and Emperor William, with Empress Augusta and Victoria, will attend the funeral.

Another feature is the intense sorrow and sympathy evoked in Hungary. It is hoped that the sad event will tend to compose the political troubles between the two parties of the dual monarchy.

Emperor Francis Joseph, it is said, has been troubled from the beginning of the year with gloomy forebodings, and was often heard to express a fervent wish that the jubilee would soon be safely over. His brother, Archduke Ludwig Victor, was dining at a restaurant in the jubilee exhibition at Vienna when the news of the assassination reached him. He hastened to Schoenbrunn, where, on meeting the Emperor, a deeply affecting scene ensued.

The Emperor is much agitated. Twice he has started for Vienna, each time changing his mind. He is unable to eat anything. His daughter, Archduchess Valerie, remains constantly at his side. A number of Italian workmen were severely mobbed and ill-treated in a Vienna restaurant Saturday, and were only saved by the police from a worse fate.

It appears that last Thursday Empress Elizabeth had read to her passages from one of Marion Crawford's novels describing the Sicilian vendetta murders. She was much horrified at the details, which resemble those of her own death. It is understood the book had been chosen for her with the idea of dissuading her from visiting Sicily.

GREAT SORROW OF THE PEOPLE OF HUNGARY

BUDAPESTH, Hungary, Sept. 11.—Both houses of the Diet met to-day in extraordinary session. Long before the magnates and Deputies arrived the legislative palace was surrounded by an immense concourse of sorrowing people.

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

The president of the chambers, expressed the nation's sorrow and condolence, and in both houses motions befitting the occasion were adopted. The Diet then adjourned.

A royal decree issued to-day suspends the Hungarian military maneuvers.

THE EMPEROR GRATEFUL FOR AMERICAN SYMPATHY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The President has received the following reply to the telegram of condolence sent to the Emperor Francis Joseph:

"SCHOENBRUNN, Sep. 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 the people of the United States. I beg you to accept for that expression my warmest thanks.

"FRANCIS JOSEPH."

VICTORIA MOURNS THE LOSS OF ELIZABETH

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Queen Victoria and the Prince and Princess of Wales telegraphed their condolence to Emperor Francis Joseph last night.

The Court Circular says: "The Queen received last evening with feelings of the utmost consternation the startling news of the terrible crime. The Queen mourns profoundly 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 beneficent reign."

THE FIEND GLORIES IN HIS FOUL CRIME

GENEVA, Sept. 11.—No strangers are allowed to approach the coffin of the murdered Empress Elizabeth. The body has been embalmed and is dressed in white.

The doctors photographed the wound, but the plate will be destroyed. It is understood Emperor Francis Joseph will not leave Austria, but will send high court officials to take the body to Vienna. Flowers are arriving in profusion.

The assassin of Empress Elizabeth is calm in demeanor and frankly congratulates himself upon the success of his crime. He says: "I am an anarchist, but I belong to no committee. I acted on my own initiative. Let them do as they like with me. That is my strength."

STORY TOLD BY THE LADY IN WAITING

GENEVA, Sept. 11.—The lady in waiting who was with the Empress at the moment of the attack says:

"After the Empress rose, I asked her if she felt any pain. She replied: 'I don't know. I think I feel a pain in my chest.'

"I said: 'It must be fright. Take my arm.' The Empress declined, straightened herself up and walked calmly on board the steamer. Even when she lost consciousness I thought it only fright or an attack of nervousness. I am positive she never knew she had been struck by an assassin."

WEAPON OF MURDERER FOUND AND IDENTIFIED

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 used.

His name, though heretofore variously given and published here as Luccheni, Luccesi and Lucchesi, is now said to be Luigini.

The Italian records show that Luigini was an illegitimate child and took his mother's name. He has been twice arrested as a defaulter of the military service.

TEN FRIENDS OF THE ASSASSIN ARRESTED

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Sept. 11.—Ten friends and acquaintances of the assassin of the Empress Elizabeth were arrested here to-day. He has been working as a stonemason in this vicinity, and last month he took the preliminary steps to become a naturalized Swiss. His application papers, however, he withdrew last Monday.

INTERNATIONAL ACTION AGAINST ANARCHISTS

London, Sept. 12.—Many of the prominent European journals are urging international action against anarchists. They recall that both the late M. Carnot, President of the French Republic, and the late Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Prime Minister, were the victims of Italian anarchists.

NEW WESTMINSTER REDUCED TO ASHES

Continued from First Page.

seething hell, but the Powell block, which adjoins it to the rear and fronts on Columbia avenue, was apparently uninjured. The first building on Columbia avenue actually burned was the Bank of British Columbia block.

The Chinese store of Kwong Wing Lung Co. kept the oncoming flames but a few seconds and here the most tragic incident of the firt occurred. Mun Lee, the head of the firm and one of the wealthiest Chinese merchants in the "Royal City," rushed into his store in a wild attempt to save his money. He reached the cash box, but just as he grasped it he fell back dead. The corpse was carried to a place of safety and a medical man announced that heart disease had been the cause of death.

To those who have not visited Westminster it may be explained that the city is situated on a high, sloping bank of the Fraser. Front street, as the name suggests, is along the water front. Running parallel with Front and in succession are Columbia, Clarkson, Carnarvon, Victoria, Agness, Cunningham and First or Royal avenue. Each of these streets is on a considerably higher level than that preceding—in fact between Columbia and Clarkson streets, the grade is so steep as to make descent almost dangerous for horses.

Columbia avenue was the principal business thoroughfare. All along both sides it was built with imposing brick and stone buildings of which any city might have been proud. The Bank of British Columbia occupied the finest of these bricks. Opposite was the postoffice, and the roof of this was ablaze almost as soon as was the bank.

All the events here described had transpired so quickly that the crowd which rushed aimlessly up and down Columbia avenue had really no idea of the extent of the conflagration. From the wharves, which were blazing for the full length of the city front, the fire immediately communicated with buildings standing cityward. Along McKenzie, Lorne, Begbie, Alexander and Eighth streets the flames rushed in a mad chase. It seemed to the panic-stricken citizens as though each separate street had its own particular demon and that all were working in fiendish rivalry to be the first to reach the business center of the city.

Thus it was that the whole south side of Columbia avenue burst into flames practically at the same time. Merchants who had made desperate efforts to save such private papers as had not been put into safes or vaults were drawn from their stores in the rush for life. Hotel Douglas, on the corner of which the Bank of Montreal was located, became a volcano of flame a few minutes after it was first noticed to be on fire. The guests had ample warning and all escaped from the building, though few had more belongings than what they stood in.

The following strange story is being told to-day: Passing up the hill at 7 or 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, many residents alleged they noticed a black flag with a skull and crossbones hoisted on the flagstaff of the Central School. It is said this flag was raised by a convict who was let out of the penitentiary three or four days ago. He swore when released that he would be avenged, and many credit him with having started the fire in the hay on the Brackman & Ker wharf.

A partial list of the buildings destroyed is as follows:

Front street south—Market wharf, partially insured; Brackman & Ker's wharf and contents, $10,000; New Vancouver Coal Company's wharf and contents; Canadian Pacific Navigation Company's wharf and contents; Sinclair Canning Company's cannery, including season's pack; Western Fishing Company's cannery; No. 3 fire hall; Gilley Bros.' wharf and warehouse.

North side—All Chinese houses, some ten or twelve, up to Telegraph Hotel; Caledonia Hotel; five buildings owned by Quong Owone & Co.; Webster Bros.' block; Brackman & Ker block, containing full stock; Water street butcher shop; Douglas Elliott block; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel block; Jas. Cunningham building; James Wise building; Bushbee block; Holbrook building; Armstrong-English block; Armstrong frame building; Eickhoff Hotel; McGillivary building; Vulcan Iron Works; Elliott estate livery stable; Townsend building.

Columbia street, south—Occidental Hotel; Armstrong brick block; Bumbly block; Cunningham building; Bank of British Columbia.

North—Begby block; Westminster furniture factory; Bakers' bakery; Y. M. C. A. building; Fire Hall No. 1; Duncan McCall's block; postoffice and Custom-house; Lillard buildings; Flackie buildings; Colonial Hotel; Globe House; Mead building; Guichon Hotel; Burns-Curtis block; Armstrong-Young block; Trapp building; Masonic Temple; Odd Fellows' building; Lewis building; four buildings owned by James Cunningham; Central Hotel; Depot Hotel; Fales' furniture store; Merchants' Exchange block.

Area between Clarkson and Agnos streets—Fifty-five Chinese buildings; three livery stables; Chinese Mission; Miss Robson's mission building; six dwellings of James Cunningham, three of J. Flackies, two of F. D. Turner; six of J. O. Hollarens; J. Turnbull's house; Alex McEwan's residence, valued at $35,000; Harry Elliot's homestead estate of ten dwellings; City Hall, Courthouse; ex-Mayor Shiles' residence; four dwellings owned by J. Fales; five dwellings owned by True estate; Methodist Church and parsonage; four dwellings belonging to Lieutenant Governor McInnes; old drill hall, oldest building in the province; Merchies' residence; Ponson's residence; Hancock's residence; St. Leonard's Hall; Woods Hotel; Trinity Cathedral, valued at $25,000; ten houses owned by the Harring estate; Herring's Opera-house; seven houses owned by James Cunningham; Olivet Baptist Church.

Between Agnos street and Royal avenue—Clinton block, $7000; Armstrong dwelling; two Strong dwellings; two houses owned by C. C. Major; two houses owned by the Armstrong-Johnson estate; two houses owned by J. Cunningham, $4000; two houses owned by J. Cunningham, $6000; Orange Hall; Milligan estate; James Cunningham's residence, the last to burn after a desperate and unavailing struggle, value $25,000; ten dwelling houses owned by J. Cunningham; three houses owned by R. Cunningham; two of the Robson estate; five of the Burns estate; two of the Hunter estate; Gillow's residence.

There are two saloons left in town—the Telegraph and the Last End. No hotels are left standing. The Catholic Church was the only church not destroyed.

The magnificent City Hall was insured for about $2000, but the Government buildings were not insured, although worth nearly $100,000. Campbell, the tailor, had a stock worth $35,000, and was insured for $15,000. Few of the small merchants were insured.

VICTORIA SENDS RELIEF TO THE SUFFERERS

VICTORIA, Sept. 11.—News was received early this morning of the destruction of New Westminster by fire, and created the greatest excitement. A meeting of prominent business men, the Mayor and the Aldermen was promptly called, and at noon arrangements were made for a special train to leave for Nanaimo whence a relief party will go to New Westminster by boat. The Premier, the Finance Minister and the Mayor will accompany the party. Two carloads of tents and blankets were taken along. The depot presented a remarkable scene. The volunteer force included Cabinet Ministers, who assisted in loading supplies.

FIRE RAZES RED BLUFF BUILDINGS

Hundred Thousand Dollar Blaze in the Tehama Metropolis.

Conflagration Starts in a Lodging House and Lays Waste the City's Business Center.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

RED BLUFF, Sept. 11.—One of the most disastrous fires which has swept this city for years started this morning at about 2:30 o'clock in the rooms of a lodging-house above Kestener's restaurant. When discovered it had gained so much headway that hope of saving the Kestener building and that adjoining it was abandoned, and the firemen turned their attention to saving the rest of the block. They were unsuccessful, for the fire burned rapidly southward, and by 5 o'clock this morning the whole of the finest business block in this city was in ruins.

The block was composed of brick buildings, including the Bank of Tehama County, Wells, Fargo & Co., Fickert's furniture store, Darrough's drug store, Prince's clothing and dry goods store and the Western Union Telegraph office.

The progress of the fire northward was stopped by the high brick walls of Hoffman's saloon, else the whole of eastern Main street would have been destroyed. The firemen did everything in their power to keep the flames confined to the Corrigan building, occupied by Kestener and Prince, but the supply of water was inadequate and the flames soon found their way through the top of Fickert's building and Darrough's drug store, and, once started here, the Bank of Tehama County could not be saved. Together with the Wells-Fargo and Western Union Telegraph buildings is was soon a mass of flames. Fortunately no wind was blowing at the time of the fire.

The buildings were all of brick, but finished in wood, and the flames ed from building to building by means jumped from building to building by means of, the connecting rafters, igniting the stocks of the various stores, all of which was highly inflammable and made a hot fire.

Mr. Kestener, in whose building the fire started, was badly burned about the face and body in trying to save household property. Mrs. Kestener escaped through the heroic efforts of the firemen.

At 5 o'clock the fire seemed to be under control, but at 8 o'clock an alarm was turned in again. The flames had jumped to the north, and were in the upper part of the building occupied by A. H. Hoffman as a saloon. However, they were soon got under control.

The buildings will probably soon be rebuilt by their owners. The following is a list of the losses, the amounts lost and the probable insurance:

Corrigan estate, loss $15,000, insurance about $8000; E. Fish, building, loss $10,000, insurance about $6000; store fixtures, loss $8000, insurance about $5000; A. H. Hoffman, loss $1000, insurance about the same; D. A. Prince, loss $20,000, insurance small; P. R. Kestener, loss $2500, insurance unknown; G. C. Williams, loss $7500, insurance about $2200; C. H. Darrough, loss $15,000, insurance about $8000; Bank of Tehama County, loss $2000; insurance the same; Wells, Fargo & Co., loss $1000, insurance the same; Dr. G. W. Westlake, loss $1500, insurance about $600; Coffman Bros., loss $1800, insurance about $700; A. H. Hoffman, saloon, loss $1000, insurance small; A. L. Hunter, loss $500, fully covered.

It will be seen from this that the loss will be considerable over $100,000 and covered by a small insurance.

WAS THE WORK OF A FIREBUG

Destruction of Property at Sacramento Due to Incendiarism.

Police Arrest an Ex-Convict Who Recently Served Time in Folsom Prison.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 11.—Chief of Police Dwyer this evening granted The Call an interview with George H. Bittner, arrested on suspicion of having started the fires which at 2 o'clock this morning threatened to destroy the valuable block bounded by Fifth and Sixth, K and L streets. At the time the dispatch published in this morning's Call was being sent the flames were having a mad race over a large section of the block, and the entire Fire Department was at work, suffering great disadvantage through lack of water. At 2:30 o'clock the rear part of the Sixth-street Methodist Church was ablaze, and it seemed that the splendid edifice would meet the fate of Schad Bros.' wagon and hay barn and Frazer's branch lumber-yard. However, the church was saved, although before the fire was subdued about $30,000 worth of property on the block had been destroyed.

Bittner, the suspected firebug, was arrested during the fire by Chief Dwyer and Detective Maley while he was in Schad's barn taking great interest in the conflagration. His account of himself differs from that which the police have traced, and they believe they have the right man.

"Yes, it is true," said Bittner to The Call correspondent, "that I have been out of Folsom prison only a short time, and that I have served two years for arson, in having set fire to a restaurant on J street, between Third and Fourth, this city, where I was employed as cook. They accused me of having tried to set the fire thirteen different times. But that was a lie. I only tried to set the restaurant afire ten times."

"Why did I do it?" repeating the question asked him.

"Oh, I don't know," said Bittner, nervously twitching his fingers along his face and coloring up. "I did it; just did it, that's all, and I don't deny it. But I didn't set fire to the lumber-yard or barn this morning. I can prove an alibi."

But whatever else Bittner may be able to prove he cannot establish an alibi. Many witnesses will swear that he was in the neighborhood of the fire soon after the discovery of the flames, and there are witnesses, too, who will testify that they saw him at another equally as mysterious fire occurring earlier in the night about half a block away from the location of the big blaze.

Firemen say that when they got into Frazer's lumber-yard, whence the blaze communicated to Schad's stable, they smelled coal oil as it ascended in fiery vapor from the stacks of lumber. There can be no question that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Bittner says he has been cooking for a crew of Western Union linemen for some months. He is boyish in appearance and aged 24 years.

Schad Bros.' loss will be: Barn, $1000; hay, $1200; rigs, not belonging to stable, but kept there, uninsured, for which owners are responsible, $3000; insurance, $750 on building, $750 on hay. The main loss was that sustained by W. F. Frazer, the branch yard containing picked lumber. It amounts to $15,000; insurance $8000. A brick tenement-house and other losses of smaller proportions make up the balance of the estimated total. Smaller buildings, three in number, were insured.

Big Fire at Washington Courthouse.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to the State Journal from Washington Courthouse says that the Masonic Temple there was destroyed by fire this morning. The Springfield (Ohio) Fire Department rendered timely assistance. The loss on the building is about $40,000. Frank L. Stutson, who had a large department store in the building, lost his entire stock, valued at $60,000. The losses are considerable.

Block Burned at Princeton, Ky.

PRINCETON, Ky., Sept. 11.—The block of buildings on Main street, here known as Bank Hotel, was destroyed by fire to-day. Total loss about $50,000.

SANGUINARY CLIMAX TO A KENTUCKY FEUD

Two Men Killed and Two Fatally Wounded—Father and Son on Each Side.

ERLANGER, Ky., Sept. 11.—This afternoon at Dry Ridge, an old feud was ended by the killing of two men and the fatal wounding of two others. It was father and son on each side, re-enforced by their respective farm hands. At least one hundred revolver shots were fired.

The dead are: Joseph Michaels and James M'Cray.

The dying are: James W. Watson and Ben Michaels.

The two latter named were the principals. They had quarreled about fence awards at county fairs, and had been at swords points for a long time. The dead man, Joseph Michaels, is a son of the dying man, Ben Michaels. The other dead man, James McCray, was a farm hand. James W. Watson's son escaped unscathed.

WILD RUMOR FLOATS AROUND THE HAGUE

Groundless Report That an Attempt Had Been Made on the Young Queen's Life.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 11.—A persistent rumor has been in circulation here and at Amsterdam to-day that an attempt has been made upon the life of Queen Wilhelmina, but it is utterly without foundation.

The tragedy at Geneva has shocked all classes and there is a feeling of intense relief that the fetes are practically ended without any annoyance from the socialists here. It would be impossible to imagine the effect that would have been produced had the assassination occurred a week ago. The news was withheld from Queen Wilhelmina until to-day.

M. de Beaufort, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced that the original programme of the fetes will be carried out unchanged.

Miss Winnie Davis' Condition.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 11.—The condition of Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, continues comfortable, and during the day there was no material change. Her physicians consider that the day was an encouraging one for the patient.

BUILDINGS RAZED BY AN EXPLOSION

Occupants Crushed in the Ruins.

DISASTER IN PHILADELPHIA

FOUR CORPSES FOUND IN THE DEBRIS.

Forty Tons of Gasoline in the Cellar of a Grocery Store Blows Up, Wrecking the Building and Two Others.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—By the explosion of forty gallons of gasoline in the cellar of a grocery store at 1444 South street to-night, four, and possibly a dozen lives were lost. As an immediate consequence of the explosion, the building wherein it occurred and those adjoining it on either side collapsed, and up to 10 o'clock, four hours after the occurrence, four bodies have been recovered from the ruins.

Three of these identified are as follows:

Samuel Schattenstein, keeper of the grocery store.

His ten-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 No. 1444 was blown out, and this was followed by the collapse of that structure and No. 1442, occupied by Morris Goldberg's furniture store, and No. 1446, Louis Sallinose's shoe store. The west wall of 1440, occupied by L. Wagner's clothing store, was blown out. Because of 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 stories were crowded with families, huddled together in tenement fashion. Coming as it did at the supper hour it is feared that the loss of life was 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 to-morrow morning, thus obviating the dangers and delays of working upon the mass of debris and wreckage in the darkness.

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

The injured at the Howard Hospital are: L. Shattenstein, aged 12, broken nose and laceration of scalp; Alexander Shattenstein, aged 6, lacerated scalp, condition serious; Mary Healy, age 65, fractured leg; Annie McPhilomy, aged 40, contusion of ankle; Harry Rothmel, 12 years, lacerated scalp; Maggie Goldberg, 12 years, lacerated scalp; Sarah Goldberg, 14 years, lacerated scalp and contusion of ankle.

At the Jefferson Hospital are A. F. Fish, 39 years, foreman of Truck Company D, lacerated wound of scalp, and Yetta Goldberg, 9 years, contusion of leg and back, and lacerated wound of scalp.

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 vary from eighteen to six.

The accepted theory of the accident is that Shattenstein went into the cellar with a lighted lamp, which ignited the fumes 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 falling walls. The collapse of the buildings occurred within two minutes of the explosion, and the occupants had little time or chance 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 to-night 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 was the cries of human beings. Without loss of time one of the policemen struck the fire alarm at a box near by, while the other rang for ambulances.

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 streets 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 the dead and injured were in buildings at the time of the disaster, and as the walls collapsed almost in a perpendicular direction, no passers-by were injured by flying debris.

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

PORT ROYAL DRYDOCK DAMAGED BY A GALE

Cannot Be Used by the Navy Department Until Repairs Have Been Made.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—A Washington special to the Herald says: As the result of the hurricane which struck Port Royal, S. C., on August 30, the drydock at that point has been very badly damaged and considerable injury has been done some of the buildings of the Naval station. A mail report of the injury sustained by the station has been received by the Navy Department from Commander C. H. Rockwell, its commander, who was unable to telegraph the facts because all the wires were blown down. Ten and a half inches of water fell during the twenty hours of the storm and the wind was a hurricane. Commander Rockwell expressed the opinion that it would be injudicious to try to use the dock for docking a ship until the full extent of the damage was known. Some of the altars are pried out of position.

CERVERA SOON WILL BE EN ROUTE TO SPAIN

Steamship City of Rome Arrives at Camp Long to Take Aboard the Prisoners.

PORTSMOUTH, 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 ninety-four other prisoners.

The men at Seavys Island, when they caught sight of the City of Rome, danced for joy and to-night there is great excitement at the camp.

Everything is in readiness on board the steamer. Each of the 1688 men 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 to-moorow noon. The steamer will be headed straight for Santander, Spain.

There is scarcely a sick man among the entire crew of the late Cape Verde fleet, while every one looks fat and healthy and is in strong contrast to their appearance of two months ago.

WHAT THE LATE WAR HAS COST THE ENEMY

Nearly Four Hundred Millions Expended on the Army, but Only a Trifle on the Navy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald telegraphs: Aside from the loss of her colonies and ships destroyed in battle, the late war has cost Spain in the neighborhood of $374,800,000. Information to this effect has been received at the Navy Department from naval attaches of this Government abroad. According to information in possession of the department, all the money obtained has been expended on expeditions sent to the colonies, whose total amounted to 180,431 soldiers, 6,222 officers and about 700 generals. Of the millions expended but $5,600,000 was spent by the Spanish government to increase its naval force.

El Nundo of Spain, commenting upon this small appropriation for the navy when such a large sum was expended for the army, points out that this sum was only sufficient to have bought and maintained a battleship of 10,000 tons. "With the entire appropriation," it continues, "sixty battleships could have been secured."

According to reports received here, it is appreciated by the Madrid government that, in view of the condition of her treasury and the further fact that her naval force is now greatly inferior, it would be useless to attempt to continue the struggle, especially as there is no nation of Europe willing to support her in case she should again resort to the arbitrament of arms. In view of this fact, the authorities here have no reason to believe there will be any serious hitch in the result of the negotiations of the peace commission, and while they expect the Spaniards will do exverything possible to delay the completion of the treaty, believing that they may bring up complications advantageous to their government, the American representatives will be in a position at any time to bring them to terms by a single threat to withdraw.

LEAVING CAMP MEAD FOR HOME STATIONS

Ohio and Pennsylvania Regiments to Be Mustered Out—Signal Corps for Porto Rico.

CAMP MEAD, Middletown, Pa., Sept. 11.—Two regiments left camp to-day for their home stations to be mustered out. They are the Eighteenth Pensylvania and the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana. The Third New York and Sixth Signal Corps companies will go home to-morrow.

The signal company goes to Montauk Point to prepare for service in Porto Rico. The Sixteenth Pennsylvania battalion is scheduled to leave Tuesday evening for New York and will leave the following day on the transport Berlin for Porto Rico. The battalion will be fully armed and equipped before starting, and probably will be away two years.

There will be a heavy movement of troops this week to the camp. The first to arrive will be the Twenty-second and Twenty-third New York from Camp Black, and after them will come the Fourth New Jersey and Fifth Massachusetts.

Colonel H. T. Casteel of the Second West Virginia has been assigned to temporary command of the First Brigade, and has gone home on a furlough. When General S. B. M. Young reports to General Graham he will be placed in command of the first division. The division is now commanded by General J. P. S. Gobin, who will return to his brigade, composed of the Eighth, Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments.

RIOS HAS ARRIVED AT AN UNDERSTANDING

What the Spanish Governor General of the Philippines Wires to Madrid.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—General Rios, Governor of the Viscayas 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."

WIKOFF,S DEATH ROLL.

Five Privates Added to the Long List on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11. — General Bates, commanding at Camp Wikoff, makes the following report to the War Department for September 10:

Deaths since last report: Michael Eck, private, Company E, Eighth Ohio; Thomas Nash, private, Company E, Ninth Massachusetts; John S. Teegan, private, Company G, Ninth Massachusetts; Thomas Welsh, private, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts; John F. Keegan, private, Company G, Ninth Massachusetts.

ORDERS FROM MADRID.

Spain's Porto Rican Commission Receives Its Instructions.

SAN JUAN, Sept. 11.—The Alfonso XIII arrived this morning from Barcelona, bringing instructions for the Spanish Commissioners, with mail and passengers. Many of the passengers are residents of the island, who fled at the outbreak of the war, and the quays were lined with friends awaiting to welcome their return. The Alfonso XIII steamed into the harbor amid the booming of the forts and shore batteries. This afternoon she proceeded to Havana.

Swiss President as Arbitrator.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sept. 11.—The President of Switzerland has been accepted as arbitrator on the Ampa question between France and Brazil.

DIRE DISTRESS AT GUANTANAMO

The Pitiful Plight of the Spanish Troops.

OVER EIGHTY DEATHS DAILY

STARVATION ADDS TO FEVER HORRORS.

Relief Being Sent by This Government—Sabbath Properly Observed for the First Time at Santiago.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 11.—Sunday was observed for the first time since the war terminated as a day of rest and worship. All the military and civil offices were closed, as were also the shops, and the city's appearance was unusually quiet. Religious services were held at the palace, and General Lawton, General Wood and other American officers attended.

This afternoon the correspondent of the Associated Press visited the wrecks of the Spanish cruisers. The work of floating the Infanta 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 Pareja. The American authorities are awaiting the arrival of the San Juan with about 2000 Spanish troops from Sagua de Tanamo and Baracoa. The steamer is expected Wednesday. The Spaniards will be re-embarked here on the San Augustin and the San Francisco for Spain.

To-morrow 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 San Ignacio 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 mule meat. Indeed, there has been no meat of any kind in Guantanamo for three weeks. The first battalion of Colonel Ray's Company 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 to armed Cubans.

Santiago is now filled with Cuban soldiers from General Castillo's command. One result is a large number of gala parties at the various clubs.

SCOTTS TO BUILD THREE OF THE DESTROYERS

Assistant Secretary Allen Will Make Awards To-Day—Successful Firms.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald telegraphs: The Navy Department has received the report of the Board of Construction as to the disposition of contracts for the construction of torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, and Secretary Allen will make awards to-morrow. The board has recommended that these firms be awarded contracts for torpedo-boat destroyers:

Maryland Steel Company of Baltimore, four destroyers at $283,000 each, to be constructed on designs which it submitted; William R. Trigg, Richmond, Va., two at $260,000 each, to be built on Government designs; Fall River Engine Company of Massachusetts, two, to be built on Government designs; Union Iron Works of San Francisco, three at $281,500 each, to be built on builders' designs; Neafie & Levy of Philadelphia, three at $283,000 each, to be built on Government designs.

These torpedo-boat contracts will be awarded:

William R. Trigg of Richmond, three, to be built on Government plans at $129,750 each; Bath Iron Works, Maine, three at $161,000 each, to be built on builders' plans; George Lawler, Boston, two at $159,000 each, to be built on Government designs; Lewis Nixon, Elizabethport, N. J., two, to be built on plans which he submitted, at $165,000 each.

IMPOSING CEREMONY.

First Communion at Father Lally's Church in Haywards.

HAYWARDS, Sept. 11.—An imposing religious ceremony took place at Haywards to-day, at which many hundreds attended from all over the township. It was the "First Communion" of youthful members of the church, and as it was the first occasion of the kind since Rev. Father Lally took charge of the parish, the ceremony was accompanied with a procession similar to that common in Continental countries. Ninety-four boys and girls, the latter all clad and veiled in white, marched through the town and to the church where Father Lally was the celebrant at their first communion.

After the ceremonoy there was a banquet given by the Ladies' Altar Society. Those in charge of the affair were Mrs. J. Martin, Mrs. M. J. Kerwin, Miss Mary McKeever, Mrs. M. Finch, Mrs. E. F. Champeney, Miss A. Hass, Mrs. J. O'Neil and Mrs. White.

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