



The Assassination of Empress of Austria

Stabbed to the Heart by a French Anarchist of Italian Extraction Named Laochini.

THE ARREST OF THE ASSASSIN

Empress Was Taken from Scene of the Tragedy to Hotel Beaurivage, where she Expired--Traveling Incognito--Not Only Switzerland but all Europe Profoundly Stirred by the Crime--McKinley Cables Emperor his Sympathy.

Geneva, Switzerland, September 10.—The Empress of Austria was assassinated at the Hotel Beaurivage this afternoon by an anarchist, who was arrested. He stabbed Her Majesty with a stiletto.

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.

It appears that Her Majesty was walking from her hotel to the landing of the steamer at about one o'clock when an Italian anarchist named Lauchini, who was born in Paris of Italian parents, suddenly approached and stabbed her to the heart.

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.

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.

When the Austrian Minister, Count Kuefstein, was informed of the tragedy he hurried to the place and was met with expressions of deepest sympathy.

All efforts to revive Her Majesty were unavailing, and she expired at three o'clock. The medical examination showed that the assassin must have used a small triangular file.

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.

After striking the blow he ran along the Rue des Alpes, with the evident intention of entering the Square des Alpes, but before reaching it he was seized by two cabmen who had witnessed the crime.

It is believed that Senator Canalejas has documents to support his accusations of incapacity against Lieutenant General Correa, Minister for War, and Captain Aumon, Minister of Marine.

sovereigns, including the King of Italy. A French detective who was present at the meeting in disguise, warned the French Foreign Office, which communicated its information to the Italian Government.

HUNGARY IN MOURNING. Budapest, Hungary, September 10.—The news of the assassination of the Queen of Hungary and Empress of Austria was received here with consternation.

AMERICA'S DEEP SYMPATHY. President McKinley Cables Condolences to The Bereaved Emperor. Washington, D. C., September 10.—The State Department late this afternoon received a confirmation of the reported assassination of the Empress of Austria.

SPANISH MINISTRY SHAKEN. A Crisis Inevitable—United States Violently Attacked. Madrid, Sept. 9.—Via Bayonne, Sept. 10.—The position of the Ministry has been greatly shaken by the charges made today (Friday) against the government collectively and individually.

THE DREYFUS CASE. Examination of Documents Leads Zurichmen to Think the Prisoner Guilty. Paris, Sept. 10.—The Liberte says the examination of the documents in the Dreyfus case has led General Zurichden, the Minister for War, to the conclusion that the prisoner is guilty.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY. Holston and Higginson Receive Rewards of Gallantry. Washington, Sept. 10.—Among the naval orders issued today were the following promotions:

FEVER AMONG THE TROOPS. Four Cases and One Death Reported From Porto Rico. Washington, Sept. 10.—Surgeon General Sternberg today received a dispatch from the chief surgeon at Ponce, Porto Rico, saying that there were four cases of yellow fever and one death among the troops there.

ALGER ON INVESTIGATION. Think the Work of the Commission Will Be of Greatest Importance. Detroit, Mich., Sept. 10.—Secretary Alger arrived at the Michigan Central station from the east today.

OUR CLAIM TO MANILA. Spain's Disposition to Regard it As Illegal. Washington, Sept. 10.—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.

THE MEN SELECTED. 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.

HE SELECTS HIS MEN

McKinley Names Commissioners to Investigate War Department.

SCHOFIELD AND GORDON

THE NAMES OF THESE EMINENT GENERALS HEAD THE LIST.

GORDON, HOWEVER, HAS DECLINED

His Unstable Health will not Permit him to Serve. Alger Thinks the Commission will Accomplish Much Good.

Eager for its Formation.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The President has urged the following named gentlemen, among others, to accept a place on the committee, requested by Secretary Alger to investigate the conduct of the war:

General John M. Schofield, General John B. Gordon, General Granville M. Dodge, President D. C. Gilman, General Charles E. M. Anderson, Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Dr. W. W. Keen, Colonel James A. Sexton.

"Will you render 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 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 MEN SELECTED.

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.

General Gordon has had about the same experience in the Confederate army as General Schofield on the Northern side, and in addition he has represented his State, for the last two terms in the United States Senate, and retired in the face of a popular demand for his re-election.

General Granville M. Dodge, is well known as a man of large business interests in New York, but even better among soldiers, whom he led to success in the Civil War. He 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 honor 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. M. Anderson, 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 conclusion he may reach. He is at present in Washington.

Hon. Robert T. Lincoln is so well known as to need no introduction to the public, and the same 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 of physicians of that city. In his selection the President supplies the technical talent necessary to ensure a sound inquiry into the conduct of the medical department of the army.

Colonel James A. Sexton has been made known to the American people by his election to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

GORDON DECLINES TO SERVE. Atlanta, Ga., September 10.—General John B. Gordon has declined to serve on the commission requested by Secretary Alger to investigate the conduct of the Spanish American war, giving as a reason his unstable health.

ALGER ON INVESTIGATION. Think the Work of the Commission Will Be of Greatest Importance.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 10.—Secretary Alger arrived at the Michigan Central station from the east today.

station from the east today. Accompanying him was Mrs. Alger and their son, Captain Fred Alger, who is gradually recovering from fever contracted in Cuba; also Colonel Hecker and Major Hopkins, the Secretary's aides, both Detroiters.

Asked to make a statement for publication relative to the charges against his administration of the War Department, the Secretary replied:

"What do you want to do? Get down in the sewer with these sensational people? There is nothing to the charges, excepting somebody's desire to make political capital. The work the Department has had to do in so short a time has been a very great tax. The commissary and quartermasters' departments have had distribution of more than 900 tons of provisions, rations and forage, daily, a part of which has involved transportation more than half around the world. It is not surprising that some few slips have been made. I asked the President to appoint the strongest commission possible to secure, to conduct an inquiry into the conduct of the war. It will be made up of some of the ablest army officers and its work will be of the greatest importance, as applied to the past and as affecting the future. Its greatest value will be in perfecting the entire organization of the army and applying in this provision the lessons of the past."

OUR CLAIM TO MANILA.

Spain's Disposition to Regard it As Illegal.

Washington, Sept. 10.—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.

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 may 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 the commission.

Colored Clans and Captain Hart, accompanied by a Spanish officer, then paid a visit to Admiral Manterola and to the captain of the port, after which they returned on board the Resolute.

At a quarter past nine the American commissioners, accompanied by the Spanish officers representing Captain General Blanco, landed at La Cuchina wharf, and arrived at the palace at 9:10, where the Captain General's body-guard presented arms as they appeared.

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THE CALL ON BLANCO

The American Commissioners Arrive at Havana.

A RICH FLASH OF COLOR

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN SHIPPING FLING OUT BUNTING.

HAVANA POPULACE QUIET, RESPECTFUL

A Conference With Blanco. The First Session of the Commissioners Will be Held at the Colonial Government Office Today.

Havana, Sept. 10.—The United States transport Resolute, having the United States Cuban evacuation commission on board, entered the port shortly after 7 o'clock.

Immediately afterward she was visited by the commander of the French gunboat Fulton.

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 Benitez, of the General staff. Their visit lasted fully an hour.

At the expiration of the conference an officer of the Spanish warship Alfonso XII paid his respects to Rear Admiral Sampson. This interview was of a very formal nature.

Shortly afterward General Solano, acting for Captain General Blanco, placed the latter's private carriage at the disposition of the commissioners.

All the foreign and American shipping in port displayed 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, which circled the vessel while their occupants waved their hats and handkerchiefs.

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