

KILLED THE EMPRESS

ANARCHIST STABS ELIZABETH OF AUSTRIA.

Murdered at Geneva, Switzerland, While Walking From Her Hotel to a Steamer Landing—Enfeebled in Mind and Body—Assassin Under Arrest.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 12.—The Empress Elizabeth of Austria was assassinated here this afternoon by an Italian anarchist. She was stabbed with a stiletto. Her Majesty was walking from her hotel to the landing place of the steamer at about 1 o'clock when the anarchist 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 murderer is a man named Luchoni. He was born in Paris of Italian parents.

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 Sophie, who is married to Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, the Archduchess Rudolph, who married the Princess Stephanie of Belgium, and who killed himself in 1889, and the Archduchess Maria Valeria, who married the Archduke Franz Salvator of Austria-Tuscany.

When a princess she was one of the most beautiful women in Europe and her marriage was a romance. In 1854 Francis Joseph came to the Austrian throne, and in 1855 went a-wedding to the court of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, which took place in 1854, was a very popular one in Vienna. It spoiled the plans of the matchmakers, but the impulsive young emperor claimed the privilege of falling in love like an ordinary mortal and this marriage took place.

The Viennese took their revenge in many little ways, and were led in the persecution by the Archduchess Sophie (who died in 1857), but the empress, a beauty, frankness, liveliness and gaiety soon won over the sympathies of the people, even if the dignitaries did not like it, and the condition of the empire threw into her hands the means of revenge. She favored the Hungarians, and lived much among them. Francis Joseph, who at first loved his wife devotedly, was anxious to please the Magyar people, and in 1867 he signed the famous compromise, and he favored his lovely empress's designs. She was crowned with him queen of Hungary, and delighted to live at Buda-Pesth and Gdodalo, rather than at Vienna. She had been separated in heart from her husband, who did not love her, and she was a model husband. Franz Deak, with her aid, compelled the recognition of the Hungarian state, and Andrássy became premier of that portion of the empire. The empress was an excellent Hungarian scholar, and that endeared her to the people, and that growing and progressive portion of the empire.

In her own court, when Empress Elizabeth held sway, in no court in Europe was etiquette more strict, in none were the nobles more proud or more jealous of their rights and privileges. Even Francis Joseph, an amiable, easy-going man, was bound as with hooks of steel to all the old rules and traditions of the Hapsburgs, the "Austrian casars," as they proudly call themselves. Empress Elizabeth showed that she was able to ride roughshod over old foggy traditions and unwritten rules. But she did this with such tact, so quietly and yet so thoroughly, that the old court favorites that had ruled prior to the coming of the clever young empress scarcely knew how it was that they gradually fell to the rear and left their places to be filled by another order, younger, more liberal, more brilliant and more in accord with the tastes of the empress.

The young empress was a weak father. The old court at Vienna had been more corrupt than any other in Europe. It was a hot bed of scandal. Royal names had been smirched, and even that of the emperor himself was not free from scandal. The young empress set herself to the task of working out reform in this direction. It was a difficult task. Indeed, it was one in which she could hope to succeed only in part. But she accomplished more than it had been thought she would, and she made the court at Vienna more healthy as so more than it had ever been in the past. What is more, she enlisted good natured, easy-going Francis Joseph in her work. He, perhaps, had an interest in it, or sympathy for it. But he loved his clever wife with a deep and abiding love that has never wavered.

Yet it seems a sort of tragic outcome of Empress Elizabeth's efforts to purify the Austrian court that there should still have existed a condition sufficiently unclean to poison the morals of her only son, whom she loved with an idol's love, and should have brought him so deep in dishonorable intrigues that he could find his way out of it only in a sensational suicide in a hunting lodge on a mountainous estate, hidden away from the outside world.

This broke the empress's heart. The empress had been ambitious for her son. She believed he had great abilities obscured and undeveloped by a life of pleasure in youth, that would be put in evidence later. Later she saw the weak Archduke Charles, heir to the throne, shrink from the position that awaited him and transfer his right to the Austrian throne to his son, Francis Ferdinand, who is now destined to be the next emperor of Austria. There were other things to sadden the life of the empress.

First, the favorite brother of the empress married a dancer. Stripped of his honors and offices, he bought a merchant vessel—he had been trained for the navy—and, taking his wife with him, started to make his own living by trading. His ship is supposed to have gone down at sea. At any rate it disappeared, and the archduke is still among the missing.

Then came the humiliation of Austria by Germany, and the Maximilian episode, and finally the treaty in which Prince Rudolph (her first-born) had served to make of Francis Joseph a monarch, much broken man, and the effect upon his wife was much more severe. Even the death of her husband, who was devoted to her, and of her one married daughter, Princess Valeria, was lost upon her.

After the death of her son, the unfortunate Crown Prince Rudolph, the empress built memorial chapels and monuments throughout the empire, and these she visited from time to time as the fancy seized her. Of late the empress has fallen upon the idea that she had a near and that she would soon die. She arranged for her funeral place at great expense. She built a castle upon the plans approved by herself, a magnificent villa, and christened it "L'Accillion." To her will she added a codicil in which she said, "I wish to be interred at Corbin, near the sea, so that the waters can continually break on my tomb."

BLANCO MUST GET OUT SOON

The President Will Not Brook Any Delay in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Recent dispatches from Havana showing an unmistakable intention upon the part of the Spanish authorities to avoid a relinquishment of power if possible until a decision is reached by the peace commission have again aroused interest in the policy of the administration. It is stated upon the highest authority that the President has no intention of allowing General Blanco and his associates in Havana to evade the terms of the protocol, and that the commission which sailed from New York Monday had full instructions to demand an immediate arrangement for the evacuation of the island with a promise of sufficient force to compel compliance.

The commissioners have received full instructions as to how they are to proceed with the government of such portions of the island as are first evacuated by the Spaniards, with a view to an ultimate extension of their authority over the whole of Cuba. It now appears that they were clothed with much greater power than was needed to arrange for the evacuation of the island merely, and are prepared to execute both civil and military authority over the entire territory as fast as the Spanish troops are withdrawn.

The commissioners are fully prepared to deal with all the parliamentary questions of government that must arise as soon as the evacuation begins. It will be necessary at once to make arrangements for the maintenance of municipal governments in the various cities and towns, and also to provide for the continuance of the courts of justice under the changed conditions until a new and more perfect system can be devised. One of the difficulties with which it is anticipated the commissioners will have to deal will be in defining the exact distinction between the military and the civil authorities and arranging both so as to avoid friction in the exercise of jurisdiction.

With the landing of an army in Cuba there will probably be appointed a military governor, but the governor's duty will, it is expected, be supervisory to a large extent, and much of the actual work of government must be conducted by the civil authorities. Inasmuch as the work of evacuation will probably proceed slowly and as it is necessary that the authority of the United States should be established just as fast as that of Spain is withdrawn, it is thought by those who have given attention to the subject that the commission has probably been authorized to make all necessary appointments of civil officers until it is possible, after the evacuation has been completed, to establish a uniform and improved system of government throughout the island.

When the military occupation of Cuba will begin has not been definitely determined, but it is said to be the intention of the administration to have an army in readiness to meet the demands of the commissioners. It is thought that an army will be sent to Cuba not later than the middle of October.

MILES TELLS ARMY'S NEEDS.

Says There Should Be One Soldier for Each 1,000 Population.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—General Miles came to the war department at 10 o'clock yesterday and spent a short time in his room at army headquarters. Speaking of the future of the army, General Miles said that there was a number of matters which required careful and deliberate consideration with respect to the army organization, and that undoubtedly steps in that direction would be taken as soon as practicable. The acquisition of territory obviously made it necessary that there should be a larger army, and the experience of the war had demonstrated the necessity of establishing a standard and having the troops thoroughly trained to the military service. It was desirable, he said, that the army should be organized on the basis of one soldier to every certain number of inhabitants. It was recognized by military authorities, even before the close of the war of the rebellion, that the establishment of a standard was desirable, but from time to time the army had been reduced, until it had reached a number disproportionately small to the size of the country and its population. He thought that one soldier to every 1,000 population probably would be found to be the right ratio for the standard, and that the army standard being adopted, would increase according to the recognized needs of the government in an exact ratio to the increase of the population.

He said that it was just as necessary that soldiers should have proper training as it was to train men to build houses, or to have a man skilled in his profession to perform any professional service. It was essential that an army should be composed of soldiers trained to their profession, commanded by efficient officers in every grade and controlled strictly according to military principles. That military operations should be directed by military men, he said, was too obvious to need to be stated.

OUR BACK SEAT IN VIENNA.

Austria Has Refused to Advance Its Envoy in Washington to Ambassador. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 12.—A dispatch to the St. Louis Republic from Washington says: Relations between the United States government and Austria are reported to be strained over the refusal of Austria to comply with President McKinley's suggestion to advance the rank of the imperial envoy at Washington and the American minister at Vienna to the grade of ambassador.

LATEST REBELLION.

CAROLINES SAID TO HAVE GAINED INDEPENDENCE.

Native Kings Join in Throwing Off the Spanish Yoke—The Garrison Driven Into the Barracks and Probably Killed—Uncle Sam Helps Natives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The Caroline group of islands, belonging to Spain, is by this time in the hands of the natives of the group, with the Spanish garrison wiped out.

News of a revolution in the islands reached this city in letters from Honolulu, brought by the steamer Coptic. The story was borne to Honolulu by a trading schooner, which touched at the Carolines.

Two native kings, who had long been at war with each other, declared a truce a few months ago, combined their forces and began a war against the Spanish authorities.

The Spaniards were concentrated at Ponape and it was here the natives made their attack. The blacks fought with such vigor and in such numbers that the Spaniards were compelled to take shelter in the Ponape barracks, which they held.

The gunboat Quiros was then dispatched to Guam for aid, but on arriving there found the American flag floating. The Quiros never returned. At Yap, in the Caroline group, it was thought she was lost. The supposition is that the Ladrones garrison of Americans held possession of her.

There were 200 soldiers in Ponape town, but these were poorly supplied with ammunition and in no position to resist a prolonged attack. The belief is that the place was captured and the Spanish garrison slain.

The entire group, unless the Spaniards made an unexpected stand must be by this time in the possession of the natives.

This story is confirmed by James Wilder of Honolulu, who recently returned to Hawaii from a tour in the Carolines. He said at that time the natives were much discontented and were preparing for a revolt.

The Carolines are a widely scattered archipelago to the east of the Philippines. The surface is frequently well wooded and the soil fertile. While Spanish authority has been recognized by the outside world, each island and even the villagers formed separate, independent, but co-operative republics. The most peculiar institution is the Clobbergoll, a kind of co-operation for purposes of mutual aid and defense. The women possess Clobbergolls of their own and exert a considerable share of political influence.

The Carolines are divided into three groups—the Peleios, containing about 10,000 people; the Central Carolines, with about 30,000 and the Eastern Carolines, with over 100,000 people. The group was discovered by the Spaniards in 1528.

TWO MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Town of New Westminster, B. C., Wiped Out of Existence.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 13.—New Westminster, the chief city on the Fraser river, presents a heart-rending scene of desolation, fire having yesterday morning wiped out the whole of the business portion. There is not a public building standing in the central portion of the city. Fanned by a fierce wind, almost a gale, the fire, which started on the water side by sparks from a passing steamer, spread with such awful rapidity that ten streets were blazing in three hours, and only smoking ashes mark the spots where scores of houses formerly stood. Handsome blocks, banks and churches went up in smoke. The cathedral of the diocese is no more. Hundreds of people are helpless and relief is being rushed from this city.

Every industry save the big Royal City planing mills and Grove Ginning company plant has been wiped out. Every merchant's office has been burned. Bankers, hotel men, sawmill men, cannery, merchants of all descriptions, have nothing left in which to do business.

The loss is roughly estimated at \$2,500,000, with insurance of \$1,500,000.

THE DANGERS OF ELECTION.

Three Hundred People Killed or Wounded at the Polls in Guatemala.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—The steamer Olympia, which has arrived here from Porto Cortez, brings news of serious rioting in Guatemala during the recent elections. It is said 300 were killed and wounded. The story of the rioting was brought from Porto Cortez by a trading schooner, whose captain says the facts were kept off the wires by the censorship.

Colonel Sexton Will Accept.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Colonel James A. Sexton, the new commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., who has been asked by President McKinley to assist in the proposed investigation of the war department, has returned to his home in this city and has announced his acceptance of the President's appointment.

MANY DIE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Dozen or More Lives Lost by an Explosion of Gasoline.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—By the explosion of forty gallons of gasoline in the cellar of a grocery store at 1444 South street last night, surely four and possibly a dozen more 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.

JUDGE COOLEY IS DEAD.

Relief Comes at Last for the Noted Michigan Lawyer.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 13.—Judge Thomas M. Cooley, the noted jurist and constitutional lawyer, died early today at his home. Three months ago he returned from a private sanitarium at Flint, Mich., where he had been treated chiefly for mental weakness.



THOMAS MINTYRE COOLEY.

He was then so much improved in mental health that he was able to recognize acquaintances. He realized his weak physical condition and his failing mental abilities and often expressed a wish that death would come. Several weeks ago he relapsed into a coma. During the ensuing interval the only intelligent utterance he made was once when he inquired for his eldest son. His death had been expected for weeks.

TO REPRESS ANARCHISM.

European Journals Are Again Urging That International Action Be Taken.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Many of the prominent European journals are again urging international action against anarchists. They recall that both the late M. Carnot, president of the French republic, and the late Senor Canovas de Castillo, the Spanish prime minister, were the victims of Italian anarchists.

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 the assassin's knife.

The terrible news has thrilled Europe from end to end, and everywhere but one question is asked, How can society protect itself against anarchism?

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 tranquility which it merits by reason of its sentiments toward the church and the papacy."

LEE'S CORPS TO HAVANA.

Troops Expected to Leave Jacksonville in a Few Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—An official at the war department said today that in three weeks General Lee's Seventh corps probably will be required at Havana. It would better suit the war department if the Spanish troops were to remain at that point until November, but as this government has no control over them and General Blanco and his men are anxious to return to Spain, there is little probability that such an arrangement can be effected.

The rainy season in Cuba will soon terminate. By the time General Lee reaches the island it will surely have spent itself. General Lee's troops have so long been stationed at Jacksonville and have become so thoroughly seasoned to climatic effects and camp life that much of the danger apprehended from climatic diseases will have been reduced to a minimum. Of all the troops camped on American soil in this war those located in Jacksonville have thus far been the healthiest. Reports say the men seem to be contented and not afflicted with demoralizing homesickness.

OFF FOR PARIS SATURDAY.

All the Details for the Peace Commission Have Been Arranged.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Secretary Day arrived in Washington from his home in Canton on an early train today. After breakfast he repaired to the White house, where he had a long conference with the President, which is presumed to have had a special reference to the nature of the instructions to be given to the peace commissioners. It is now settled that the American commissioners will take passage on the Campania, leaving New York next Saturday.

The Texas to Go to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—There is reason to believe that the navy department has selected the Texas as the future flagship of the Asiatic squadron. The understanding is that she will replace the protected cruiser Olympia, which is to be ordered to the United States as soon as her relief arrives on the Asiatic station.

Fell Into the Hotel Basement.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Robert L. Jaynes, brother to the well known turkman, fell by falling over an iron railing and into the basement of the Richelieu hotel.

MAY NOT INVESTIGATE TO ABANDON CAMP WYKOFF.

PRESIDENT'S TROUBLE IN CHOOSING COMMISSION.

Some Have Declined; Others Intend to—Ex-Senator Manderson Says the President Is Exceeding His Authority in Probing the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—It is wholly probable that the President will soon abandon his purpose of having the conduct of the war investigated by a commission of his own appointment. Of the nine men who were asked to serve on the commission two have declined positively; three others have asked for more time for consideration, with the prospect of all of them declining, and three have definitely accepted. Colonel Daniel S. Lamont, General Manderson and General John B. Gordon have asked to be excused; General John M. Schofield and Robert T. Lincoln have requested the President to give them more time to consider the matter, but their answers are so worded that it is believed they will finally follow the example of General Lamont and General Gordon. General Dodge, Dr. Gilman and Colonel Sexton thanked the President for the honor conferred on them and expressed a willingness to serve. Of the other men who were requested to be members of the commission, Dr. Keen of Philadelphia is in Europe and has not yet been communicated with. This does not insure a commission of even five members, the number originally in the President's mind. The President is greatly disappointed by the declinations he has received.

General Manderson, who has just left Washington, whither he came in obedience to a request from the President, told Mr. McKinley when the tender of a place on the commission was made:

"You have no authority from Congress to make an investigation, and without that you are proposing practically to usurp the functions of Congress in impeaching and trying a member of your own cabinet. If you propose to investigate the conduct of the war you propose investigating yourself as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and you know that that is something out of the question. Such an investigation as is suggested would fall to the ground of its own weight, for there are no means by which you can make it a lawful and thorough inquiry, and anything less searching will fail to satisfy anybody. The clamor which would follow such an investigation would be worse than the clamor which has been urging you into it."

Mr. Lincoln and Colonel Lamont were asked to serve because they had been at the head of the war department and without regard to their political affiliations. Mr. Endicott of Salem, Mass., who was secretary of war during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, will probably be requested to become a member of the commission in the place of Colonel Lamont. Mr. Elkins and Mr. Proctor, who were at the head of the war department in President Harrison's administration, will not be asked to serve, because they are United States senators, and the President desires to let congress make an investigation on its own accord.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 13.—A telegram received here this morning from General Manderson says he has declined the proffer of a place on the army investigation board. General Manderson has notified President McKinley of his inability to serve.

IS NEARING A CRISIS.

Situation in the Philippines Grows More Serious.

MANILA, Sept. 13.—General Otis has attacked the complicated questions he incurred from General Merritt, his predecessor, with remarkable energy and decision, and is rapidly establishing order in every department where comparative chaos ruled before. Aguinaldo has persistently demanded, in terms not too polite, various impossible concessions—for example, an occupation of the governor general's palace, a written assurance that the insurgents will be permitted to occupy permanently their military positions around Manila, and protection for the insurgent vessels by the American fleet, with many other claims, including an innocent demand for a share of the booty captured by the Americans at Manila.

After a careful review of the situation General Otis arrived at the logical conclusion that the insurgents have no right to occupy the suburbs of Manila and that Aguinaldo's claims have the support of neither equity nor reason. He has therefore categorically refused to consider Aguinaldo's demands, and has sent him an ultimatum in terms plainly comprehensive and authoritative, that he must withdraw his troops from the suburbs before the 15th or suffer the consequences of refusal.

For Want of a Wooden Leg.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Sept. 13.—The 13-year-old daughter of Mrs. Emma Anderson committed suicide yesterday because she was disappointed in securing money to buy an artificial limb.

The First Negro Rector.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The Rev. Dr. Alexander Crummell, who lies dead in this city, was one of the best known negro clergymen in the United States. He was the founder and former rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, Washington; president of the Colored Ministers' union and the founder and president of the American negro academy.

Five Deaths at Montauk.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—General Bates, commanding at Camp Wikoff, reported five deaths yesterday.

General Miles Orders All the Soldiers There to go Home.

CAMP WYKOFF, Sept. 13.—Under peremptory orders from General Miles preparations are making to break up Camp Wikoff at once by sending home all the soldiers here. This is entirely contrary to what has been the understanding of the officers in command. General Shafter said last week that 6,000 or 7,000 men would be kept here at least until October, and this was supposed to have been the order of Secretary Alger.

An officer said to-day that when General Miles' order came a telegram was sent him saying that his order was contrary to that of Secretary Alger. Miles replied: "Never mind what Alger says; I am in command now."

That, of course, settled it so far as the officers here are concerned, and unless General Miles' orders are countermanded next week will see the practical end of Camp Wikoff.

General Bates said: "My orders are to send the troops away as fast as transportation can be arranged." When asked if these orders did not conflict with those of Secretary Alger, he said: "They are new orders."

In pursuance of the plan, the detention hospital is being abandoned. All the men in this hospital fit to travel are going to New York on the Shinnecock and the others are to be taken to the general hospital. The general hospital is clearing out as fast as possible, but there are 200 or 300 cases that cannot be moved without danger.

Strong frame buildings are now building for the use of these patients. These buildings will be finished in two or three days, and the worst cases will be moved into them. Nearly all of these are typhoid fever cases. To move these would cause great mortality. Major Brown says he thinks there will be about fifty cases which cannot be moved for two or three weeks at least.

The fall of 10 degrees in the temperature, which was predicted by the signal service, came Saturday night, and before midnight the whole camp was shivering. The cold wave was accompanied by a high wind, and for several hours during the night there seemed to be some danger that many of the tents would be blown out, but they withstood the storm, which moderated toward morning.

WANTED TO BLOW THEM UP.

Admiral Cervera's Plan for Disposing of His Ships—Minister Annon Vetoes It.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—In the chamber of deputies Saturday, Captain Annon, minister of marine, replying to the attacks of Senor Canalejas, editor of El Heraldo, reminded the deputies that when he became minister of marine the Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera was already at Santiago de Cuba. Therefore, he declared, he could not be held responsible for the acts charged by Senor Canalejas. Moreover, he asserted that the admirals met in council and expressed a unanimous opinion that the squadron should go to Cuba.

"Admiral Cervera, not having coal or food, was unable," said Captain Annon, "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."

BLAMES THE VOLUNTEERS.

Alger Says They Did Not Know How to Take Care of Themselves.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 13.—Secretary Alger expressed himself as well pleased at the President's selection of members of a committee to investigate the condition of the commissary, quartermaster's and medical departments of the war department during the war. On the subject of sickness among the soldiers, General Alger said: "The whole trouble has been in the volunteer troops not knowing how to care for themselves and carelessness in warding off disease. The regular men have not been troubled as the volunteers have. They have had yellow fever and fevers from exposure in the trenches before Santiago, but their general health has been good, and the proportion of sick and deaths from sickness is very small."

WHAT THE WAR COST SPAIN.

Nearly \$384,000,000 Was the Price of Defeat.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Washington says: Aside from the loss of her colonies and the ships destroyed in battle, the war has cost Spain about \$384,000,000.

Information to this effect has been received at the navy department from the naval attaches of this government abroad.

According to the information in the possession of the department all the money has been expended on expeditions sent to the colonies, whose total amounted to 180,451 soldiers, 6,223 officers and about 700 generals. Of the millions expended only \$5,693,993 was spent by the Spanish government to increase its naval force.

CERVERA STARTS FOR HOME.

Spanish Prisoners Embark on the City of Rome.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 13.—Most of the sailors and marines who survived the disaster which befell the warships of Admiral Pascual Cervera at Santiago, July 3, were taken from the steamer's island this morning to the steamship City of Rome. By 9 o'clock all were embarked. Admiral Cervera with his son, Angel, made farewell visits to the officers of the navy yard previous to boarding the City of Rome.

CORBIN AND MILES.

The Generals Shake Hands in Washington With All Amiability.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—General Miles' meeting with Adjutant General Corbin yesterday afternoon was a surprise to those who saw it. Their greeting was of the most cordial and fraternal nature. They clasped each other's hands and General Miles placed his hand on General Corbin's shoulder in the most familiar manner. They exchanged the greetings of brother officers rather than of hated military rivals.