

SPAIN'S PRIME MINISTER ASSASSINATED! EUROPE IS ALARMED.

Senor Antonio Canovas del Castillo, the prime minister of Spain, was assassinated Sunday at Santa Agueda by an anarchist. The murderer fired three shots, two of which struck the premier in the head and the other in the chest. The wounded man lingered unconscious for two hours and died at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The wounded statesman fell dying at the feet of his wife, who was with him, lingering in agony for an hour and then passing away with the cry of "Long live Spain," which were the last words upon his lips.

Santa Agueda is noted for its baths. The place is between San Sebastian, the summer residence of the Spanish court, and Victoria, the capital of the province of Alava, about thirty miles south of Bilbao.

The premier went there last Thursday to take a three weeks' course of the baths, after which he expected to return to San Sebastian to meet United States Minister Woodford, when that gentleman should be officially received by the queen regent.

At the moment of the assassination he was waiting in the gallery of the bathing establishment for his wife, who was to join him for luncheon. Suddenly the assassin, who had the appearance of an ordinary visitor, approached and fired at him point blank, one bullet passing through the body and coming out behind under the left shoulder, and the other two lodging in the head. He fell instantly and only recovered consciousness long enough to speak a few words.

Several medical men and his wife were unremitting in their attentions to the sufferer but his wounds, unhappily, were mortal, and he died in two hours. Extreme emotion was administered amid a scene of mingled sorrow and indignation. The assassin narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the waiters and attendants who rushed forward. Detectives and civil guards immediately secured him. He was very pale, trembled violently, and evidently feared that he would be killed on the spot. He will be first arraigned before the local magistrates at Vergara.

The queen regent on hearing the sad news dispatched her own physician, Dr. Bustos, by a special train from San Sebastian. Later, on learning that Canovas was dead, she wired her condolences to the widow.

The assassin is a Neapolitan and gives the name of Rinaldi, but it is believed that this is an assumed name and that his real name is Michele Anzino Gollit.

The murder declares that he killed Senor Canovas "in accomplishment of a just vengeance," and that the deed is the outcome of a vast anarchistic conspiracy.

The greatest excitement and indignation prevails among all classes. All the members of the diplomatic corps have expressed their sympathy with the government. Many senators, deputies and generals, while expressing their grief and indignation, have offered to render to the government all the assistance in their power.

It was at first rumored that the assassin was one of the pardoned Barcelona anarchists, but this is not confirmed.



Senor Sagasta, the liberal leader, has sent the following telegram to the government: "I have heard with deep pain of the crime that has thrown us all into mourning, and I place myself at the orders of the government and of the queen."

Most of the Liberal leaders have sent similar messages, placing themselves at the disposal of the government.

La Correspondencia de Espana says that a few days ago an important document emanating from London was received here with reference to plans prepared by English anarchists in conjunction with foreign anarchists, at a meeting held in London, when accusations and threats were launched against Senor Canovas and Senor Tejada de Valderosa, minister of justice, probably, the paper adds, with the idea of avenging their Barcelona comrades.

LIFE AND WORK OF CANOVAS.

Showing How He Rose from the Masses to Head of the Ministry.

Senor Antonio Canovas del Castillo was born of humble parentage at Malaga, Feb. 8, 1828. He took the course in philosophy and law in the University at Madrid, and began his career as a journalist. In 1851 he made his debut under the patronage of Senors Rios, Rosas and Pacheco, as chief editor of the Patria, in which he defended conservative ideas. In 1852 he was named deputy for Malaga, and from that time to his death had never ceased to occupy a seat in the cortes. In 1856 he was charged d'affaires at Rome, and prepared the historical memorandum on the relations of Spain with the holy see which served as a basis for the concordat.

After serving the crown as governor of Cadiz in 1855, director general of the administration from 1858 to 1861, and lastly, in that same year, as under secretary of state for the interior, the queen called him to the ministry as a member of the Mon cabinet. In 1865 he held the portfolios of finance and the colonies in the O'Donnell cabinet, and it devolved upon him to draw up the law for the abolition of the slave trade. He was banished a short time before the revolution occurred, and took no part in it. In the face of the triumphant revolution, after his return from exile and in the full constituent assembly of 1868, supported by Senors El-duyem, Bugallie and two others, he hoisted the standard of legitimate and constitutional monarchy. This is his greatest title to fame. Senor Canovas del Castillo became president of the council and chief of the new cabinet, called the cabinet of conciliation. He retired in September, 1875, because of the demands of the extreme Conservative party, but he was called back to the presidency on Dec. 2 of the same year and charged particularly with the direction of the first legislative elections of the new regime. It devolved upon him to repress the second attempt

of the Carlists to bring on a civil war and to deal with the first insurrection in Cuba.

Canovas came last into power on Feb. 7, 1895. His government was defeated on a vote of censure on June 3, 1895, but did not resign. The general elections of April, 1896, returned an overwhelming majority to the cortes in favor of the policy of the Canovas cabinet, though the opposition charged that the ministerialists carried many of the election districts by gross frauds. He has been in power since.

SHOWS HIS PATRIOTISM.

Senor Sagasta Adopts a New Conservative Ministry.

In an interview Senor Sagasta, liberal leader, said: "The country's politics must not depend upon an assassin. The conservatives ought to remain in power under the guidance of men like Marshal Campos, Senor Pidal and Senor Elduyem. Nevertheless, if the queen regent appeals to the liberals, they are ready to respond."

Gollit, the assassin, has confessed that he killed Senor Canovas to avenge the Barcelona anarchists and the insurgent leader, Don Jose Rizal, who was executed at Manila, Philippine Islands.



SEÑOR CANOVAS.

ands, on Dec. 30 last, as the instigator of the Philippine rebellion. Dr. Rizal denied that he was a rebel leader, but he admitted that he had drawn up the statutes of the Philippine league.

It appears that Gollit, the assassin, represented himself as a correspondent of El Populo. The prisoner cannot be tried under the laws providing for the trial and punishment of anarchists, as this law is so framed that a person prosecuted under its provisions must have used or attempted to use explosives in the commission or attempt to commit the crime charged against him. However, there is no doubt Gollit will be summarily tried and sentenced. The public demands the adoption of stringent measures against anarchists and also against those who are in sympathy with them.

Gollit confesses that he followed Senor Canovas to church and to other places, waiting for an opportunity when he could surely accomplish his purpose. He says he regrets that he has been unable to kill Gen. Polavieja, who was governor-general of the Philippines when Dr. Rizal was executed last December. He regards him as the murderer of Rizal.

The cabinet sat until 2 o'clock Monday morning and decided to publish in the Official Gazette the appointment of Lieut.-Gen. Don Marcelo de Azcarraga, the minister for war, as premier ad interim. Senor Sagasta has postponed his projected visit to this city.

In anticipation of possible disturbances at Barcelona, the police force of that city has been re-enforced.

There is a great deal of speculation as to the effect of the loss of Canovas upon the conservative party. Gen. Azcarraga has acquired great popularity and prestige through his skill in organizing the country's resources for the Cuban and Philippine campaigns, and he may be able to keep the party together. But many good judges take a gloomy view of the situation, and lament the absence of civil statesmen of the caliber of Canovas.

CUBANS REGRET THE MURDER.

Afraid That the Recall of Weyler Will Hurt Their Cause.

Joseph Monzon, representative of the Cuban junta in Boston, discussing the violent death of Canovas, said:

"I am certain that no Cuban or any Cuban sympathizer had anything to do with the murderous act. The Cubans do not believe in murder. We were not fighting Canovas or any other man in Spain. We are fighting the Spanish government, and more particularly the Spanish pocket. We deplore the death of Canovas, because we do not countenance murder, and would denounce any act that would leave a blot upon the history of our revolution; and because we feel that by his death we will lose as our arch-enemy could have in Cuba. It was Canovas who kept Weyler on the island when all others were anxious for his recall. A change will be disadvantageous to us for many reasons.

"Weyler is a coward and never goes into the field. We are not obliged to meet him in large engagements. We can harass the Spanish soldiery and keep them marching about from place to place with a man like Weyler at their head. This will sicken and kill off the troops and make the cost to Spain very great. Weyler has served us and our cause well by his mad acts of inhumanity."

WORK OF ANARCHISTS.

Increasing War Waged Upon Men High in Power in Europe.

The assassination of Premier Canovas del Castillo of Spain is one of the few successes scored by the anarchists in a relentless war which has been waged during the last five years against kings, princes, prime ministers and all in authority. During this period there have been many attempted assassinations, although more plots to take life and destroy property have been abortive. The existence of the "red international," as the secret coteries that govern and counsel the anarchists in every land, united by a

not been allowed to reach the public, lest it should incite other anarchists to fresh attempts and enthrone new courage into the red brotherhood. This, with the vigorous repressive measures passed by the parliaments of every European nation, has had the effect of weakening the cause. It has been a struggle between the police and the anarchists, and the latter have been aided by the fact that there were traitors in the camp of the reds. A few attempts have been successful, the most notable being the assassination of President Sadi-Carnot of France, but these successes have been so few and far between that it may easily be said that the police have the best of the battle.

Assassination of Carnot.

President Carnot was assassinated June 24, 1894, at Lyons by an Italian



PRESIDENT PALMA.

anarchist, Saute Irontimo Caserio. Carnot was stabbed in the abdomen by Caserio, who was allowed to approach the carriage in the belief that he was about to present a petition. The wound was fatal and Carnot expired in a few hours. This was the first considerable success achieved by the anarchists since the assassination of the czar, the party having achieved nothing in the interim beyond the murder of a few persons of no political importance. The police believed that Carnot's assassination was in revenge for the execution of Valliant, and that the conspirators met and assigned the deed by lot to Caserio.

Meanwhile London had its anarchistic outbreak, but Giuseppe Fornaro and Francesco Potti, who were convicted, were sentenced to only ten and twenty years' imprisonment.

Excitement in Havana.

Intense excitement prevails in Havana over the news of Premier Canovas' assassination. Large crowds assembled before all the newspaper offices to read bulletins about the murder of the prime minister. Among the Spanish of all classes most profound sorrow was expressed. It was everywhere pronounced to be a calamity of too great magnitude to be estimated at this time. All recognize that its bearing on affairs in Cuba is of the greatest moment, but of necessity comment on this point is most guarded. The insurgent party is confident that the death of Canovas means the downfall of the conservative government, the recall of Weyler and the freedom of Cuba.

Queen Victoria's Sympathy.

London cable: The assassination of Prime Minister Canovas forms a striking contrast with the attempts of exiled Spanish anarchists here to enlist public sympathy and raise subscriptions. The news of the assassination was telegraphed instantly to the queen, who sent an affectionate message to the queen regent of Spain, expressing her horror and deep sympathy; also to Lord Salisbury, who telegraphed Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff ordering the expression of the sympathy of the British government.

Cleveland Almost Frostrated.

Ex-President Cleveland learned of the assassination of Senor Canovas Monday in reply to a query he said: "I very much deplore the shocking death of the eminent statesman who has fallen a victim to anarchistic rage. The world's civilization may well contemplate the terrible event with gloomy apprehension."

The true reward of a workman is not his wages, but the consciousness of having done a good job.

BRAVE FIREMEN KILLED.

Appalling Calamity at a Fire in Chicago.

TWO SCORE BADLY INJURED.

Explosion of Grain Dust in the Northwestern Elevator Responsible for the Death of Six Men—Financial Loss Over \$400,000.

Five firemen were buried under the brick walls of the exploding Northwestern elevator at Chicago Thursday afternoon and killed. One other man was thrown into the Chicago river and drowned, and forty persons were injured. The explosion was caused by grain dust, which ignited while the firemen were at work on the burning structure. The total loss is estimated at more than \$400,000.

The origin of the blaze that proved so costly to life and property alike is believed to have been in the vicinity of the boilerhouse. Accumulated dust, as dry and inflammable as gunpowder, that had been piling up for years, found a ready means to give the first tiny blaze a good start. Then with rapidly almost beyond belief it spread, and a terrific explosion resulted, completing the work of scattering the flames throughout the entire structure.

The explosion was, to quote the language of Chief Swenke, "one of the most terrible things his men have ever had to contend with. Dozens of the firemen stuck to their posts though suffering from injuries, and several dropped from exhaustion as they worked."

The combined forces of the engine companies and two fire tugs managed to prevent the spread of the flames and the fire was confined to the elevator.

BIG GAIN IN EXPORTS.

Balance of Trade Is in Favor of the United States.

The revised statistics of imports and exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, show a large increase in the exports over the previous year and a large increase in the balance of trade in favor of this country. The exports for the year amounted to the enormous sum of \$1,030,001,300, against \$863,200,457 for the year ending June 30, 1896. The imports amounted to \$754,717,600, against \$779,724,674 for 1896, and the balance of trade in favor of the United States was \$275,283,691, against \$85,476,213 for 1896.

Head Office Stays at Fulton.

A decision in chambers by Judge Higelow of Henry county, Ill., confirms the injunction against the removal of the office of the head clerk of the Modern Woodmen of America from Fulton to Rock Island. The case now without doubt will have to be carried into court sooner or later.

Canadian Collectors Advised.

Canadian collectors of customs have been advised to give the benefit of the reciprocal tariff to Germany and Belgium. The claims of other countries have not yet been considered. A refund since the tariff came into force in April last winter will also be granted.

May Meet at Rockford.

The chances are largely in favor of the national conference of the Dunhards being held in Rockford, Ill., next year. The committee having the matter in charge will meet at Polo Aug. 16 to decide on the location.

Never Storm at Marquette.

One of the severest electrical storms Marquette, Mich., has ever experienced prevailed for an hour Monday afternoon. Five persons had a narrow escape from death by lightning stroke and four buildings were struck.

Canada to Enforce Alien Law.

Canada has begun to take means to enforce the alien labor law against Americans. Commissioner McCreary has instructions from the Canadian government to enforce strictly the new law.

Train Strikes a Street Car.

A gravel train on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad struck a street car at Janesville, Wis., throwing it to one side and injuring seven persons, none, it is claimed, seriously.

To Test a Wisconsin Law.

The law passed by the Wisconsin legislature last winter requiring that prison-made goods from other states sold in Wisconsin must be labeled is to be tested in the courts.

Fetches in 2 1/2.

At Columbus, Ohio, Friday, Joe Pat-chen paced the fastest mile ever made in the grand circuit, equalling the world's record of 2:01 1/2, made by John R. Gentry at Glens Falls.

Armenians Kill 200 Turks.

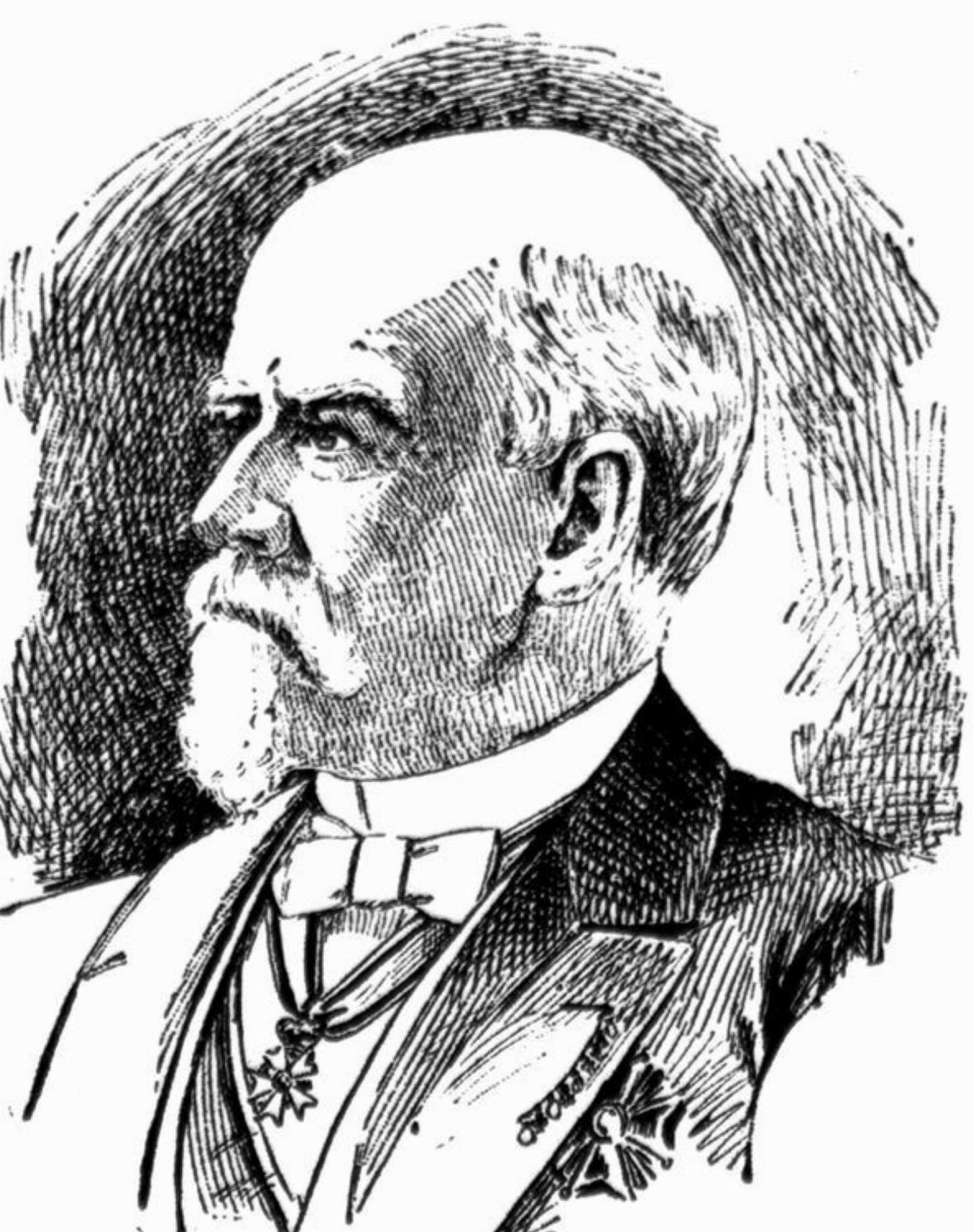
Several thousand Armenian agitators from Persia invaded Turkey last Friday. They killed two hundred of the Migriki tribe, including women and children.

Glass Workers Wage Scale Fixed.

The glass workers and manufacturers of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union have settled the wage scale for the coming season. The only change in the scale is an advance of 6 per cent on grinding ware.

Great Wheat Crop in Kansas.

The August report of the state department of agriculture gives the aggregate yield of winter wheat in Kansas for 1897 at 49,502,087 bushels, or an average of 14.81 bushels per acre on the 3,318,568 acres sown.



GENERAL AZCARRAGA.



SEÑOR SAGASTA.