

CONFIRMATORY REPORTS.

No Further Doubt in Regard to the Assassination of the Dominican President.

HEUREAUX THE VICTIM OF VENGEANCE.

The Assassin's Father Was Put to Death, by Heureaux's Orders, in 1884, and Vengeance, Though Slow, was None the Less Sure Presidential Aspirants.

Washington, July 28.—The state department has received confirmation of the death of the president of San Domingo in the shape of the following dispatch from the United States consul at Puerto Plate:

"President Heureaux assassinated."

Consul Reed, at Santo Domingo, also confirms the report, but neither gave any details.



THE DEAD PRESIDENT.

Official confirmation of President Heureaux's death was communicated to the president at Lake Champlain by the state department and the following cable message was sent by his direction:

"Lake Champlain, via Washington, July 27.—His Excellency, Wenlasao de Figueiro, president of the Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo: In the name of the American people and in my own I offer to your excellency and the Dominican nation most sincere condolence by reason of the death of President Heureaux."

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Wenlasao is the officer next in line to President Heureaux, and succeeds to the office of president.

Details of the Murder.

Cape Haytien, July 28.—Details of the murder of President Heureaux or Santo Domingo received here are to the effect that he was assassinated as he was about to leave on horseback for Santiago de Las Caballeros. The assassin, Ramon Caceres, surrounded by several accomplices, approached the president as he was talking with some friends and fired twice with a revolver. The first bullet struck the president in the left side and penetrated the heart, causing instant death. The second bullet killed an old man who was standing near the president.

The Assassin Fled.

The assassin and his accomplices then fled to avoid the shots fired at them by the president's friends. It is not known whether any of them was wounded. The body of the president was taken to the palace of the government of Moca.

Has Caused a Panic.

President Heureaux's death has caused a panic. It is said that Juan Isidro Jimenez, who took part in the attempted insurrection of June, 1898, is a candidate for the presidency.

It is reported that Gen. Maximo Gomez, formerly president of the Cuban insurrectionists, who is a native of Santo Domingo, also aspires to the presidency.

Vengeance Slow But Sure.

The father of Caceres, the assassin, was put to death, by order of President Heureaux, in 1884.

ADOLPH LEUTGERT IS DEAD.

The Chicago Sausage Maker, Convicted of Wife Murder, Found Dead at Joliet Prison.

Joliet, Ill., July 28.—Adolph L. Leutgert, the wealthy Chicago sausage maker, who was serving a life sentence in the penitentiary here for the murder of his wife, was found dead in his cell. The authorities were unable to ascertain the cause of his death, and an inquest will be held to determine whether he killed himself or died of heart disease.

The trial of Leutgert, in Chicago, attracted wide attention, and was one of the most sensational in the history of the state. Leutgert was charged with having murdered his wife in the basement of his factory, and cooked the body to pieces in a vat. The prosecution had but a few small bones and two rings as evidence that their theory was correct, but secured conviction and a life sentence.

Seeking Quiet and Rest.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., July 28.—President and Mrs. McKinley arrived at Bluff Point station at 8:45 a. m., and were driven to Hotel Champlain. As they entered the grounds the president's flag was hoisted to the top of the flagpole, where it will remain during his stay here. Mrs. McKinley stood the trip as well as was expected, but she looked pale as she walked up the hotel steps.

The president said he had made no plans for his stay here except to get as much rest as he possibly could.

DISSATISFACTION GENERAL.

The Questions and Conflicts Agitating the Samoan Islands by No Means Yet Solved.

San Francisco, July 29.—The steamship Moana has arrived from Samoa and Honolulu. At Samoa conditions are in a very disturbed state and great dissatisfaction is manifested on all sides. There have been several fights among the natives and more are likely.

Chief Justice Chambers was a passenger on the Moana. He left Samoa because the high commission would not guarantee that the decrees of the court would be enforced.

After the return of the British war ship Torch from Samoa, the Malietoa men there took offense because the persons who attacked Chief Taamau's house on July 4 had not been punished, and made an attack on some of the followers of the rival chief, Satale, one being killed and several wounded, two of the latter being Satale's adopted sons. One of these died later in the German hospital in Apia.

The war ships Torch and Cormorant steamed again to Samoa and arrested two Malietoa chiefs and one Mataafa chief, who are now lodged in jail at Apia, pending an inquiry into the matter. The men of war at present here are the Tauranga, Torch and Cormorant.

Mataafa has never been in Apia since he visited the commissioners on the Badger at the time he agreed to surrender his arms. This he claims he has done, and he accepts without reservation the abolition of the kingship.

Mataafa complains that Tamasese and his immediate supporters have remained in the neighborhood of Apia. After his abdication Malietoa Tana intended to go to Sydney, and remain there for some time, and the Torch was put at his disposal to carry him as far as Fiji, where his sister, the Princess Famaiaua, is living; but acting on the advice of his chiefs, he decided to remain in Samoa.

President Solt took office on June 10, and immediately had trouble with Vice-King Tamasese and his chiefs, who considered that although Tana had abdicated the kingship, they still constituted a Samoan government.

The commissioners were appealed to, and they requested the chief justice to see the Malietoa chiefs and try and settle things amicably. This he did, and the chief left Muliu Point and the residence of the late president. Dr. Solt occupies the residence now at a rental.

KILLED IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Full List of Casualties Up to June Second—Proportion of Officers and Privates.

Seattle, Wash., July 29.—The Times prints what purports to be a full list of fatalities in the American army in the Philippines up to June 2. The list was furnished by Fred F. Eitel, a representative of the Manila Freedom, who claims to have obtained it from the records of the surgeon general's office at Manila. The total number of fatalities is 736; 23 officers, 699 privates and 14 civilians, attached to the army.

A remarkable feature of the record is found in the statement that the number of officers killed in battle is out of all proportion to the number of privates killed.

On the other hand, fewer officers died from disease, proportionately, than privates. Out of the 23 officers dead, 16 were killed in action, two were drowned and five died of disease.

THE PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE.

Report of the Geological Survey for 1898—Record-Breaking Year.

Washington, July 31.—The report of the geological survey on the production of iron ore for the year 1898 has been completed by Special Agent John Birkinbine. The year recorded the maximum iron ore production for the United States, a total of 19,278,369 long tons. This was 1,760,323 long tons, or ten per cent, in excess of the previous maximum of 17,518,046 long tons, produced in 1897, and over one and a quarter millions tons above the record for Great Britain in 1880, when 18,035,049 long tons were mined.

The ores of the British Isles also average lower percentage of metal than those exploited in this country, and therefore represent a smaller pig metal product.

The variety of iron ores produced includes red hematite, the output of which was 83 per cent. of the total, and brown hematite, which was 10.3 per cent. of the aggregate product.

Magnetite and carbonite ores make up the remaining 6.7 per cent.

The total output in long tons of all varieties by states was: Michigan 7,346,846, Minnesota 5,963,509, Alabama 2,401,748, Pennsylvania 773,082, Tennessee 593,227, Virginia 557,713, Wisconsin 569,645, Colorado 318,480, New Jersey 275,438, New York 179,951, Georgia and North Carolina 160,083, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming 55,969, Missouri 50,000, Ohio 43,869, Kentucky 12,913, Connecticut and Massachusetts 20,251, Texas 9,705, Maryland 5,941.

You are cordially invited to attend the reception at the city hall and the meeting in the Light Guard armory, Detroit, at which time the people of Michigan will be given an opportunity to express their appreciation of Gen. Alger, and to extend their welcome to Michigan's late representative in the highest council of the nation.

(Signed) H. S. PINGREE,

"Governor."

Suicide of "Honest" John Salisbury.

Kansas City, Mo., July 29.—"Honest" John Salisbury, a former member of the board of city aldermen, and for many years a prominent live stock commission man, committed suicide at his residence last night, cutting his throat with a pocketknife. He had been mentally unbalanced for several months.

Doctors Without Employment.

Washington, July 29.—A private letter from Gen. Ludlow in Havana to a friend in this city, gives a very encouraging account of the situation in that city. He says that the health conditions of the city are such as to leave the doctors without employment to a great extent. The 2,200 troops in the Havana command are in excellent condition. Ludlow feels very much encouraged about the government of the city, and says the reforms instituted by the Americans are working successfully.

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DEWEY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Elaborate Preparations Making for the Entertainment of the Hero of Manila Bay.

Washington, July 31.—President McKinley will give a reception to Admiral Dewey at the White House when the latter arrives in Washington. At first he was in doubt whether a reception or dinner would be more appropriate, but the former is likely to be decided on, for the reason that it would be more popular in character, and would grant to a multitude of people an opportunity to meet the naval hero and shake hands with him. The management of the reception will be very simple, and will differ in no important respects from regular affairs of that character at the White House, except that the admiral will occupy a place in the line of the receiving party, the president coming first, Mrs. McKinley next and then the admiral, the introduction being made as usual by Col. Bingham.

Later on the expectation is that a dinner will also be given to the admiral at the White House, and this, following the custom at state dinners, will be a festivity of some elaborateness.

The vice-president and Mrs. Hobart, members of the cabinet and their wives and some others will be invited. For this occasion the guests will assemble in the east room, and when dinner is ready Admiral Dewey will escort Mrs. Kinley into the dining room, the president following with the wife of Secretary Hay.

As the guest of honor, the admiral will sit at the right hand of Mrs. McKinley, the president being directly opposite to his wife. Between the president and Mrs. McKinley will stand an elaborate work of art in flowers, prepared by the White House gardener, representing a man-of-war, the cruiser Olympia, probably, while down the middle of the long table will extend the wonderful mirror, framed in gold, imported by Dolly Madison, bordered by a bank of blossoms and smilax, so as to make it resemble a miniature lake. Much of the table service will be of pure gold.

GUNS LOADED WITH DUM-DUMS

The Deadly Weapon with Which the Guards at the Joliet Penitentiary are Armed.

Chicago, July 31.—The Tribune says: "Every guard on the penitentiary walls at Joliet is armed with a new Mauser rifle, and the rifles are loaded with 'dum-dum' bullets. This bullet is the one that was denounced in the peace conference at The Hague as a barbarous implement of warfare. It is the kind of bullet that was found to be so effective by the British soldiers in India in their recent encounters with the rebels. It is the same sort of projectile that was the subject of discussion in the British house of commons last week because it was furnished to the troops to be used against the Boers in the event of war in the Transvaal." This is said to be the first instance of its use in the United States. The bullets used at Joliet are made by an American firm, and they are described on the labels of the boxes that contain them as "soft nose bullets." When they are forced into a body the soft nose flattens and spreads, and the long projectile assumes the shape of a mushroom.

One of these projectiles makes a small hole on entering, but in passing out it tears away the flesh and leaves a ragged wound, sometimes as large as a man's hand.

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EPIGRAMS BY BRYAN.

Democratic Truths Delivered in Verse and Taking Style.

William J. Bryan has an epigrammatic manner of speech which rivets attention and causes the truth of his utterances to strike home and to remain constantly in the memory.

In his recent address delivered at the Auditorium meeting Bryan was unusually forceful and remarkably wise in his remarks, and the entire speech was masterly in its logic and irresistibility in its eloquence.

In dealing with the subject of the trusts, the great democratic leader spoke words that cannot be forgotten. Among other things he said:

"The trust is bad because of the monopoly feature. When a few people control a product necessary to human existence, then those few control to a large extent the lives and the happiness of all who produce those articles, all who work in producing, and all who furnish the raw material used in its manufacture.

"Can we afford to build up in this nation a system by which a few shall transmit wealth from generation to generation, where the masses can only hope for a clerkship under some trust?

"If they say there is no way to stop the trust, that the republicans are doing all they can, remember that it is within the power of the president to appoint an attorney general who will enforce the law against trusts, even if he has to go out of the republican party to get the attorney general.

"And if the law on the statute books is insufficient, it is within the power of the attorney general to propose laws which are sufficient, and if the constitution stands in the way, it is within the power of the attorney general to recommend an amendment to the constitution which will give to congress plenary power to deal with this subject.

"But the republican party is powerless to annihilate the trusts so long as the trusts furnish the money to keep the republican party in power."

These words should be studied carefully by every man who has the good of the people at heart.

In them will be found the arraignment of the trust, the description of its evils, the suggestion of the remedy, the impeachment of the republican party and the demonstration that the people need hope for no relief from that party.

Seldom has so much of truth, wisdom and epigram been expressed with such terseness. There are volumes in less than half a hundred lines.—Chicago Tribune.

ALGER IS GONE.

Retirement of the Embalmed Secretary of War Encourages Hope.

Gov. Pingree of Michigan makes an impassioned defense of Alger. He says that it will be learned "that the president himself has been responsible for whatever mistakes have been made in conducting the war," and adds: "I am told on the very best authority that Gen. Alger made very few appointments of officers during the war, and that the commissions were issued almost entirely upon the orders of the president."