

Chairman Blood has issued the following statement:

To the people of Colorado: As chairman of the state central committee of the Silver Republican party, I desire to make public the exact condition of affairs resulting in the deplorable occurrence of this morning. On yesterday evening the county convention of the Silver Republican party of El Paso county was being held in the opera house at this place. The convention adjourned about 12 o'clock midnight. At that time Mr. S. N. Nye, the lessee and manager of the opera house, turned over the door keys and possession of the opera house as per contract, to me as chairman of the Silver Republican central committee for the purpose of holding therein the ensuing state convention called for tomorrow. Rumors had reached me that ex-Chairman Broad, I. N. Stevens and Dewitt C. Webber had arranged with a gang of thugs to come from Denver, headed by Duffield, Arnett, Tom Clark and others who have done time in the penitentiary for lawless acts, to co-operate with the sheriff of this county, W. S. Boynton, and the police force of this town in obtaining the possession from me of the opera house under the leadership of ex-Mayor Plumb and of County Clerk Leggett. At about one o'clock this morning I left the opera house in peaceable and quiet possession of those gentlemen, and retired to a hotel. Shortly before 4 o'clock this morning I was aroused by those whom I had left in charge of the opera house and informed that the opera house had just been taken from them by a body of armed men; that all the entrances to the house had been attacked simultaneously by firing of a large number of shots through the doors accompanied by forcing of the doors and the entrance of the armed men. No word was spoken or demand made by anyone previous to the commencement of the firing and assault.

When the armed force entered the opera house it was found to be headed by the sheriff of this county, W. S. Boynton, and Frank Howbert, the collector of internal revenue, accompanied by members of the police force of this town and a number of other men, some of them dressed in police uniform, and the thugs imported from Denver and elsewhere. Upon gaining entrance to the house no process or writ or warrant of law of any kind was displayed by anyone, or any explanation made of this extraordinary unlawful proceeding. At the same time by the direction of Sheriff Boynton and Collector Howbert four or five of the men in charge of the house were arrested without any warrant or process of law whatever and thrown into jail. I am informed that several persons have been more or less seriously wounded in the attack on the opera house. I can only regret that in this absolutely lawless and wholly unjustifiable proceeding the peace officers of this city and county should be found the first to violate the law and cause blood to flow in order to consummate an unholy alliance intended to defeat the sovereign right of the people of this state to peaceably assemble in convention.

(Signed,) JAMES H. BLOOD.
Chairman Silver Republican State Central Com.

Sheriff Boynton allowed the men who participated in the riot to leave the city early this morning unmolested. A majority of the mob which attacked the theater went to Denver by the first train.

After battering in the doors seventy-five men rushed into the building, shooting revolvers. The ceiling is full of bullet holes. The attacking party shot into the air with the hope of frightening the guards into submission. The guards were scattered in groups about the auditorium where they could

best command the entrance and they returned the fire. Those who participated in the riot say that more than 150 shots were fired within a few minutes. The smoke was so dense in a moment that all shots were at random. The attacking party finally reached the center of the house and the guards fled to the street. The latter had but one round of ammunition while the attackers trebled them in numbers and had two revolvers each and plenty of ammunition.

New York, Sept. 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says:

Gen. Aguinaldo, in his capacity as president or dictator, in calling a meeting of the Filipino congress, has disclosed the fact that he has planned to have complete control of that body from the start. He will obtain control by appointing a majority of the representatives of various districts. This so-called congress is to meet in Malolos on October 15, so that Aguinaldo may have ample time in which to choose the men who will uphold him in his dictatorship.

With a pretense of firmness, Aguinaldo provides in his decree, calling the congress to assemble, that Spaniards who have resided in the Philippine Islands for ten years may exercise the right of suffrage in the selection of representatives. In districts where no revolution has taken place Aguinaldo will himself choose full control. The revolution has been confined to the island of Luzon and a small section of Mindanao.

On these two islands only will a vote be taken choosing representatives in the congress. The vote on the island of Mindanao will be confined to the small section where the natives have been in revolt. The insurgents will easily control the selection of representatives in these sections, so that the right of suffrage conferred upon Spaniards who have resided in the islands for ten years will have little or no bearing on the election.

Since Aguinaldo has conferred upon himself the authority to choose representatives from the districts where no revolt has taken place, there will be no possible chance for any move to wrest the leadership from him. So far as this congress is concerned, his authority will be as absolute as that which Spain has exercised.

Santa Cruz, the last position held by the Spaniards on Manila Bay, has been taken by the insurgents, who have followed up their successes by seeking vengeance upon some of the priests of that section. A story comes from Iba, in the northern part of the island of Luzon, about the cruel treatment of a Spanish bishop by rebel sympathizers. The prelate was compelled to disclose the hiding place of the money belonging to the church.

The insurgents are strongly fortifying Malolos, where Aguinaldo has temporarily established the capital of the rebel government.

That the insurgent leader is bent upon mischief becomes daily more apparent. An American officer of high rank has informed me that a crisis in affairs here cannot now be delayed many days, a fact which he says should be fully considered by the government at Washington.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The following message has just been received at the state department:

Geneva, Sept. 10. 1:50 p. m.—Empress of Austria just assassinated here by Italian anarchist.

(Signed) RIGLEY, Consul.
Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 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 empress of Austria was born De-

cember 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 Gisella, who is married to Prince Luitpold of Bavaria; the Archduke Rudolph, who married Princess Stephanie of Belgium and who was (seemingly) assassinated in 1889; and the Archduchess Maria Valeria who married the archduke Franz Salvador of Austria-Tuscany. The late empress was an enthusiastic horse-woman.

The empress of Austria had been stopping at the hotel Beaurivage for several days. It was at first thought the wound was not serious, but she died in a few minutes.

It appears that her majesty was walking from her hotel to the landing place of her steamer at about 1 o'clock, when an Italian anarchist suddenly appeared and approached her, stabbing 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 Beaurivage, where she expired.

The murderer is a man named Luchoni. He was born in Paris of Italian parents.

New York, Sept. 12.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Aside from the loss of her colonies and ships ship's destroyed in battle, the war has cost Spain about \$344,000,000.

Information to this effect has been received at the navy department from the naval attaches of this government abroad. Including the cost of preparation in anticipation of the war begun by Spain in May, 1895, these sums have been raised and expended: From the sale of 322,944 Cuban notes, \$25,242,255; from the sale of 60,000 Cuban notes of 1886, \$5,785,897; loan of 400,000,000 pesetas on the customs guarantee, \$74,400,000; from the sale of silver, etc., \$866,338; loan of the Bank of Spain on the Cuban guarantee, \$58,400,000; loan of the Bank of Spain on the customs guarantee, \$48,200,000; loan of the Bank of Spain on guarantee of contributions, \$32,000,000; loan of the bank of Spain four per cent internal debt, \$28,000,000; Philippine taxes, \$37,000,000. These sums do not include debts for transports, etc., contracted by the government, which are placed at approximately \$62,000,000.

According to the information in the possession of the department, all the money has been expended on expeditions sent to the colonies, whose total amounts to 180,421 soldiers; 5,223 officers and about 700 generals. Of the millions expended, only 5,600,000 was spent by the Spanish government to increase its naval force. El Mundo, of Spain, commenting upon this small appropriation for the navy, with such a large sum expended for the army, points out that this sum was sufficient to have bought and maintained a battleships of 10,000 tons.

"With the entire appropriation," it continues, "Sixty-six battleships could have been secured."

According to the reports received here, it is evident that Spain deeply deplores her failure to add a large number of ships to her navy instead of applying at least half of the appropriations made by the cortes to the maintenance of the army.

It is appreciated by the Madrid government that in view of the condition her naval force is now greatly inferior, of her treasury and the further fact that it would be useless 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.