THE RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXXII.--NO. 34. SACRAMENTO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1891. WHOLE NO. 15,587.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Awful Fate Which Befell a Lady Near Santa Rosa.

LOSES HER LIFE WHILE TRYING TO SAVE HER MOTHER.

A Lone Highwayman Believes the Bieber Stage of Two Express Boxes—Nothing Yet Known as to the Whereabouts of the Prisoners Who Escaped from the Visalia Jail—Lively Scrimmage at Snelling—A County Official Suicides.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SANTA ROSA, Sept. 29.—Mrs. Phillips, who lived with her brothers, John and William Illingsworth, west of this city, was burned to death late last night while trying to save her invalid mother from the flames. It seems that Mrs. Phillips was in the habit of sleeping with her mother, and during the night the oil-lamp steam attachment and pipes heating the bed and room exploded. The room and bed were soon wrapped in flames. John Illingsworth, who sleeps on the lower floor, rushed into the room and carried out his mother, who escaped injury. The clothing of Mrs. Phillips, while she was trying to lift her mother out of bed, caught on fire and she rushed from the house, her blazing garments, fanned by the breeze, which was strong at the time, burning the flesh to a crisp. She lived for five hours, dying in fearful agony.

THE SWIFT COMET.

Believed to Have Been Discovered at the Lick Observatory.

MOUNT HAMILTON, Sept. 29.—An exceedingly faint comet was discovered by E. E. Barnard at the Lick Observatory last night. It could not be observed long enough to detect its motion. Its position on September 28th, 8 hours 38 minutes, Mount Hamilton mean time, was right ascension, 20 hours 53 minutes and 25 seconds; south declination, 1 degree 22 minutes 36 seconds. The comet is moving towards the northwest. It is possible that this is the long expected periodical comet of Swift, which is due in that region of the heavens. If so, it is very far from its predicted place, the present comet being 15 minutes of time west and 3 degrees 3 minutes south of the position assigned Swift's comet for the date.

Swift's comet was originally discovered in 1889 by Tempel. It was not then recognized as a periodic comet. In 1880 it was again discovered by Swift of Rochester, N. Y. Its true nature was then recognized. Its period is five and a half years, and the present is the first predicted return, if it is that comet. In 1885 no observations could be made of it, as it kept too nearly in a line with the sun to be seen. It will remain a faint object throughout its visibility at the return, and can never be visible with the naked eye. This will make the fourth periodic comet the first announcement of whose return has come from the Lick Observatory in the past thirteen months.

FRESNO FAIR.

The Exhibits Largely Exceed Those of Last Year.

FRESNO, Sept. 29.—The fifth annual meeting of the Fresno County Fair, being Agricultural District No. 21, began to-day. The exhibits of all kinds largely exceed those of last year. About 300 people have come from San Jose, San Francisco and bay points, taking advantage of the round-trip tickets. Many excursionists, however, prefer to spend their time studying the vineyards and orchards in the colonies here, rather than in attendance at the fair.

The races were considered good for the first day. The first event was a half mile trotting race for yearlings, best two in three. Athadon won both heats, Maud Fox second. Time, 1:16.

The second race was a mile dash. Mero won, Lady Given second. Time, 1:46.

The third race was won by Addie E. in three straight heats, Mattie P. second. Best time, 2:29¾.

The fourth race, best three in five, was unfinished. El Capitan won the first and third heats, Black Dick the second and Beatrice the fourth. Best time, 2:32½.

DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRE.

Great Amount of Property Burned in El Dorado County.

PLACERVILLE, Sept. 29.—Great destruction has been caused in this county the past few days by a terrible forest fire. The fire started near Georgetown and swept over almost the entire country between that place and Salmon Falls. Pilot Hill, a mining camp, was entirely burned down, and many farm houses, barns and fences were destroyed. Many families are reported to have lost everything they possessed, and in several instances people narrowly escaped with their lives. Hundreds of people turned out and lent their assistance in fighting the flames, and at this writing it is believed the fire has been gotten under control, although in many places fire is still burning. No estimate can now be made as to the loss, but it will reach up into the thousands.

The Chute Contempt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—Judge Murphy this morning stated in court that he was not prepared to render a decision in the Chute habeas corpus case, but would do so to-morrow.

Judge Wallace, acting on a deposition made to-day by Barclay Henley, Foreman of the Grand Jury, who affirms that Stephen T. Gage ignored the subpena of the court, served on the latter on September 17th, cited Gage to appear before the court to-morrow and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

Lively Scrimmage at Snelling.

MERCED, Sept. 29.—A lively little scrimmage took place at Snelling yesterday between Web Ellison, a colored man, and Pete Coil, a harvest hand. Ellison owed Coil twenty cents, and to collect the same Coil, instead of presenting the bill, presented a pistol and pulled the trigger, but the cap snapped, and before he could pull again Ellison took the pistol away and beat him very nearly to death. Ellison is a leading politician there in a large negro settlement.

A County Official Suicides.

MERCED, Sept. 29.—J. C. C. Russell, Sr., committed suicide this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock by shooting himself with a rifle. Russell was Superintendent of the County Hospital, and committed the rash act in his office of that institution. He had just recovered from a spell of sickness, and it is supposed that his brain was affected. He leaves a widow and two sons. He was a pioneer of this county since 1857, and came to California in 1849.

Cannot be Extradited.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 29.—W. M. Beggs, charged with obtaining a $3,000 ranch near Alma from C. N. Newell, in exchange for some worthless property, and who, after selling the ranch, went to Ann Arbor, Mich., to secure a law course at college, cannot be extradited. The local authorities at this place have been notified that Beggs cannot be brought back.

Acquitted of the Charge.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 29.—Daniel Clay, the aged San Pedro minister, who was charged with assaulting a girl, was acquitted to-day on motion of the District Attorney, who acknowledged there was no evidence to proceed further. It is claimed it is a conspiracy, pure and simple, against the old man.

Visalia's Escaped Convicts.

VISALIA, Sept. 29.—Nothing has been heard of the prisoners who broke jail Sunday night. They are now supposed to have been in the corridor when the trusty locked the cells at night, leaving nothing but the grating between them and freedom.

Took Both Boxes.

REDDING, Sept. 29.—The Redding and Bieber stage, Thomas driver, was robbed about fifteen miles from here, between Roberts and Stillwater, at 3 o'clock this morning by two masked men. Both boxes were taken. The amount of the loss is unknown.

Bond of the Itata.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 29.—The bond for the release of the Itata has been sent to San Diego for the signatures of the bondsmen. It is expected here to-night that it will be probably approved by Judge Ross to-morrow, and the vessel released.

Miss Waterman Married.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 29.—Irving M. Scott, Jr., of San Francisco, and Miss Anna C. Waterman, daughter of the late Governor Waterman, were married here to-day.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

THE STATE CONVENTION MEETS AT WORCESTER.

William E. Russell Renominated for Governor—Platform Adopted.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WORCESTER (Mass.), Sept. 29.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order this morning by Chairman Corcoran of the State Central Committee. He made a short address.

The committees were appointed and the convention was permanently organized by the choice of Hon. P. A. Collins of Boston as Chairman.

The Chairman, in the course of his speech, while speaking on the Republican party, said: "The present complaint is that there has been too large a coinage of silver dollars, worth as bullion or as merchandise only 80 cents apiece; and the fear is that continued coinage, or worse, a larger coinage of them, will dangerously inflate the currency and ultimately drive gold out of circulation. One year ago the Treasury was coining at the rate of $2,000,000 per month these 80-cent dollars, and the demand on the part of sound financiers was that coinage should cease, or that something should be done to insure the parity of the silver dollar with the gold one. But the Administration had a debt due the silver men in the far West, as well as to the iron and wool men and to other monopolists, so the silver men demanded payment, and the result was the Sherman Act. The Republican resolution adopted recently here at the State Convention, coupled with the vote for their Representatives in the last Congress, means the Republican position here is not hostile to any silver bill short of free coinage. This position is as dangerous, in the view of conservative men here, as the more frank and consistent declaration of the Republicans in the West."

In closing, the speaker said: "We occupy a sound, safe and consistent position, and the vote of the people this fall, if cast for our candidates, will strengthen the hands and enlarge the influence of the Democrats who will take their seats in the House next December."

William Eustis Russell of Cambridge was renominated for Governor.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported a platform, which was adopted unanimously. It indorses the principles of the National Democratic party and commends the State administration; renews the party's declaration on the subject of labor, affirming sympathy with all wise and constitutional measures in its interest; renews the demand for the repeal of the McKinley tariff law, and declares in favor of the enactment of genuine measures of reform. The Republican Administration is arraigned for "destroying the efficiency of the Census Bureau for the sake of furnishing political spoils; for neglecting to bring prosecutions for the punishment of violations of the civil service law; for ignoring the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission; for the dismissal of officials who openly defied the law, and for reviving the active participation of office-holders in partisan politics, and the assessment of Government employes for partisan purposes."

The platform declares in favor of honest money and reaffirms the declarations in the National Democratic platforms of 1884 and 1888, expressing a uniform policy. It declares all dollars coined by the United States should be of equal intrinsic value, and that all the paper currency issued by the Government should be redeemable in either gold or silver, at the option of the holder, and not at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury; believes in the use of both gold and silver as money, and in the full remonetization of the latter metal by an international agreement, and opposes the free and unlimited coinage of silver and the dangerous silver legislation enacted by the last Congress.

Governor Russell entered the hall about 1 o'clock and addressed the convention.

He followed substantially the same line of argument used by the previous speakers, and reiterated the principles and denunciations of the platform.

The ticket, completed, is as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, John W. Canovan; Secretary of State, Elbridge Cushman; Treasurer and Receiver-General, James S. Grinnell; Auditor, W. D. T. Trefry; Attorney-General, George M. Stearns.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE FEATHER.

Contract Let by Supervisors of Yuba and Sutter Counties.

YUBA CITY, Sept. 29.—At a joint meeting this afternoon of the Supervisors of Sutter and Yuba Counties, a contract for building two 91-foot spans of a Howe truss bridge across the Feather River was let to a San Francisco firm at $9,850, the work to be begun in thirty days, and completed in six weeks from that date. It is thought that no ferry will be run unless by private parties, as Yuba County demands a free ferry, but the Sutter Supervisors refuse to pay half the expense.

Monterey County Fair.

SALINAS, Sept. 29.—The Monterey County Fair, District No. 7, opened here to-day. There was a large attendance at the track. The first race was trotting, 2-year-olds. Kittie B. won, Bruno second. Best time, 2:37.

Second race, Alfred G. won, Coronado second. Best time, 2:45.

Third race, running, half mile and repeat, Johnny I. won. Time, 0:51.

SURGING MASS OF HUMANITY.

Mad Rush for Lots in the New Town of Chandler.

THREE THOUSAND PEOPLE JOIN IN THE STRUGGLE.

Men and Women Hurled From Their Horses and Thrown Pell Mell in the Roads Beneath the Hoofs of the Maddened Animals and Trampled to Death—Foreign Commissioners to the World's Fair Tendered a Grand Banquet in Chicago.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

GUTHRIE (O. T.), Sept. 29.—Couriers arriving this afternoon give details of the opening of the Government townsite of Chandler, in the Sac and Fox Reservation. The site was opened to settlers at 12 yesterday, and the scene which followed the volley of musketry which announced the opening was awful. A mass of 3,000 excited men and women intent upon securing lots had gathered about the boundary of the town. At 12 o'clock sharp a signal was given, and with a mighty yell from 3,000 throats, and amid the cracking of whips and volleys of oaths, shouts and curses, a conglomerate mass of men and women, on horses and on foot, rushed like maniacs for the town lots. As the angles of the advancing lines met many riders were unhorsed and hurled pell mell into the road. Many persons are reported killed and others as having received severe injuries.

Miss Daisy, the representative of the Guthrie *News*, was thrown from her horse at the beginning of the race, and striking her head on a rock, was killed. The excited and merciless crowd had not time to attend to the dying, and rode over the body of the unfortunate woman, until it was recognized by a friend, who took it out of the surging mass of humanity.

As there were three or four times as many people as lots, the result could be easily foretold. There are from three to six claimants for a great many of the lots, and it will take considerable time to adjust the differences.

An Indian killed a white man during a quarrel over liquor.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Grand Banquet Tendered to Foreign Commissioners.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—A royal foretaste of America's welcome to the world in 1893 was given to-night at the Palmer House, when a grand banquet was tendered the visiting foreign Commissioners, attended by nearly 300 of the city's most eminent business and professional men. The Commissioners have been in Chicago about ten days investigating the plans and prospects of the World's Fair, and banquets have been tendered them on every hand, but to-night's grand finale eclipsed all its predecessors.

President Baker of the World's Fair Directory presided at the feast, and at the table with him were Sir Henry Wood and James Dredge, representing Great Britain; Herr Wermuth, Imperial Commissioner from Germany; Dr. Emil Meyer, Royal Commissioner from Denmark; the Chicago officials who recently traveled abroad in the interests of the exposition and the speakers of the evening. The other guests were at smaller tables about the room.

Gorgeous floral decorations filled every available space of the banquet-hall not occupied by the guests. The magnificence of the banquet has seldom been rivalled, at least in Chicago. Addresses were made by the foreign Commissioners, Benjamin Butterworth, Lyman J. Gage and E. C. Mason.

The banquet was the climax of an important day, a notable event being that sites for England's and Germany's buildings were finally awarded and Denmark's plans nearly completed. Herr Wermuth asked, in addition to the regular site, that space be granted in the midway plaisance for the construction of a German village.

MURDER OF CHRISTIE WARDEN.

A Strange Personage Calls at the Warden Mansion.

HANOVER (N. H.), Sept. 29.—Late last night a woman with a veil over her face, and wearing a long circular cloak, went to the house of A. H. Warden, father of Christie Warden, recently murdered by Frank Almy, and, without any preliminaries, said: "I came up here to stay to-night. I want to see Christie's room and sleep in her bed. I am a friend."

The family were startled, but allowed the woman to come into the house. She said she would explain all in the morning. Oscar Warden, brother of A. H. Warden, noticed that the visitor had a masculine appearance, and suddenly he seized her hands. After a short struggle, the circular was removed, disclosing a person in full male evening attire.

The intruder then declared that she was Dr. Mary Walker, became excited, and said she had come to save Andrew Warden's life, and would make a further explanation in the morning.

The family were still suspicious, and concluded to sit up with the woman until morning. Oscar Warden felt so confident that the person was a man, and had confederates about, that he and a neighbor stood guard all night before the house armed with shotguns. About 2 A. M. steps were heard by the outside watchers, but the barking of a dog frightened away whoever made them.

The alleged Dr. Walker made some attempt to identify herself by showing two receipts for registered letters bearing the name of Dr. Mary Walker, some baggage checks from a Boston hotel, and also $75 in cash. Persons asserting that they knew Dr. Mary Walker state that this person is not she. The intruder later volunteered this information: "This Almy they have arrested is not the man who killed Christie Warden."

HOARDED MONEY.

Kegful Unearthed in Pennsylvania of the Date of 1823.

BEAVER FALLS (Pa.), Sept. 29.—Monday the Economites shipped to the Economic Savings Bank of this city a nail keg full of United States silver coins, as bright and new as when they left the mint. The coins were principally half-dollars, dated 1823, showing that they have been hoarded in Economy for nearly seventy years. A small run on the bank caused the Economites to send the money. It is believed that they have several hundred thousand dollars in gold and silver stowed away in their strong boxes in some secret hiding place at Economy, guarded by some of the faithful. Nearly every year they send a keg of the ancient money to the bank here.

LAYING IN SUPPLIES.

The French Government Buying Grain and Meats in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—It is reported here that the French Government during the last three weeks has been quietly buying up an enormous amount of grain and meats through its agents in this country. The explanation offered is that the Government is in a delicate position in regard to both grain and meat. In France prices are high and the demand for the removal of the tariff is pressing, yet the Government does not like to directly let down the bars. The threatening aspect of European affairs gives it a good excuse to provision itself strongly in advance. As the Government supplies this stuff, it will enter free and the French people will get it cheap.

Race Track Buildings in Flames.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—A fire broke out late to-night at the Hawthorne race track. As seen from the city, it would appear that the grand stand and other buildings are in flames. The loss in that event would be $75,000, and would, it is understood, fall chiefly upon Ed. Corrigan. He is already considerably out of pocket by his rivalry with the Hawkins track at Garfield Park. The origin of the fire is unknown, but talk of incendiarism is already rife.

Case Against McCarthy Dismissed.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—The case against Cal McCarthy, on indictment of having engaged in a prize-fight on the 22d inst., was tried this morning. After the several witnesses, who were also witnesses at the McCarthy-Warren contest, had testified that the contest was not a prize-fight, but a glove contest, such as the State laws allow, the jury acquitted McCarthy without leaving their seats. A nolle prosequi will no doubt be issued in Warren's case.

Jews for Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), Sept. 29.—The Illinois Russian Colonization Society has been permanently organized, and a colony of refugees will be established in southern Illinois and Missouri. Rabbi Rubenstein has a number of letters from land-owners in various sections of Illinois and Missouri offering land for colonization purposes on all sorts of terms.

Wisconsin Poetess Married.

LA CROSSE (Wis.), Sept. 29.—The marriage is announced of Charles A. Pope of Valparaiso, Chile, and Marion Manville, the well-known Wisconsin poetess and writer. The event occurred at the residence of the bride's parents last Tuesday, but was kept quiet until the parties started on their wedding trip.

Mrs. Thurman at the Point of Death.

COLUMBUS (Ohio), Sept. 29.—Mrs. Allen G. Thurman, wife of the "Old Roman," is to-night at death's door, and will hardly survive until morning. She has been quite low for several weeks from an attack of the grip, coupled with the infirmities of her 80 years.

Colorado Democrats.

DENVER, Sept. 29.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day to nominate a candidate for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and adopt a platform. Judge L. M. Goddard of Leadville received the nomination.

Judgment Against Bardsley.

HARRISBURG (Pa.), Sept. 29.—Judgment was taken to-day in the case against Bardsley, late Treasurer of Philadelphia, for $394,000, being for the license tax.

MURDERED FOR GOLD.

A LONG-STANDING MYSTERY AT LAST SOLVED.

Hugh McMillan Tells How Twenty Chinese Were Massacred in Idaho in 1887.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The *Chronicle* says: The mystery surrounding the finding of the bodies of twenty Chinese in Snake River, Idaho, in 1887, has been solved. The bodies all bore gunshot wounds, showing that they had been murdered. The Chinese Consul instituted investigation, but was then unable to find who committed the crimes. Consul Bee now makes public the following statement:

"I, Hugh McMillan, now of Walla Walla, Wash., but formerly of Immaba, Or., make the following statement to the end that justice may be done the interested parties:

"I make this statement from a statement made to me by my son Robert, aged 16 years, just prior to his death, and by me then reduced to writing.

"In the latter part of April, 1887, my son and Bruce Evans, J. T. Canfield, Max Larue, Frank Vaughn, Hiram Maynard and Carl Hughes were stopping in a cattle camp, four miles from Snake River. My son and Evans, Canfield, Larue and Vaughn went to the Chinese camp on Snake River. Canfield and Larue went above the camp and Evans and Vaughn remained below.

"The whole party was armed with repeating rifles and revolvers. There were thirteen Chinese in the camp, and they were fired on by the party above the camp. The unarmed Chinese retreated, when they were fired upon by those below the camp. Twelve Chinese were instantly killed and one other caught afterward and his brains beaten out. The party got that evening $5,500 in gold dust.

"The next day eight more Chinese came to camp in a boat. They were fired on and all killed and their bodies, with the others, thrown into the river. The party then took the boat and went to another Chinese camp four miles distant, where thirteen Chinese were working on a river bar. These were all shot and killed, and their bodies thrown into the river. The camp was robbed and $50,000 in gold secured.

"My son was present only the first day, but was acquainted with the facts, as they were talked over by the parties in his presence. The circumstances here detailed occurred on the Oregon side of Snake River, near the northeast corner of the State.

"Dated Walla Walla, August 31, 1891.

"HUGH MCMILLAN.

"WM. CLARK, witness."

The Chinese Consul-General in this city will at once communicate these facts to his own Government, and it is probable that steps will be taken to punish the murderers.

San Quentin Conspirators.

SAN QUENTIN, Sept. 29.—The Prison Directors to-day decided to separate the conspirators who have been in solitary confinement here several weeks for conspiring to escape, and will transfer convicts Charles Irwin, C. C. Sullivan and Charles Bachman to Folsom Prison. J. N. E. Wilson has been engaged as special counsel to prosecute S. W. Sullivan, now under arrest for smuggling arms into the prison and otherwise assisting the plotters.

Struck by a Hurricane.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The British steamer City of Lincoln, at Dundee from Montreal, on September 25th ran into a hurricane. Her cattle fittings on the decks pens washed overboard. Others were killed and a number injured. The vessel presents a sickening sight, and there is no doubt the incidents of this voyage will be used as arguments in favor of placing closer restrictions upon the trans-Atlantic cattle trade.

REVOLUTION IN GUATEMALA.

Three Days' Fighting in the Streets of the Capital City.

FIVE HUNDRED PEOPLE REPORTED KILLED.

Barillas Proclaims Himself Dictator—The Residence of the President Guarded by Soldiers—A Reign of Terror Prevails—A General Revolt Throughout the Entire Republic Looked For—Salvador Forwarding Troops to the Frontier.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico says a revolution has been precipitated in the Republic of Guatemala, which will unquestionably become general. A gentleman who left the city of Guatemala on the morning of the 16th instant and who has just reached this city on horseback from Acapulco, brings the information that an outbreak occurred in Guatemala City on the 15th instant, and it was still in progress when he left.

According to his story, the people of that city were celebrating the anniversary of their national holiday, and it appears that President Barillas had personally appointed the orators of the day. To this the masses took exception, and when the orators took the rostrum it was the signal for a storm of stones, which set them to flight. An exciting scene followed, and every known Liberal or Barillas partisan was driven from the plaza. After that the masses elected their own orators, and most violent and incendiary speeches followed. The news of the riot spread rapidly, and soon Barillas threw a battalion of infantry into the large square for the purpose of dispersing the mob. They, with fixed bayonets, attempted to carry the plaza by assault, but were met with showers of stones and bullets from revolvers. This action of the mob put them to flight, leaving many dead and wounded on the plaza. The members of the mob shouted, "Let's storm the palace, kill Barillas and restore a republican form of government. Guatemala should not be ruled by a dictator. The plundering of the National Treasury must cease."

Barillas then ordered artillery into the plaza and infantry and two cannon to guard his residence. When the guns were turned on the mob it dispersed. The people left the plaza, but fought in the side streets; in fact, they practically, during the night of the 15th, held full control of the city, though at intervals they were attacked by the infantry, who shot many of them.

It is thought this will cause a general revolt throughout the entire Republic of Guatemala, and engender war in all the other Central American States.

A strict censorship is maintained over all the press dispatches, and the mails are also trifled with to prevent the leaking of any information concerning the actual condition of the country. It is stated cable communication with Guatemala City is interrupted.

Yesterday afternoon the *Anglo-American* received a special dispatch from Newton, on the line between Guatemala and Mexico. It brings information that Barillas is master of the situation, he having put down the revolt after three days of hard fighting. The revolt was precipitated by Montufar, son of one of the candidates for the Presidency, who is a strong partisan of Barillas, in attempting to make a political speech on Independence Day. From that time until the night of the 18th there was street fighting, sometimes the mob being in control of the city and at other times the army.

Salvador is moving troops to the southern frontier of Guatemala, it is believed for the purpose of invading the latter country if the city of Guatemala revolt spreads to interior points.

A private dispatch to a prominent merchant of this city from Newton says fully five hundred lives were sacrificed in the three days' fighting in the city of Guatemala and that the shooting is still going on. The dispatch also conveys the information that Barillas has declared himself a dictator.

It is stated Colonel Jobon killed General Sanchez, and a brother of General Sanchez, learning of the General's assassination, shot and killed Jobon. General Sanchez' brother was executed.

The city is under martial law and a reign of terror prevails, the inhabitants being afraid to leave their houses. The residence of President Barillas is guarded by soldiers, and the President does not stir abroad unless guarded by a large force of cavalry.

THE NEWS DOUBTED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The Guatemalan news is doubted here. Jacobee Baiz, Consul-General of Guatemala, has received no such news, and no recent events lend credibility to the rumors. It is the year of general election in his country, and there is unusual excitement. He is strongly inclined to doubt news received through Mexican sources.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

The Suffering More Widespread Than for Centuries.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the *Telegraph*, describing the situation in Russia arising from the failure of the crops and detailing the harrowing incidents of the famine now prevailing, says not for centuries has such widespread distress been recorded. The *Telegraph's* correspondent says that the authorities delayed taking any action to relieve the distress until it was too late. In addition to the scarcity of food, which has caused untold suffering, the distress is intensified by the enormous number of unusually disastrous fires throughout the famine-stricken district. In many districts entire villages were destroyed. Added to this came the cattle plague, and thousands of the cattle perished. Many families thus lost their only means of subsistence. What little food it is possible for the peasants to obtain is of the vilest description, but so sharp are the pangs of hunger they gladly eat stuff that at other times they would not touch.

Heavy rains have fallen and the ground is so soaked with water the potatoes are rotting. The price of potatoes has already doubled and is still rising.

The Peasant Board has sent petitions to the Ministry, praying that taxes and arrears of taxes be wiped out.

A circular has been issued by the Minister of the Interior, which enumerates thirteen Governments in which the people are completely famine-stricken, and eight in which partial famine prevails. The great fair which is annually held at Nijni Novgorod, attended by merchants and dealers from all parts of Russia, was a failure this year. This was due to the enormous number of bankrupts, and their consequent withdrawal from trade.

In many villages the peasants have nailed up their huts and have left their communes to scour the country in search of work. Hundreds of them have failed in their search, and are begging along the roadsides. In numerous cases seed corn, which was furnished peasants by the Government, has been eaten instead of being planted, and the lands are lying fallow.

Notwithstanding the terrible condition of the peasants, taxes continue to be extorted from the starving people. Everything is taken from them to satisfy the demands of the taxgatherer. Where peasants display any unwillingness to pay taxes the collectors resort to physical means to extort money from them. The knout is extensively employed by officials of the tax collecting department of Russia.

Canadian Ministry.

OTTAWA (Ont.), Sept. 29.—It is learned on excellent authority that the reconstruction of the Cabinet will take place almost immediately. The position of the Minister of Public Works will be filled by the appointment of Peter White, the present Speaker of the House, who will be succeeded by J. F. Wood, member of Parliament. Carling, Minister of Agriculture, will resign and be succeeded by Hugh John McDonald, son of the late Sir John.

Funeral of Grand Duchess Paul.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 29.—The remains of the Grand Duchess Paul arrived this morning from Moscow. The coffin containing the body of the Grand Duchess was borne to the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul by the Czar and other members of the royal family. A grand requiem mass was then celebrated. All the foreign diplomats were present.

The Holy Coat Exhibition.

TREVES, Sept. 29.—The exhibition of the Holy Coat will end next Sunday. The number of pilgrims who have viewed the coat already exceeds the total number who viewed it in 1844, and the total number in this exhibition will probably exceed 2,000,000.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

REPORT TO BE PRESENTED TO THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The Census Bureau Charged With Political Motives in the Appointment of Enumerators.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

BUFFALO, Sept. 29.—The report of the special committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, appointed to inquire into the condition of the Federal civil service, and which will be read before the league to-morrow at a meeting here, is a very extensive one, and deals wholly with the last census. It quotes the civil service reform plank of the last Republican platform, and declares that if any branch of the service should have been kept free from party controversy, it was the Census Bureau. If the Administration has a free choice between a non-political and a political agency for taking an enumeration, and choses the latter, composed of officials of its own political faith, the presumption is against the fairness of the census so taken. The defective results of the census of 1870 were directly traceable to the patronage system. The improvement produced by the elimination of partisanship from the census is shown in the comparatively satisfactory results and general confidence in the census of 1880. This was before the civil service law, but the essential element of the civil service system, the exclusion of political considerations in appointments, was largely observed.

Coming down to the present census, the report says that if the promise of the Republican platform had any significance at all, it meant that the President would extend the competitive system to the clerks of the Census Bureau when that bureau should be established. Mr. Harrison, in concurring with and adopting the platform, distinctly made this promise his own. The well-known opinions of Mr. Porter, who was selected by the President as Superintendent of the Census, made it certain that appointments would become, in a great measure, matters of political patronage. Porter's opposition to civil service reform methods clearly appears in his testimony before House committee on September 9, 1890, when he said civil service methods "were creating a system of barnacleism."

The Act of March 1, 1889, directs that each Supervisor shall designate to the Superintendent a suitable person, and with his consent employ such persons as enumerators, who shall be selected solely with reference to fitness, and without reference to political party affiliations. If this provision had been fully enforced, complaints of the partisan character of the census could not justly be made. But, unfortunately, the Supervisors were themselves largely appointed upon political considerations, and as a result the appointment of enumerators were, in many localities, a matter of political patronage. Careful inquiry by your committee shows that while in some places political considerations had no weight, yet the Supervisors were influenced in many other cases by partisan consideration. Men were often chosen without reference to their fitness, on account of their political services, and in such cases the work was often badly done, in many instances thoroughly discredited.

The committee then goes on to give at great length reports from civil service associations in different sections of the country. The general tenor of the reports are that the work of the men said to have been appointed as a reward for political purposes was untrustworthy. Much space is devoted to New York, where, says the committee, the worst effects of the patronage system are apparent. C. H. Murray, a Republican politician, was made Supervisor of New York City, and a circular letter from him is quoted as showing the manner in which the enumerators were selected. This letter says: "You will please forward this office a list of applicants that the Republican organization of your district desires to have named as Census Enumerators." The men named in these lists were subsequently appointed, and, says the committee: "It is evident enough that among them there must be a considerable number utterly unfit for the work, and it is not surprising that among them Police Inspector Byrnes should recognize well-known criminals."

In conclusion, the committee considers that the following propositions have been established as a result of their inquiry: "That the refusal to apply the civil service reform system of open, non-partisan, competitive examinations in the appointments to the Census Bureau was a violation by the President of the promise contained in the Republican platform of 1888, and indorsed in his letter of acceptance; that by the appointment of enumerators on political grounds, in open violation of Section 5 of the Census Act, great numbers of incompetent men have been engaged in taking the census, and in many places attempts have been made to use official positions for the benefit of the party in power; that while in some places the results of the work appear free from partisan color, and to be accurately and well done, yet in many places the work has been carelessly and badly done, and is open to the suspicion that partisan constructions have not been absent, and that finally there is widespread distrust of the accuracy of the census, which greatly impairs its value to the country, and which is caused in a great measure by the fact that the Census Bureau has been conducted on the spoils system."

The committee expresses the belief that no census will hereafter receive the confidence of the people until it has been wholly removed from partisan influences.

PROMPT ACTION TAKEN.

Rights of American Citizens in Chile to be Safely Guarded.

INSTRUCTIONS CABLED TO UNITED STATES MINISTER EGAN.

The State Department Demands the Release of Those Americans Who Have Been Arrested on Suspicion of Being Spies or Sympathizers With the Enemies of the New Government—No Serious Trouble Anticipated.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—A Washington special says instructions have been cabled to Egan, Minister to Chile, to demand the release of American citizens, who have been arrested on suspicion of being spies or sympathizers with the enemies of the Junta.

According to the special he is also instructed to take every precaution to preserve the lives and liberties of American citizens and those seeking protection within the American Consulate.

Acting Secretary Wharton this morning conferred with the President until the Cabinet met, when he returned to the State Department. A cablegram was received there from Minister Egan in response to the one sent him yesterday, asking for further information as to the situation in Santiago. Its contents, however, were not made public. It is known the acute phase of the situation is passed, and no serious trouble is anticipated. Minister Egan maintained the dignity of his legation and refused to remain under protection.

So far as the protection of refugees is concerned, the practice of nations includes cases widely variant in principle. Our own history, however, shows that where refugees seeking an asylum in the legation were not Americans, the United States Government has uniformly discouraged their mission and protection. But the real issue in the present case appears to be an interference with free communication between the legation in Santiago and the outside world, and in such cases the provisions of the international law are most explicit. Broadly stated, the country to which a Minister is accredited guarantees that in time of peace this communication shall not be interrupted, and that servants and attaches of the legation are not to be molested or any act done that may tend to impede the transaction of the business of the legation. The United States in particular has shown itself intolerant of any such interference, and even in the Franco-Prussian war protested most effectively against the assumption of Germany, when investing Paris, of the right to interrupt or detain Minister Washburne's mail messengers.

Wild rumors were in circulation this afternoon to the effect that the White Squadron and other vessels were to be sent to Chile, but these stories were inconsistent with Secretary Tracy's statement that no more vessels are to be ordered thither.

In the Cabinet meeting to-day the subject of Egan's troubles with the Junta were not touched upon, and it may be positively stated that while American interests in Chile will be fully protected, the acute phase and crisis of the situation has been passed, and the existing difficulty is now likely to become simply one of ordinary diplomatic correspondence.

Although dispatches from Chile were received at the headquarters of the Chilean Congressional envoys in Washington up to 9 o'clock last night, they had contained no reference to the reported arrest of American citizens in Santiago, and the stationing of police around the United States legation building there.

THE RAILROADS.

A Big Deal in Contemplation by Transcontinental Lines.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Gould and Huntington have a great railway deal in view. The competitors in the grain traffic now of the Southwestern system, which includes the Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Texas Pacific and branch lines, are the Atchison, Rock Island, Chicago and Alton, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Northwestern, St. Paul and branch lines.

If, by being able to make connection with New Orleans, referred to by Mr. Gould in Saturday's inspired interview, the Missouri Pacific and Central Pacific systems will be enabled to lay down grain at New Orleans for the same price that the other grangers' roads do in Chicago, it stands to reason that the grain traffic of pretty much the entire Southwest will be diverted to the Southwestern system, as tidewater is reached at New Orleans, whereas it is 1,000 miles from Chicago. Ocean freights, too, are proverbially lower from New Orleans than from New York.

Huntington can add to the great grain-carrying trade of the Southwest the transcontinental traffic from California over the Southern Pacific. The connection at Memphis referred to by Mr. Gould would bring the Southwestern system in close relations with the Richmond Terminal, which owes $9,000,000 floating debt; and if Mr. Gould saw fit to go to its assistance the Southwestern system might extend its control to this company, thus including all the railroads in the southern belt of country, except the Louisville and Nashville.

FARES ADJUSTED.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—At a meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the Central Traffic Association yesterday, rates to the Pacific Coast were adjusted. They are to be based on a fare of $15 from Cincinnati to Kansas City, and beyond that to follow transcontinental rates.

IMPOSING RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

The Pope Celebrates Low Mass Before a Large Assemblage.

ROME, Sept. 29.—A grand and imposing religious ceremony took place this morning in St. Peter's Church. For some days past the Pope has been receiving bodies of religious pilgrims from various countries, and the city is filled with the devout, many of whom have traveled long distances to pay honor to the earthly head of the Catholic Church. When it was announced that the Pope, in person, would celebrate low mass this morning, great eagerness was manifested by throngs of pilgrims to attend the services. Sixty thousand persons were in the church.

At 8:40 o'clock the Pope was carried to the throne at the pontificial altar. He was attired in pure white vestments, and wore upon his head the Papal tiara. He carried in either hand fans which resembled beautiful palm leaves. As the head of the procession entered the church, trumpeters of the Swiss Guard heralded the Pope's approach. As the Pope was borne along above the heads of the assembled thousands, he raised his hands and bestowed benedictions right and left until he reached the altar. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.