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WOULD-BE TRAIN-WRECKERS

Endeavoring to Gain Their Liberty on Writs of Habeas Corpus.

ATTEMPTED JAIL BREAK AT SAN BUENAVENTURA.

Notice Posted in the San Francisco Postoffice by the Civil Service Commission That Government Employes Are Not Under Obligations to Subscribe Funds for Political Campaign Purposes.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 19. — Victor and Francisco Maldonado, who were tried in February last for attempting to derail a train on the Terminal Railroad on October 14, 1893, and against whom the jury found a verdict of maliciously obstructing said road, and who were sentenced by Judge Smith to San Quentin for five years each, are now endeavoring to regain their liberty by means of a writ of habeas corpus filed to-day. At the time of the sentence the attorneys for the Maldonada boys obtained a certificate of probable cause and then appealed the case to the Supreme Court. That body affirmed the judgment of the lower court. The petitioners now claim that they had no notice of the order to dismiss the appeal, made by a Deputy Attorney-General, nor no notice of affirmance of the judgment of the lower court until more than thirty days had elapsed, no time in which to move the Supreme Court to set aside the order of dismissal.

A DISABLED BARK.

Her Owners Charged With Planning to Wreck the Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—The bark Adalgusia, from Callao for Humboldt, put into this port to-day in a disabled condition. She was launched in 1856, and since that date the crew say not a cent has been spent for repairs. Mate Richard Roberts says the bark's owners, Buchelli & Loera, deliberately planned to wreck the ship, which was heavily insured, and to drown the crew. He says the sailors were all shipped under fictitious names, so that they could never be traced. The ship was provided with dummy provisions and water for only thirty days.

The bark sailed from Callao on July 29th, and if the rain had not supplied water the crew must have perished. A big box labeled provisions when opened contained nothing but scraps of iron, shavings and oil cans. Every man of the crew is of a different nationality. When they arrived in port they were fearfully emaciated with hunger. The Mate says the only sound thing about the bark is the ship's boat, on which the owners planned that the Captain and Mate should escape. The Peruvian Consul will not allow the Adalagusia to leave port. She is totally unseaworthy, and will be sold to pay the crew. The cargo of lumber from Humboldt will never be shipped.

COMSTOCK MINING SUITS.

Prospect That Those Brought by Fox Will Soon Be Settled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—The long-pending suits begun by Theodore Fox against the Consolidated California and Virginia Mining Company and the millionaires who control it, bids fair to be settled at last. The defendants, John W. Mackay, John P. Jones and others, who have all along claimed to regard the charges of Fox as unworthy of notice, are showing fight. To-morrow the attorneys for the defense will serve notice on the plaintiff of their intention to ask the Judge before whom the cases are pending to throw them out of court, on the ground that the plaintiffs are blackmailers who are not suing in good faith for the benefit of all the stockholders, as they assert in their complaint. Fox in his suits against Mackay, Jones and others charges all sorts of fraud in the management of the mine, and claimed $7,200,000 in one case and $50,000 in another. These cases are but two of a series of seven brought against the principal Comstock mining companies.

Roscoe Train Robbery.

PHOENIX (Ariz.), Oct. 19.—An accessory to the Roscoe train robbery named Etzler is in the hands of Southern Pacific Detective Breckinridge, who will leave with him for Los Angeles to-morrow. One of the principals, Kid Thompson, is still at large, but is believed to be near the city. The other principal, Johnson, is in custody at Los Angeles on telegram of advice from Detective McCarthy, to whom Etzler confessed. Half of the proceeds of the robbery, 500 Mexican dollars, were received here a few days ago by Thompson, alias Parker. The other half, Etzler says, is buried in the vicinity of Los Angeles. Etzler will turn State's evidence and expects to receive a share of the reward.

Death of a Portland Banker.

PORTLAND, Oct. 19.—Frank Dekum, President of the Portland Savings Bank, died at his home at 10 o'clock to-night of Bright's disease. Mr. Dekum has been in poor health for several months, and one week ago he took to his bed. The recent financial trouble which his bank passed through is thought to have hastened his death. Although the bank was solvent, and reopened in a few months after the closing of its doors, in July, 1893, the constant worry told heavily on his health. Mr. Dekum was about 65 years of age, and came to Portland in 1852, where he has been in business ever since. He leaves property valued at over $1,000,000.

Campaign Assessments.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—A circular issued by Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt has been posted in the Customhouse and Postoffice here. The circular notifies Government employes that they are under no obligation to make subscriptions for campaign purposes and that they cannot be molested for refusing to make such subscriptions. Both Collector Wise and Postmaster McCoppin express themselves as glad that this notice has been given, but state that no one in their offices has been asked to make a campaign subscription.

Northwest Interstate Fair.

TACOMA, Oct. 19.—Ten thousand people visited the Interstate Fair to-day, including several thousand excursionists who have been arriving since last night, when a special train of fifteen carloads arrived from Spokane, Ellensburg, Yakima and other Eastern Washington points. This afternoon's train brought 500 excursionists from Ocosta and Gray's Harbor, 300 from points on the South Bend branch, and 600 from Portland and intermediate points. Several hundred more arrived by train and steamer from Seattle and down sound cities.

Defendants Discharged.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 19.—In the United States District Court to-day the case of Thomas Rutledge, William Farley and John Kelly, who had been indicted during the late strike for obstructing the passage of the mail were, on motion of United States Attorney Dennis, dismissed. The reason of this action was that the Government was unable to find the principal witness against the accused, and that without him there was no show of securing a continuation. The defendants were ordered discharged by Judge Ross.

Somewhat Knotty Question.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—Hiram A. Pearson, a Californian, who was drowned in Lake Michigan several years ago, bequeathed $100,000 of his estate to the orphan asylums of San Francisco, but failed to designate in his will the particular asylums he desired to share in the legacy. As a result Probate Judge Coffey is now confronted with a somewhat knotty problem. When the case came up in the Probate Court to-day representatives of eleven charitable organizations were there to demand a share of the money. No decision was rendered.

Attempted Jail Break.

SAN BERNARDINO, Oct. 19.—Frank Keller and H. S. Carpenter, inmates of the County Jail, attempted to cut their way out last evening. Carpenter is a shoemaker, and was allowed the use of his tools while in jail to repair shoes. The tools were employed to cut through the brick while the prisoners were in the corridor. They were discovered in the act by the jailer.

Pratt Will Case.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 19.—The day was taken up in the Pratt will contest to-day in Judge Clark's court in the presentation of expert testimony of the present petitioners for the probate of the will of Mrs. Anna Pratt. A number of experts were examined and testified that in their opinion the will in court is in the handwriting of Mrs. Pratt.

The Worden Case.

WOODLAND, Oct. 19.—Two more jurors were secured to-day in the Worden case, making ten so far, and another venire was ordered for to-morrow. One of the accepted jurors was challenged on the ground that he had expressed an opinion in the case, and, after a hearing, Judge Grant allowed the challenge.

Bicyclists at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 19.—Otto Ziegler, the world's record breaker on the bicycle, and William Edwards and Charles Wells, who have also shattered a few records recently at Sacramento, arrived in this city to-day.

HANGMAN'S DAY.

THREE MURDERERS PAY THE PENALTY OF THEIR CRIMES.

Two Men Swung From the Gallows in Minnesota and One in the State of Iowa.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 19.—At 5:16 o'clock this morning Charles Ermisch and Otto Wonigkeit were hanged. These desperadoes, wearing masks, about 9 o'clock on the night of May 2d, entered the saloon of L. R. Kohlman and demanded drinks. They shot and killed Lindholf, the barkeeper. Ermisch was but 19 and Wonigkeit less than 21 years. While under the death sentence Ermisch secured a revolver from his mother, shot and painfully wounded the death watch and escaped part of the way through the jail.

There was an exclamation of excitement when it was seen that Ermisch had not dropped. Captain Bean, ex-Sheriff of the county, realized what had occurred, and without a moment's delay swung himself down to the floor beneath, sprang to the pulley by which the trap supporting Ermisch was opened, gave it one strong jerk, and Wonigkeit's partner in guilt swung from view. The weight of the spectators on the floor had depressed it sufficiently to cause the trap-door to bend so that the weight of the end of the rope beneath was not enough to draw the pin that would let the door drop. If Ermisch had any real idea of the situation he did not give the slightest sign of it.

In eleven minutes from the time he fell Wonigkeit was pronounced dead, and soon after the life had departed from Ermisch's body.

The crowd that hung about the jail last night was still there to-day, and its morbid curiosity about the first hanging in this county for thirty-three years seemed to be in no way decreased by the consummation of the legal tragedy.

A HANGING IN IOWA.

FORT MADISON (Iowa), Oct. 19.—James O. Dooley stepped on the scaffold in the east corridor in the penitentiary cell room at 12:14 to-day. He was firm and composed, and was accompanied by Sheriff Eldridge of Adams County, Sheriff Trump and Deputy McCormick of Leroy County, and the Deputy Warden. Sheriff Eldridge took him by the hand asked him if he had anything to say. He replied: "I have," and addressing the people said: "You have violated the law. The law allows but seventeen persons to witness an execution, and there are twenty-five present, and more coming. A poor man can violate the law, and he suffers the penalty. A rich man can do the same, and he goes free. I hope God will forgive your sins, as I know mine are."

He was then pinioned, and a noose and black cap adjusted, and just at 12:16 Sheriff J. H. Eldridge sprung the trap that launched murderer James O. Dooley into eternity.

REPORT OF GENERAL MILES.

Misconstruction Placed Upon One of the Sentences.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 19.—The following telegraphic correspondence in reference to a mooted paragraph in General Miles' annual report is self-explanatory:

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), October 17th.

General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., Fort Sill, O. T., via Rush Springs, I. T.: This paragraph in your recent annual report is being much quoted and commented upon by the press and the public: "The conduct of the troops in restoring order and confidence where mob violence and a reign of terror existed in Chicago was marked by great forbearance, fortitude and excellent discipline, and their presence and action here very greatly contributed to the maintenance of civil law and, in my opinion, saved this country from a serious rebellion, when one had been publicly declared to exist by the one most responsible for its existence."

It has been said the one you refer to is President Cleveland, and it has been explained by your friends that you probably meant Eugene V. Debs. Will you please to wire a statement about the matter to the Associated Press at Kansas City, Mo., for dissemination throughout the country, and thereby favor

MELVILLE E. STONE,
General Manager Associated Press.

THE REPLY.

ANADARKO, O. T., Oct. 19, 1894.

Melville E. Stone, General Manager Associated Press, Kansas City, Mo.: The language in my annual report does not warrant any such absurd misconstruing as contained in your dispatch. The earnest desire and purpose of the President in maintaining the supremacy of the law and civil government and the restoration of peace with the least possible delay is too well known to be misunderstood or lightly appreciated.

NELSON MILES, Major-General.

FIELD OF POLITICS.

Harrison Speaks to a Large Audience at Fort Wayne.

TALKS TO THE PEOPLE ABOUT THE CAUSES OF PANICS.

Hugh J. Grant Accepts the Nomination for Mayor of New York City—D. M. Burns Explains in Plain Terms the Meaning of the Letter Written to M. E. Estee.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

FORT WAYNE (Ind.), Oct. 19.—After a day of phenomenal audiences, General Harrison arrived in Fort Wayne about an hour later than he expected, finding a crowd that exceeded anything he had previously seen on this or his last week's trip. The sidewalks and streets out to the carriages which bore the party to the Aveline Hotel were densely packed with people, who kept up a continuous cheering. The ex-President was escorted, immediately after reaching the hotel, to the balcony, from which he spoke to a crowd of fully 15,000. This was another speech outside of the schedule, arranged specially for the benefit of the farmers who could not stay for the night meeting. There he was waited on by the committee, and, attended by an informal procession, escorted to the skating rink, in which 6,000 people had sandwiched themselves to hear the great Indianan. When he entered the hall an extraordinary scene ensued. The great building shook with applause. Hon. Charles D. Everett, Chairman of the County Committee, introduced General Harrison, who said in substance:

"*My Fellow-Citizens:* When we have a debate on, I always like to find in the first place the points of the argument, so we may go on to discuss those things about which we differ. I find there is a very general argument among Republicans and Democrats upon two propositions. One is, that we have had a very wide and disastrous panic, in which all our people have shared; the second is that one party or the other—Democrats or Republicans—are in a considerable measure responsible to the people for these evil times. Now, that makes the discussion a little easier. We have had and still have a shadow of evil times. The farmer felt them, the merchant has felt them: above all, the man who was dependent upon his daily wages for his living has felt them, because when he lost his job, he lost everything; whereas the merchant, when his goods were marked down, had still something left.

"There were one or two features of the panic that I want to talk to you about. In the first place, I want to say that in my opinion it was not one of these panics which sometimes come from over-trading and over-speculating; it was not a relapse from some balloon enterprise that we had entered into. We have had such panics as that in this country, and they were always characterized by a great deal of litigation in our courts. In the panic of 1873 the courts of all our country were crowded with collection suits; men were being sued on notes and mortgages were being foreclosed. That state of th[illegible] has not characterized this panic through which we have just gone. It was not over-trading and over-speculation; it was not wild-cutting in business that brought this panic on. If it had been, we would have seen the necessary incidents and concomitants of that sort of thing in the collection of notes and foreclosures of mortgages all over the country. When this panic began we had more money in circulation per capita than we have had for many years.

"This had come about in this way. In the first place, under what is known as the Sherman law, the silver purchase law, under which we bought 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month, we issued a large amount of what was called treasury notes, so the money in circulation had been increased by $150,000,000 of this new currency that had been put out among the people. The money in circulation had also been enormously increased by the reduction of the surplus in the Treasury. You remember, my Democratic friends—I hope we are all friends—you remember when they made a campaign on the theory the country was being ruined by it, there was so much surplus. They said: 'You have taken this money out of the pockets of the people and locked it up, and it is not doing anybody any good.' That surplus had been by the purchase of Government bonds reduced enormously and the money was among the people doing its work, and then by the increased pensions—which I am glad to say a Republican Congress voted and I approved with pleasure and have never apologized for—an enormous additional amount of money was put in circulation among the people until our Democratic friends changed the form of the indictment against us. They indicted us for having too much in the Treasury, and now they say we left too little.

"My point is that the money in circulation was so largely increased that it could not have been a lack of money that brought that panic on. It was not any lack of confidence on the part of the people in the money that was in circulation. It was not because they doubted the value of the bills or the coin they had in their pockets. It was one of the curious features of that panic that men had money and went to the bank to get it; they did not care what kind of money was paid them—whether it was silver certificates or not. They did not stop to look at it, but just wrapped it up in a newspaper and took it home and hid it under the bed, or took it to a savings deposit company, hired a box and stuck it in there. The result was a great scarcity of money, but presently the people got over their fear of the banks and they brought the money back. But the banks could make no use of it; nobody wanted it. There was no solvent borrower who could use money, and from that time to this this has been the situation of our country. All our banks have been filled with money by people who did not want to use it. What is the cause of all this? It was the uncertainty that the Democratic success of 1892 introduced. The Democrats said they were going to destroy this protective system. They were going to tear down this house that sheltered us. From that time to this the people have stood wondering, fearing, dreading what might be done on that question."

There was great applause when the speaker concluded.

TAMMANY'S CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Hugh J. Grant was named as Tammany's candidate for Mayor, vice Nathan Strauss, withdrawn, at the meeting of the Executive Committee in Tammany Hall this afternoon. The Mayor said in the morning he would not accept the nomination, but he changed his mind after a long conference.

Mr. Grant, in response to the committee's notification, said: "My declination to accept is based under a condition which I will hereafter state. There can be no mistake about my position. I had determined never to take public office again, but, as I favored the nomination of Mr. Strauss, I feel that I am somewhat responsible for his being named. I feel extremely sorry for the course Mr. Strauss has taken, but as he has declined, and you have been so extremely kind to me, I will show my appreciation of it by accepting the nomination. My conditions are that such candidates now on the ticket whose candidacy I regard as injurious shall be removed from the ticket."

The committee then escorted Mr. Grant to Tammany Hall, where he was received with tremendous applause. It was announced that a new platform had been prepared expressly for Mr. Grant. The new platform attacks first the apportionment provided for in the constitutional amendment, and says Democrats must fight against so unjust a division of district representation. The Sherman silver bill is held responsible for the recent hard times, and the platform also characterizes the A. P. A. as a foul institution, the intent of which is to divide parties and people upon a religious basis and to precipitate a sectarian war.

The following letter from Mr. Strauss was read at the meeting:

"*Chairman Executive Committee, Tammany Hall:* I cannot too highly express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by my nomination as a candidate for Mayor of New York. The distinction is all the more flattering, because the nomination was tendered me without any pledge, either expressed or implied; but while I never had the slightest doubt of the success of the candidates placed on your ticket, I simply obey the dictates of my conscience in withdrawing my name from it.

"My reasons you will find more fully set forth in a letter, of which I append a copy, addressed to the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, but from whom I have received no written reply. Though personally out of the race, my efforts for the success of the ticket will be continued without intermission, and all the organization so far perfected and all the campaign material collected at my headquarters, with the headquarters, are at your disposal.

"I have the honor to be, yours respectfully, NATHAN STRAUSS."

The following is Mr. Strauss' letter to Mr. Hill:

"NEW YORK, October 19, 1894.

"*Hon. David B. Hill*—DEAR SIR: I trust you have declined to allow your name to appear on any other ticket in this county than the regular Democratic ticket, upon which my name appears. I expect to stand as the candidate of the Democratic party for Mayor, but I shall positively decline to run if you overthrow the principal standing of the Democratic party in this county by permitting your name to appear on any other ticket with a Republican candidate for Mayor.

"I have the honor to subscribe myself, yours respectfully,

"NATHAN STRAUSS."

THAT LETTER FROM BURNS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—D. M. Burns has addressed a communication to the *Examiner*, in which he explains the reason for writing a letter to M. M. Estee, a fac simile of which was printed in the *Examiner*. In the letter which was found in a Red Bluff hotel, where it had been left by Estee, Burns states he has received assurances from parties in San Francisco of great influence, and who control large blocks of votes, that Estee would be elected. The *Examiner* charged that the railroad influence was what Burns referred to. Burns admits that he wrote such a letter, and says there is nothing in it to conceal or deny, and says that he wrote it after interviewing forty or fifty leading merchants and manufacturers, labor organizations and independent Republican clubs, all of whom professed their willingness to aid in Estee's election.

ESTEE AT JACKSON.

JACKSON, Oct. 19.—M. M. Estee arrived to-day, and 700 people filled the Assembly Hall to-night, and listened to addresses on the tariff issue and State expense by the Republican nominee and other members of his party.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MERRITT.

Report of the Commander of the Department of the Dakotas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—In his annual report, just published, Brigadier-General Merritt, commanding the Department of the Dakotas, says that the movement of Troop Six in his department during the last summer was occasioned by two remarkable outbreaks, which it has been necessary to control by the use of the army. In April was the organization and movement of the so-called Commonwealers, or Coxeyites; the other was the strike, commencing in June on the Northern Pacific Railroad, precipitated in sympathy with the strike at Pullman, Ill.

General Merritt says: "The first of these developed to the greatest extent in the farther northwest portion of the department, in the State of Montana, being augmented and aggravated by causes like to those which made the strike occurring subsequently of considerable proportions, and more or less difficult to control. The causes are a large floating, mining and at times unemployed population, which, being more or less free from the restraint of law, is always ready to join any movement in which idleness, lawlessness and viciousness are found. Another cause is an affected sympathy extended to the lawless by both high and low in office, who depend on the suffrage of the less law-abiding for their positions. This principle of dependency is apparent among all classes of the community. The merchant, the grocer, the tradesman and all who live by the patronage of others are constrained to openly express sympathy with the violent, and in many cases with the lawless, because of the principle of the boycott, which has been reduced to a science in this newly and meagerly protected State. While many communities of the class of which I speak privately condemn lawless conduct, the fear that their means of procuring a livelihood will be taken from them by the boycott places them, so far as their public expressions of opinion go, among the worst element. It is not wonderful that under these conditions lawlessness was in the ascendant in Montana during both of the outbreaks referred to. It is, perhaps, only necessary to add that all resistance was made to the civil authorities. In no instance did the people included in this outbreak resist the military when it appeared on the scene of disturbance. The troops were used with complete discretion by the officers in command and the law enforced without violence."

In treating of the great strike, which stopped every wheel on the Northern Pacific Railroad and inflicted great loss and untold inconvenience on the public, General Merritt says: "It is difficult to conceive a worse state of affairs than existed on this road. There was no mail communication with any point west of Fargo. Posts situated on this road could hold no communication with department headquarters save by telegraph. If the blockade had been continued communities living and troops stationed at different points on the road were in danger of starvation resulting from the stoppage of supply trains."

General Merritt tells in detail how he disposed his forces to meet the emergency and open up communication, and says: "It is especially gratifying to note that all these movements, which involved in many instances considerable marching under the least pleasant conditions, were performed promptly and in the most creditable manner. The dispatch with which the troops moved, without being cautioned to that effect; the alacrity with which they reached their several destinations and the clearness with which orders were understood and reports were made, reflect on the soldiery instincts of responsible officers at the posts and in the field. I have no doubt that if ample measures had not been taken in time to prevent it a great destruction of railroad property, even to the effacement of the road, for a considerable time would have been wrought by the lawless element whose character has been hinted at in the foregoing."

THE ORIENTAL WAR.

Japanese Troops Preparing to Cross the Yalu River.

THE CHINESE FLEET ORDERED FROM PORT ARTHUR.

Condition of the Health of the Czar of Russia Declared to be Desperate—No Reason to Doubt That He is Rapidly Approaching the End—Report That an Edict is to be Published Intrusting the Regency to His Eldest Son.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 19.—The Norwegian steamer Peik, from Shanghai, was recently overhauled and searched by a Japanese warship off the Shang Tung Promontory. Nothing which could be classed as contraband of war was found.

The Captain of the Norwegian steamer reports that he sighted a fleet of Japanese warships thirty miles off Taku. The Chinese fleet, which has been undergoing repairs at Port Arthur, was ordered to leave that port yesterday, October 18th.

The Japanese are expected to cross the Yalu River at a point thirty miles northeast of Chuleang Cheng, where the Chinese army headquarters are situated. General Sing is in command of the Chinese forces at that place.

THE JAPANESE PARLIAMENT.

HIROSHIMO (Japan), Oct. 19.—Bills introduced in the extraordinary session of the Parliament convened by the Mikado include, first, a bill calling for the special accountancy of the extraordinary war expenses; secondly, a bill empowering the Government to borrow money to defray the expenses of the war, the maximum amount being placed at 100,000,000 yen; and thirdly, the extraordinary budget providing for the expenditure for the war of a total of 150,000,000 yen, of which 26,000,000 will be defrayed by the surplus.

The President of the Diet, M. Kusumoto, replying to the speech of the Mikado, thanked his majesty for advancing with the imperial standard and for personally taking charge of the war, saying that the victories were the natural results of this action. M. Kusumoto added: "Your majesty might have considered China was the enemy of civilization, and we obey the imperial desire to destroy its barbarous obstinacy."

DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The *Daily News* publishes this semi-official statement:

A day or two after the last Cabinet council China informed Great Britain that she was prepared to negotiate for peace on certain terms. Great Britain made overtures to the Powers on a new basis of negotiation, and asked Japan whether the terms would form the basis of negotiations for peace.

Japan did not reply definitely, but has not rejected the proposals. A majority of the Powers are in accord with Great Britain, and there is likelihood that the others will assent. The intervention is purely diplomatic, and is offered to both combatants in the friendliest manner.

CONCENTRATING THE TROOPS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Tien-Tsin reports that 30,000 troops have arrived there from various provinces. It is expected that by the end of the month 100,000 troops will have arrived. Nearly 50,000 cavalry have arrived from the different provinces, especially from Shen King and Taiwan.

HEALTH OF THE CZAR.

St. Petersburg Advices Announce That It Is Desperate.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 19.—It is announced here this afternoon that the condition of the Czar is desperate.

Professor Merschejewski, a distinguished specialist on nervous diseases, has been summoned to Livadia to take part in the treatment of the Czar.

There seems to be no longer any reasonable doubt that the Czar is rapidly approaching his end. A dispatch from Livadia to-day announces his condition has changed for the worst since yesterday and the imperial family is alarmed. A special dispatch received subsequently from Livadia says the Czar last evening suffered from a sudden spasm of the heart, which compelled him to lie down. His condition became so critical that his confessor, Father Yanischew, was hastily summoned.

It is reported here this afternoon that an imperial edict will be published Monday intrusting the regency to the Czarewitch; General Count Vorontsoffdachoff, Aid-de-camp of the Emperor and Minister of the Imperial House; K. P. Pobiebonostzeff, Procurator of the General Holy Synod; Actual Privy Councilor Witte, Minister of the Interior, and General Vannovski, Minister of War.

NO HOPE FOR HIS RECOVERY.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The last red tape cordon that is always drawn around the truth by diplomacy was broken to-day when M. DeStaal, the Russian Embassador to Great Britain, admitted to the representative of the Associated Press that telegrams had been received at the Embassy preclude any hope that the imperial sufferer would ever again rise from his bed.

Baron Mohrenheim, Russian Embassador to France, this morning furnished the Paris *Figaro* the same unwelcome news.

If this is not sufficient, the flight of court officials, the hurried journeys of the members of the Russian imperial family across Europe, the alarm of the various courts, the shivering bourses and the prayers offered up in the churches are irrefutable testimony of the fact the Czar is dying.

Throughout the day and evening a rain of telegrams has fallen in this city. Compiled and sifted they show the following facts: M. Benkendorff, the Russian Court Chamberlain, has countermanded every order that has been issued in connection with the proposed visit of the Czar to Corfu. Many officials have started for Lividia. Princess Alix, the Czarowitch's betrothed, will arrive at Yalta, where the Czar is sojourning, on Monday, and she will precede by a few hours Grand Duke Vladimir. The Grand Duke Alexander arrived in Paris this morning and left this evening by the Oriental express, which is due at Yalta on Tuesday.

Around the palace there were raised triple cordons of police and soldiers, in order that no access could be had to the palace from without and nothing from within could escape to the world unless it first passed through the crucible of censorship. So grave are the issues depending upon the Czar's life that even the people of Russia are obliged to be satisfied with curt bulletins, so meager as to suggest in every carefully chosen word the theory of the worst. This is the reading of the bourses, to which the London stock market furnished a prompt echo.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg report that the city to-night wears its usual aspect, except that crowds of people are grouped about the places where the bulletins are posted. The keenness of English sympathy has been deepened by the news that a nerve specialist has been called to the side of the Czarina, a sister of the Princess of Wales, who is herself threatened by the strain of nursing the dying Emperor. From Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro, Prince Nicholas this morning telegraphed the Czarewitch, saying: "In the deep anxiety and pain which the news from Lividia causes me, I can only unite my prayers with yours for a lengthening of the precious days of my great and noble protector."

MORE DEAD THAN ALIVE.

Rough Experience of a Civil Engineer in Mexico.

IRAQUATO (Mexico), Oct. 19.—F. G. Warren, a young civil engineer of Cheno, has arrived here more dead than alive from a journey across the Sierra Madre Mountains. He started six months ago from the city of Oaxaca, and crossed the mountains to the port of Salina Cruz. He then proceeded along the coast of Colima, where he fell in with two Americans, named James West and George Crenshaw, both of Philadelphia, who were making a pleasure tour of Mexico. They proposed an overland trip across the mountains to the City of Mexico. About ten days ago they were passing through a mountain gorge in the vicinity of Los Colchos, about ninety miles south of here, when the rain began to pour down in torrents. Mr. Warren was riding in advance of his companions, when, without warning, a terrible landslide occurred. West and Crenshaw were caught and crushed to death and Mr. Warren narrowly escaped.

TOPICS OF THE TURF.

LARGE CROWD AT THE LOS ANGELES RACES.

Wayland W. Breaks the Track Record—Ralph Wilkes and Hal Dilliard Make Fast Time.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 19.—There was an unusually large crowd at the park this afternoon, much larger than was there at the corresponding day last year. The only remarkable feature of the afternoon was the complete collapse of Polaski in the five furlongs race. Wayland W. in the 2:17 trotting class, broke the record on this track, making the time in 2:13. In the unfinished gentlemen's race of yesterday there were only two starters, Dan N. and Silkey. Dan N. won. Time—2:28¼.

Five furlongs, all ages, Mustesa won, Joe Cotton second, Polaski third. Time—1:02.

Seven furlongs, all ages, Pescador won, Lottie L. second, Ali Baba third. Time—1:28¼.

Trotting, 2:17 class:

Wayland W.	1	1	2	1
Adelaide Simmons	3	4	1	5
Altao	4	2	3	2
General Wiles	2	3	5	4
Irene Crocker	5	5	4	3

Time—2:17½, 2:13, 2:14¼, 2:15¼.

Pacing, 2:30 class:

Leila C.	1	1	1
Ben Butler	2	2	2

Time—2:20½, 2:25, 2:26¼.

AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.), Oct. 19.—Two-twenty-five pace, purse $600, unfinished from Thursday, Vixen won the first, second and third heats in 2:13, 2:14½, 2:14¾. Brewer, Foxhound and Warren also started.

Melrose stakes, consolation, two-year-old trotters eligible to the 2:50 class, purse $1,000, two in three. Miss Kate won the first and second heats in 2:28½, 2:24¼; Satin Slippers won the third heat. Time—2:24½.

Two-thirteen class, trotting, purse $600, Gratton won the second, third and fourth heats and race. Time—2:13¾, 2:13¾, 2:13. El Friday won the first heat in 2:13¾. George Lee and four others also started.

Two-twenty-one class, purse $2,000, pacing, unfinished, Heir-at-Law won the first and second heats in 2:13½, 2:14. Mary Best and Mambrino Queen also started.

For records, Ralph Wilkes, to beat 2:08¼, trotting. Time—2:08¼.

Same, to beat 2:08¼. Time—2:06¾.

Hal Diliard, to beat 2:07¼, pacing. Time—2:04¾.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—In the 2:19 trot, Catherine Leyburn won the first, second and fifth heats. Time—2:16, 2:16¼, 2:16½. Guy won the third and fourth heats in 2:16½, 2:16¼. Martin K. and six others also started.

In the 2:14 pace, five heats on Thursday, Amorita won the fourth, fifth and seventh heats. Time—2:18, 2:14¼, 2:15¼. Robert C. won the first and second in 2:19¼, 2:18¼. Guesswork won the sixth. Time—2:17¼. Crafty won the third in 2:17¼. Two others also started.

In the 2:29 trot Belle Freeman won in three straight heats Time—2:13½, 2:11, 2:12. Raven, Clayhontas and Black Dick also started.

THE DETROIT'S CREW.

Many of Them Desert the United States Warship.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.— The *Record* this morning publishes the following special dispatch from Washington, D. C.:

The cruiser Detroit, which sailed from New York for Newport a day or two ago, left behind about twenty-five of her crew who had deserted while the vessel lay at the navy yard. These desertions were caused in a great part by the over-crowding of men in small and uncomfortable quarters. It is said the Detroit has comfortable quarters for about 150 men, whereas she left here with a crew of almost double that number. The dread of the long cruise of 15,000 miles which the Detroit is to make, the most of which will be on the Asiatic station, and the uncertainty regarding her return to America, operated to cause the desertions. There have also been several attempts to desert from the Montgomery, now lying at Norfolk, due to alleged ill-treatment which the men received at the hands of her commander. One of the crew who tried to desert, but was detected, told a reporter that the commander of the Montgomery would severely punish the men for the most trifling offense.

Congressman Wilson's Tour.

PARSONS (W. Va.), Oct. 19.—Hon. W. L. Wilson reached this place this morning after an early start from Elkins where he spent last night. A big crowd assembled at the Elkins depot at 6:30 o'clock to see him off. At every station en route, notwithstanding the early hour, there were large groups of voters who cheered him heartily as the train swept by. The gathering here was a remarkable one, in point of numbers. Wilson's address was necessarily a short one, as he had to catch the 3 o'clock train to Davis, but he covered the main points in his tariff argument to the satisfaction of his audience. He addressed a large crowd at Davis. He will spend Sunday at his home in Charleston.

Knights of Pythias.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS (Mo.), Oct. 19.—The Knights of Pythias' Grand Lodge of Missouri to-day selected Judge Hawthorne, Past Grand Chancellor, for Supreme Representative to the Supreme Lodge of the World. Hannibal, Mo., was chosen as the next place of meeting.

Corbett's Ultimatum.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—Champion Corbett said to-day that Fitzsimmons must sign the articles of agreement before Wednesday or he (Corbett) would drop him from consideration.

THE WORK STILL GOES ON.

A Passenger Train in Texas Held Up by Four Robbers.

THE SUM SECURED WILL NOT REACH OVER $5,000.

The Report of the Inspectors Appointed by the Treasury Department Shows That Nine-Tenths of the Seals Taken Are Females, and Unless the Traffic is Stopped the Herds Will Soon be Exterminated.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

GORDON (Texas), Oct. 19.—No. 3 passenger train on the Texas and Pacific, due at Gordon at 12:13 P. M., and while on time, was robbed by four men to-day, a few minutes before noon, three miles west of Gordon. The train being stopped at such an unusual place, J. W. Cooper of Gordon, a passenger, sprang off on the north side to learn the cause of the detention. He was greeted with a gruff command to get back on the train. Believing it the joke of an acquaintance, he answered with a laugh, but immediately the robbers enforced their command by leveling two long guns on him.

Four men, unmasked, approached the section gang and forced them to obstruct the road and flag the train as it approached, and when the train was stopped the bandits forced the express messenger to open the door of his car. They also forced the section men to go into the car with a sledge-hammer and try to batter the combination off the express safe, but their efforts to open the safe were unfruitful. The messenger's safe was battered open, and whatever money there was in it was taken by the robbers. The amount secured, it is estimated, runs anywhere between $500 and $5,000.

To-morrow being pay-day at Thurber for a large number of hands that work in the mines, there was in the combination safe $30,000, consigned to the Pacific Coal Company.

Suspicious characters have been seen for the past month or so in that section, and the express company was prepared for the attack. They had on the train one of their special combination safes, to which no agent along the road knows the combination. The company had a man back in the coach who knew the combination, and who could go forward at stations where he was needed and open the safe. The passengers and mail car were not molested.

After the robbery was committed the four robbers walked away toward the woods whistling, going in a southerly direction.

The Texas and Pacific Coal Company of Thurber has offered $500 reward for the capture of the robbers. The train was in charge of Conductor J. H. McLeod, and the express car in charge of Messenger Gay.

There were no shots fired during the robbery, and it is considered one of the boldest train-robberies recorded in the country for a long time. It is thought the robbers are from the Indian Territory, and are now on their way back.

PELAGIC SEALING.

Report of the Inspectors Appointed by the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The inspectors of pelagic seal skins at San Francisco, appointed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, have reported to the department the number of skins taken by the pelagic sealers during the last season and brought to San Francisco. The whole number of skins examined was 14,794, and of this number 9,239 were taken from females, 1,295 from males and 4,260 from pups, six unknown. If the same proportion of females existed among the pups taken as among the old seals, the whole number of females taken probably did not fall short of 13,000, out of a total of 14,704. These figures only confirm the Treasury officials in their opinion that vigorous measures will have to be adopted to prevent the total destruction of the sealing industry. Assistant Secretary Hamlin, who recently made a thorough personal investigation of the whole subject, will shortly make his report to Secretary Carlisle. While declining to be interviewed on the subject, it is believed in his forthcoming report he will express the opinion that nothing short of a total cessation of the sealing for a term of years can prevent the annihilation of the seal herds.

THE SCHOONER IVANHOE.

Two Government Vessels Ordered to Search for Her.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Assistant Secretary Hamlin to-day received a telegram from Senator Squire and Editor C. H. Hilborn of Seattle, Wash., saying F. J. Grant, ex-Minister to Bolivia and one of the owners of the *Post-Intelligencer*, was a passenger on the Ivanhoe, supposed to have been lost fifty miles southwest of Cape Flattery, off the Washington coast, September 20th, and asking for searching parties to be sent out.

Senator Squire states that it is possible the crew of eighteen men on the Ivanhoe and Mr. Grant may have taken to boats and have been carried to the north coast of Vancou