

TRAINMEN
BREAK FOR
THE WOODS

Four Bandits Rob an Express in Broad Day.

THEY FAIL TO OPEN THE SAFE.

Shoot the Conductor and Turn Their Attention to the Passengers.

GO THROUGH THE CARS FOR LCOT.

The Negro Sleeping-Car Porter, on the Run, Empties His Revolver at the Robbers.

Special Dispatch to THE CALL.

AUSTIN, TEX., Oct. 12.—This afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, in broad, open daylight, and within twelve miles of the corporate limits of the city, the southbound cannonball train on the International and Great Northern Railway was held up by four men and robbed.

The conductor of the train, Tom Healy, was shot by the robbers while resisting them, but fortunately not seriously wounded.

One of the passengers had his shirt collar carried away by a pistol ball that was aimed at his neck, and another received a bullet wound in the hand.

The passengers were robbed of some \$200 in money. The bandits attempted to rifle the safe in the express-car, but were unsuccessful.

When the train reached McNeill, a small station fourteen miles above this city, two men heavily armed boarded the train and took up their stand on the rear platform. After the conductor had checked up the train he reached the platform only to find a pistol at either side of his head. The men demanded that he stop the train. He declined to do so and began to run through the train with the two robbers in close pursuit. He had not gone half the length of the first car when the foremost robber shot at him, bringing him to the floor with a pistol wound in the right arm.

At this juncture the other robbers pulled the bellcord and the train was brought to a standstill. It was evidently at the appointed place, for the train had hardly stopped before two other men, whose faces were covered with masks, stepped out from the trees and began shooting into the cars.

Instantly all was confusion. The two men on the train were immediately joined by those from the woods and began their work. As the train porter sprang from the rear coach and ran for shelter a robber began shooting at him and the negro emptied a revolver in return without effect.

The express messenger looked out, and, taking in the situation, left his car and ran through the woods and was soon lost to sight.

The robbers in the meantime, leaving two men to guard the three coaches, which were packed with passengers, proceeded to the express-car and demanded

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FORWARD
DURRANT'S
APPEAL

Attorney-General Fitzgerald Wants to Expedite the Case.

HEARD IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Habeas Corpus as a Block to the Execution of the Law.

STATUTES OF CALIFORNIA NUGATORY.

A Speedy Determination of the Matter in the Interest of Law and Order.

Special Dispatch to THE CALL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day Attorney-General Fitzgerald of California moved to advance the hearing of the case of W. H. T. Durrant, under sentence of death in California. The case is before the Supreme Court in the shape of an appeal from the decision of the United States Circuit Court refusing to grant Durrant's motion for a writ of habeas corpus.

After stating the facts of Durrant's crime, of his sentence and confinement in prison and his appeal to the Federal courts the motion presents the following reasons for a speedy hearing of the case: "The special and peculiar circumstances existing as reasons for the advancement of this case on the docket of this court are as follows:

"1. That this is a case involving the prompt and orderly administration of the criminal laws of the State of California.

"2. That the appellant has been convicted of murder in the first degree in one of the Superior Courts of the State of California, the judgment of conviction has been passed upon and affirmed by the highest judicial tribunal of that State, and this proceeding delays and thwarts the punishment of appellant in accordance with the judgment pronounced against him by the courts of said State.

"3. That by virtue of the provisions of section 796 of the Revised Statutes of the United States the appeal in this case prevents the prompt and orderly administration of the criminal laws of the State of California.

"4. That by reason of this proceeding and others of a like character now pending in this court the enforcement of the criminal laws of the State of California is hampered and thwarted, and the laws of that State for the administration of justice and the punishment of crime are rendered largely nugatory and are brought into derision and contempt.

"5. That, therefore, a speedy determination of this case by this court is in the interests of justice, law and order, and is a matter of the utmost importance to the people of the State of California."

The court took the motion under advisement.

After making his motion to advance Durrant's case in the Supreme Court to-day Attorney-General Fitzgerald said to THE CALL correspondent that he was assured the court would render a decision on next Monday.

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FLAGSHIP
BALTIMORE
IN SERVICE

Commissioned in Haste and With but Scant Ceremony.

URGENT ORDER FROM WASHINGTON.

Officers Have Scarcely Time to Don Their Naval Uniforms.

BUT FIVE OF THE SEAMEN PRESENT.

The Cruiser Receiving Stores and Getting Up Steam for a Voyage.

Special Dispatch to THE CALL.

VALLEJO, CAL., Oct. 12.—The cruiser Baltimore was put into commission at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. No ship was ever commissioned with less ceremony. At 2 o'clock Admiral Kirkland received a telegraphic message from the Navy Department ordering him to put the Baltimore into commission. Captain Glass was given the necessary instructions and going down to the big white cruiser lying at the wharf, called to Commander Blocklinger to put on his uniform coat and get as many officers together as he could find.

Lieutenant Brannensreuther hurried home for his dress coat. Paymaster Bellows, who already had on his regulation coat; Pay Clerk Corwin, the boatswain and Sailmaker John Roddy standing on the bridge, were all the officers in sight. Five bluejackets in their working suits constituted the entire force of seamen, except for an old salt at the hatchways, who, as soon as Captain Glass had read the orders, turned the ship over to Commander Blocklinger. Before any of the workmen on board realized what was going on the American flag and pennant were flying and the Baltimore was in commission. It was pronounced the most unusual method of placing a ship in service on record.

It is now given out that the Baltimore will go to San Francisco and the crew from the Philadelphia will be transferred to her on the latter's arrival. This, however, is hardly possible, as there is nothing to be gained by that procedure. Stores are being rushed on board as fast as possible. All day long packages after package was passed aboard and stowed away. The men who came from Brooklyn Navy-yard to sail on the cruiser live aboard the Independence. They took no part in the ceremony of putting the cruiser under the flag.

The officers here are now under sea pay. Steam will be got up in the boilers tonight, but for what purpose no one seems to know.

On Friday, the 1st inst., Rear Admiral Kirkland telegraphed the Navy Department that the Baltimore was ready to go into commission. He had received imperative orders to have the ship ready for service by that date, and according to instructions reported her in readiness to receive her crew. As a matter of fact the Baltimore was still in the hands of several

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A THREAT
OF COOLY
INVASION

Miriam Michelson Talks to Two Congressmen on Annexation.

CHINESE CANNOT BE KEPT OUT.

Free to Come and Go Under the Law of the Land.

THOSE IN HAWAII MENACE AMERICAN LABOR.

Maguire Touches the Spot of the Real Danger of Taking In the Islands.

Special Dispatch to THE CALL.

One thing that influences me largely is the number of Chinese now in Hawaii—one-fourth as many as there are in the United States. They could not be kept out of the United States any more than they can be kept from traveling from one State or Territory to another. They will come here for the simple reason that they can get better wages here, and new importations of contract labor in Hawaii will take their places.

These, in turn, will follow their predecessors to our shores, and our laboring men will have the old problem of cooly labor to contend with.—James G. Maguire.

I interviewed two Congressmen yesterday on the question of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

There isn't an untidied spot in the world than Congressman Maguire's table. That is, of course, if his chairs be excepted. And this only, if one forgets to notice the wastebasket overflowing on to the floor. The desk is so covered with books, legal and otherwise, pamphlets, important-looking legal documents bearing seals, letters, inkstands, pens and pencils, that there isn't an inch of room left should Judge Maguire have occasion to write a line. The chairs upon which he and I sat were the only pieces of unincumbered furniture in the office—before we were seated. I suppose one of them serves as a desk when Judge Maguire isn't submitting to the operation of an interview.

But the Judge's submission is very graceful. I tried to excuse my intrusion upon a very busy man's time by saying something about interviews being one of the penalties of greatness. He laughed at this.

"I don't know about the greatness, but

PREMIER SAGASTA
DECIDES TO DEFY
THE UNITED STATES



PREMIER SAGASTA OF SPAIN.

it's what one has to expect when one gets mixed up in politics."

Judge Maguire speaks as one would expect a man of his reputation to speak. His voice is decided, determined. He talks on hesitatingly, finishing his sentences carefully, as if he knew how they were going to look next day in the paper. He sits erect as he speaks, gestures little, and looks his interlocutor squarely in the eye while he gives expression to his opinions.

"I have always been opposed to the project of annexation," he said, "for I believe that its disadvantages far outweigh the good we might get out of it. The only benefit to the United States is a commercial one, and that we have now, and most probably shall continue to have. As to the military side of the argument, I consider it absurd to fortify an island taken out in the Pacific which could be taken by the enemy before we could know that it was menaced. Even if there were a cable we couldn't send relief to Hawaii in less than six days, and by that time it would be useless."

"I do believe, though, that the United States should resist any other country's taking possession of the islands."

"What country is likely to?"

"Japan. It was stated that 2000 soldiers had been landed there, you know, in the guise of laborers, and that there would be an uprising of the Japanese on the arrival of Japanese warships."

"And do you believe that?" I asked.

"No." The Judge smiled. "But if Japan should attempt to seize the islands, the United States should interfere. There is one thing that would change my mind on this matter. The administration may have some knowledge of Japan's intentions or plans, which would make annexation of the islands the only means of our retaining our influence over them, but as I feel now, I am opposed to taking them in."

"One thing that influences me largely is the number of Chinese now in Hawaii—one-fourth as many as there are in the United States. They could not be kept out of the United States any more than they can be kept from traveling from one State or Territory to another. They will come here for the simple reason that they can get better wages here and new importations of contract labor in Hawaii will take their places. These in turn will follow their predecessors to our shores, and our laboring men will have the old problem of cooly labor to contend with."

"Do you think that the Senate will annex the islands?"

"I don't think the Senate has the power without the House to make treaties with an independent state. That question was brought up when Texas was admitted, you remember."

I didn't clearly remember the admission of Texas, but I didn't tell Judge Maguire so.

"No; the House will have something to say about this matter," he went on. "For this reason I think you'll find Congressmen more careful in giving expression to their opinion. One talks very differently when he thinks he is merely giving an off-hand opinion of a matter about which he is to have no responsibility."

It was with the memory of Judge Maguire's positive voice ringing in my ear that I began my interview with Congressman Loud. And Mr. Loud, who's as resolute as Judge Maguire is outspoken, very kindly and promptly gave me a lesson in interview.

"Never ask a direct question," he said, crossing his legs and closing his smiling eyes.

So I began over again.

"Tell me what, in your opinion, the United States will gain by annexing the Hawaiian Islands."

"The gain will be only a commercial one. I discard without discussing it the question of putting up fortifications 2100 miles away. If we are going to fortify our country the coasts of the Atlantic and the Pacific are the proper points to be cared for. But the important question, to my mind, is the form of government we could

give the islands. And if the danger of giving the suffrage to the kind of people there are in the Hawaiian Islands becomes manifest, it should outweigh the five or six million dollar's worth of annual commercial benefit we would get from annexation."

"Do you think that the islands will be annexed?" I asked.

"I have no more means of knowing that," responded Congressman Loud demurely. "than you. Congress is an exceedingly busy body of men, and until a question comes up before the House no one can pretend to a knowledge of the sentiment that will decide that question. Besides, there is a tendency to put into effect that excellent proverb: 'Never do to-day what can be put off till to-morrow.'"

"A sort of Manana policy," I suggested.

"Yes. You know the question may never come up. To-morrow may never come. Or one might be dead when it did come."

"Mr. Loud, if you could be assured that no other nation would annex the islands, that they would remain neutral, and that the United States would retain its present commercial and social influence over them, would you be opposed to annexation. There," I concluded triumphantly, "isn't that an innocuous question?"

"Yes," he admitted slowly, "it is. Now, if you can get that question in precisely that same form in your interview," said the cautious Congressman, "I have no hesitation in saying that I would be opposed to annexation, and every man in San Francisco—except the few who are forever waving the stars and stripes—would answer 'yes' to it, too."

When I rose to go Mr. Loud asked me in his easy voice—there might have been just a shade of sarcasm in it—whether I had enough.

"You'll never find a man more willing to talk," he said genially. "The Washington correspondents will tell you that. They say I'll always talk, but that I don't always say something."

REVOLUTIONISTS
IN FULL FLIGHT.

Morales and Fuentes Flee Into Mexico and Their Followers Scatter Before Barrios.

TAPACHULA, STATE OF CHIAPAS, MEXICO, Oct. 12.—Fuentes and Morales, two leaders of the revolution in Guatemala, have reached here by traveling day and night, having abandoned their country on learning that Barrios had sent a large force against them.

Many others, filled with panic and dreading the vengeance of Barrios, have left all their property behind them. There are at this moment in this department more than 1000 refugees, among them many private persons and revolutionists.

Nobody expected such a result when the revolution began under such brilliant auspices, and the revolutionists were in possession of so many strong places and had the general support of the people. Refugees know their property will be confiscated, as the Government has issued a decree to that effect. Some people took the precaution to deposit their valuables with the British Consul at Quezaltenango.

MRS. CHENEY'S SCHOOL.

An Interesting Institute for Music, Physical and General Culture.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 12.—The Mrs. John Vance Cheney school for music, physical and general culture opens its doors to-morrow for the first time. The school is the outgrowth of Mrs. Cheney's music courses of last winter. The idea of such a school presented itself to Mrs. Cheney last spring, but it was not until recently that she was able to secure the services of persons with qualifications necessary to assist her in her undertaking. A little magazine called the Spray, which will serve as an organ for announcements and for theories advanced by the institution, is to be published by Mrs. Cheney.

NO TIME
LIMIT TO
THE WAR

Spain's Reply to Be Polite but Very Firm.

WILL TOLERATE NO INTERFERENCE.

Cuba Is Her Affair and She Will Settle With the Island

TO MAKE NO ROW ABOUT CISNEROS.

More Than a Suspicion the Madrid Government Is Glad to Be Rid of the Young Woman.

Special Dispatch to THE CALL.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The World's correspondent at London cables: The Madrid Government has been so favorably impressed by the welcome public opinion and the press are said to have given the new policy, that it has been decided to reply to the note of Woodford in a polite but firm tone, absolutely ignoring the possibility of mediation, declining to fix a date for the closing of the war and expressing the belief that the condition of the insurrection and the activity and efforts of the Spanish forces, coupled with the contemplated reforms, are quite sufficient to justify the hope of an early pacification, which would have been more rapid if the rebels had not found support under the colors of the American flag.

Blanco cannot reach Cuba before the first of November, still the Government will begin its reforms of the economic administration before January, simultaneously with vigorous military operations and active negotiations behind the scenes through the assistance of leading autonomists.

CISNEROS IN A CONVENT.

Taking Refuge From Her Conscience, for It Is Said Spain Is Glad to Lose Her.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 12.—A special from Washington says: A report is in circulation here to-day that Senorita Cisneros, the young Cuban who was rescued from prison at Havana last week, is at a Georgetown convent in West Washington. The sisters at the convent will not say anything about the matter, and for that reason many people are inclined to think there is something in the rumor.

It is alleged that Charles Duval, who effected the escape of Miss Cisneros, is Charles Duval Decker, or Karl Decker, as he is generally known. He is connected with the Washington office of the newspaper that sent him to Cuba, and was formerly the Washington reporter of the staff of the Baltimore American. He was in Cuba last winter, and returned there about one month ago under contract to effect the girl's release.

Decker is a married man, and had a written agreement providing for Mrs. Decker's support or remuneration in case Decker should be killed or put in prison.

If the rescue is arrested in this country on the demand of Dupuy Delome they will be brought before a United States Commissioner, who will be obliged to release them on account of the refusal of the United States to recognize the authority of the State Department to surrender an American citizen to a foreign Government for trial.

It is believed at the State Department that the Spanish authorities are heartily glad to be rid of the girl, and will not press the case closely.

A demand for the punishment of the rescuers may be made and a claim against the United States for damages on account of the rescue may be presented.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—It is stated here on the best authority that Evangelina Cisneros, the young girl who recently escaped from Havana, will arrive in New York to-morrow morning on the steamer Seneca.

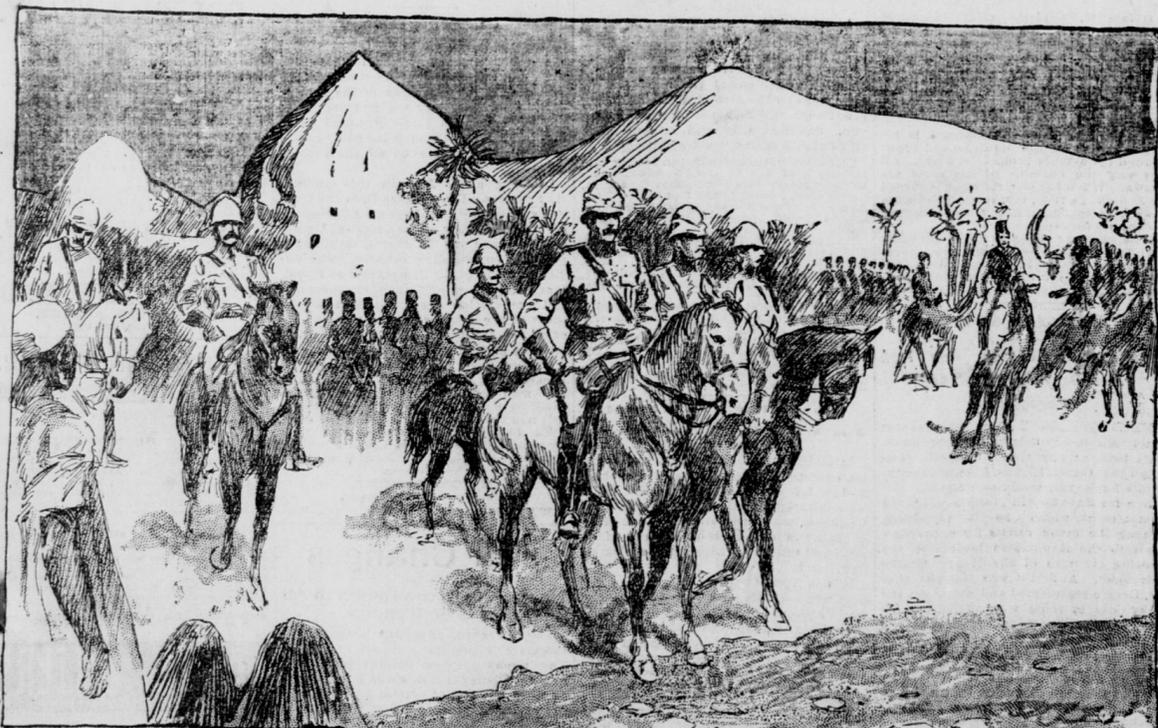
It is known that messages have been passing between the authorities here and persons in New York regarding her landing, and it is said that the Government will permit of no interference, but will allow her to land.

This is done, it is said, because rumors that Spain has taken steps to prevent the landing of the escaped prisoner.

The friends of the young woman were prompt to act in her behalf and have paved the way for her safety, and assured themselves that no interference can possibly take place on the part of either individuals or Government.

It is expected that a royal welcome will be given her. It is said the Seneca with Miss Cisneros aboard will arrive here at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUNTER AND STAFF ENTERING BERBER.



SIMLA, INDIA, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Mamund announces that the Jirga tribesmen have surrendered their Martini breech-loading rifles and have solemnly sworn to maintain peace and drive out Umra Khan's followers. The troops forming the Mamund punitive expedition have destroyed twenty-six fortified villages and have killed many of the insurgent natives.