

Kirkman and John Clement. L. A. Davis is the only absentee, and he is expected tomorrow. Nothing of special interest occurred en route. Delegate McGraw, however, stated that he heard no name but Blaine for president through the states traversed. Besides the members of the delegation many other Washington state people are present to attend the convention. Among those registered at the hotel are: S. L. Crawford and W. H. Forrester, an alternate; A. Randall, of Kettle Falls; J. B. Hart, of Seattle; George H. Black, of Fairhaven; Judge W. H. Calkins, of Tacoma, has been in town for a day or two, and has put in some good work in the interest of Blaine against Harrison. Representative Wilson arrived from Washington City this morning, and Senator Allen will probably arrive in the near future. The Washington delegation was not satisfied with its quarters at the Home hotel, and managed to get suitable rooms at the West. It is said that National Committee Cavanaugh did not give the matter due attention. The delegation will have a caucus just as soon as Delegate Davis arrives. It is a certainty, however, that the delegation will vote solidly for Blaine. Its members are among the most enthusiastic Blaine men in the city tonight.

It is stated by the members of the Washington delegation that National committee Cavanaugh will not be re-elected. It is probable that his successor will be decided upon at the first caucus of the delegation. At this time it is impossible to even indicate who will be the next committee man, though it is said there will be no heated contest.

BLAINE NAILS A LIE.

United Press Interview a Forgery—Warns His Friends. WASHINGTON, June 5.—Blaine spent the day quietly in bed and received a few calls from personal friends, but admittance was refused to all others. Efforts to interview him were equally unsuccessful. Blaine has, however, sent to the Associated Press an autobiographical denial of the reported interview with him and Mrs. Blaine sent out by the United Press last night, saying: "There is not the slightest foundation in truth for it, as it is a forgery from the first to the last. I warn my friends that similar falsehoods may be expected."

Harrison Boomer at Portland.

PORTLAND, June 5.—Among the arrivals from San Francisco by steamer Oregon this afternoon was Hon. John F. Plummer, government director of the Oregon Pacific railroad, who was en route to Tacoma. Mr. Plummer was president of the Business Men's Republican Association in New York city, and was in Minneapolis speaking of the situation at Minneapolis he said: "I believe Blaine meant what he said in his last letter, that he is not and does not intend to be a candidate for nomination at Minneapolis. Blaine has no warm friends here, and I think myself, yet I think the administration of President Harrison should command the respect and confidence of all thinking people. He is in every way worthy of this confidence in the form of a nomination."

New York Tribune for Harrison.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The Tribune in an editorial today will support Blaine in many respects within the past fortnight Blaine has said he did not want the nomination at Minneapolis. We have no warrant for the assumption that he does not mean what he now says, just as he did in the withdrawal of 1888. We therefore see no reason to change the opinion already expressed that the probabilities still point to the renomination and election of President Harrison.

English Press Comments.

LONDON, June 5.—Most of the morning papers discuss Blaine's chances of obtaining the presidency. The News says the coming election will be primarily a conflict of principles, not of men. The Chronicle thinks that Blaine may be passed over, solely because his interior rivals are jealous.

Opinion Attributed to Sherman.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Senator Sherman tonight said he assumed that the president would be renominated, notwithstanding the resignation of Blaine, and he hopes that will be the decision of the convention.

CONGRESS DULL THIS WEEK.

Free Wood and Free Silver in the Senate—Appropriation Bills Fight in House.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—With the political interest centered in Minneapolis, only a small share of attention will be bestowed upon the proceedings of congress this week, and in consequence it may be safely assumed that the proceedings of both Houses will be marked by apathy. In the Senate Vest will speak on the free wood bill tomorrow, and Morgan answers Sherman's amendment on free silver tomorrow.

In the House tomorrow a motion will probably be made to suspend the rules to non-concur in the Senate amendments to the river and harbor appropriation bill and to order a conference. If time permits, a motion will be made to non-concur in the Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill and to order a conference. Hatch will also endeavor to present his anti-option bill under the suspension of the rules, but the chances of a quorum are so small that it is doubtful if he succeeds. The opponents of the anti-option bill will endeavor to block the track with the legislative appropriation bill.

CREEDS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Famous Colorado Mining Boom Town Wiped Out of Existence.

DENVER, June 5.—The business portion of Jintown, or Creede, was destroyed by fire this morning. A great many people are homeless. No injury is so far reported. The flames started by an explosion of coal oil. In a short time the fire burned through the town, and buildings for a distance of a mile. Many hundreds were blown up with giant powder in an attempt to stop the fire, but to no effect. A hundred deputy sheriffs were sworn in to protect the town against thieves. The total loss is estimated at \$1,000,000, with an insurance of \$200,000.

Kentucky Railroad Accident.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—Near South Carrollton today the regular northbound passenger on the Nashville and Owensboro, collided with an extension train filled with negroes. The result was that four were killed outright and twenty-five injured, several dangerously. The dead are: Hugh Barclay, fireman on excursion train; Henry Fields, all colored. The collision was caused by a misunderstanding as to change of time table. The passengers on the northbound train were badly shaken up, but nobody was killed and few seriously hurt. Both engines were completely wrecked and the front cars of both telescoped. The injured people are all colored.

Mrs. Harrison Still Ill.

Washington City, June 5.—President Harrison attended divine services this morning and spent the remainder of the day with Mrs. Harrison, who is still unable to leave her room.

Peace Commissioners for Ireland.

New York, June 5.—The municipal council of the Irish National League met today to perfect arrangements for sending a commission to Ireland and endeavor to heal the factional strife in the Irish party.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Oregon Women and Children Run Over Near Yaquina.

ROCHE HARBOR HOTEL BURNED. Review of the Political Situation on the Eve of the Election in Oregon.—Calliam Bay News.

ABAND, Or., June 5.—The Herald's Yaquina special says: "This morning about 9:30 a special train on the Oregon Pacific railroad, four miles east of Yaquina, ran into a hand car on which were Section Boss Sidney Pruet, his wife and three children, a blacksmith named Manning, wife and two children and another section man, name unknown. The train was running about eighteen miles an hour. The engineer had the hand car only 100 feet ahead on a sharp curve. He applied the brakes and stopped in 150 feet, but the engine struck the hand car while going at the rate of six miles an hour. The section men applied the hand car brakes suddenly, which threw Mrs. Pruet under the hand car, and the engine ran over her, killing her instantly. The woman's body was cut in two. One of Pruet's children was killed and the other two injured. One of the Manning children was killed instantly, and Mr. and Mrs. Manning both injured. The injured were taken to Yaquina and physicians cared for them."

TOMORROW'S ELECTION IN OREGON.

Figuring on the Result—Republicans Claim a Majority of 7,500.

PORTLAND, June 5.—An election will be held in this state tomorrow for two congressmen, judge of the supreme court, attorney general and members of the legislature. The total vote of the state two years ago was 70,000, but many claim that this will be reduced by several thousand, owing to complications arising from the new ballot law. The canvass of the congressmen, judge and attorney general is chiefly on the tariff question. The coinage question has not been left in the background save in Baker county, where it is thought the free silver vote will go to the People's party candidate, as there is no material difference between the platforms of the Republicans and Democrats on the coinage question. In 1890 the Republican party carried Oregon by a majority of 7,500. The contest for attorney general has been a personal one, and it looks tonight like the Democratic candidate would be successful. Governor Penney, who has declared in favor of the People's party, is a warm supporter of the Democratic nominee for attorney general, and it is expected that nearly the entire People's party vote will go to him, as they had made no personal enemies. It is estimated that the People's party will poll 12,000 votes in the state. The conservative Democrats claim nothing except attorney general.

TACOMA MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Councilman Berry Wants to Close Saloons on Sunday—Gambling Games.

TACOMA, June 5.—[Special.]—Councilman Berry, who is elected an independent ticket, but who is a Republican, and has opinions about regulating the sale of liquor, has begun to prod the city council on the Sunday saloon question again. His resolution to close the saloons on Sunday was tabled by the city council last night. He said the city had no law in the matter to proceed by. Most of the gambling-houses which were closed before, during and for a time after the city election, are now open for business again, the dispute as to who should "do business" having been compromised to a certain extent. The effort to freeze out new gambling houses inaugurated the original shut-down, but the new blood in the business has lived and prospered, and while the games have been resumed the cause for disaffection remains, and it looks now as if the new blood in the "business" is on top. Lincoln Davis, the new chief of police, announced on taking office that there was to be no gambling during his administration. It is inferred that Davis said this understanding fully that the "understanding" is to be "fair and square" gambling, but no "brace" or "sure thing" tricks.

FIRE AT ROCHE HARBOR.

The Hotel de Haro, Finest in San Juan County, Destroyed.

FRIDAY HARBOR, June 5.—[Special.]—The large three-story Hotel de Haro, at Roche Harbor, the finest hotel in the county, caught fire on Friday morning about 2 o'clock and the kitchen and five rooms were completely destroyed. The loss is about \$2,000, and is insured. John S. McMillan, manager of the Roche Harbor Line Company, is not aware of the loss, as he left last week to attend the national Republican convention at Minneapolis, where he goes as one of the alternates of this state. This is the first serious fire for that place, and much credit is due to the workers in checking the flames and saving thousands of dollars worth of the company's property.

Brief Tacoma News.

TACOMA, June 5.—[Special.]—It is feared that Miss Osborn, of Lake Park, who is said to have undergone an operation for cancer of the breast, died, as Justice Shary, who took her deposition, found her without medical attendance and suffering intense agony. Seattle and other Danes of the Sound joined the Tacoma Danes today in celebrating the anniversary of the Danish constitution of '48. J. W. Brewer, a book agent, was floundered out of two gold watches tonight. He played cards with sharpers. Before leaving the city yesterday George W. Childs was presented with an oil painting of Mount Rainier by Tacoma compositors. The city council has agreed to inspect the Mashell river and Clear lake as the prospective source of the city's future supply of water. This is significant, because in view of various adverse reports it was said the council did not consider it worth while to even inspect those sources of supply. "The Bandit King" will be presented Tuesday evening at the Tacoma theater by James H. Wallick. Wednesday night "The Cattle King" will be presented. It is thought \$5,000 will be sufficient to defray the Fourth of July celebration expenses. Dangers of Dynamite. Hundreds of people swarmed to Point Defiance park today to view the scene of yesterday's fatal dynamite explosion. A contractor accustomed to handling dynamite said: "Only competent men should handle giant powder, or dynamite, as it is called. Glycerine being the basis of the powder or dynamite, you can burn it without exploding it. You can burn

a stick of dynamite just as you can burn a candle. There is no danger until the heat ignites it, as it does when there is quite a bunch of it burning at once. For this reason I think there was no danger in the case of the dynamite in the blacksmith shop which was blown up yesterday. Still the stuff acts differently on different occasions, and only great care and good judgment will prevent frightful accidents now and then."

Calliam Bay News.

CLALLAM BAY, June 5.—[Special.]—E. C. Burlingame, of the Burlingame Contract Company, is expected here daily with a crew of about fifty men and a grading outfit to resume work on the county road from this place to Quillayute. About two months' work was done on the road last fall and then dropped for the winter. Burlingame has until next October to finish his contract. A Victoria shipbuilder named Miller has been here for several days past looking over the ground with a view to constructing two or three schooners which he has contracted to build. He thinks small vessels can be built here at less cost than at any other point he knows of. There are rumors afloat here to the effect that the steamer Hermosa will shortly be taken back by her former owners in California. People along the Straits would very properly regret to see such a vessel taken off this coast. James Keltner has been appointed road supervisor of the East Clallam district. After two issues the Republican, an opposition paper to the Clallam Bay Record, has suspended publication. The outfit will be taken to Dungeness, where a new paper will be established. Centralia News. CENTRALIA, June 5.—[Special.]—The Tower Lumber Manufacturing Company's mill was closed yesterday under attachment. About seventy men were employed, who will be thrown on the streets. Some arrangement can be made with the creditors whereby time can be gained. It is claimed that the concern is perfectly solvent and only needs time to pay out. A young man named White accidentally shot himself in the right foot while out gunning, necessitating the amputation of one of the toes. The foot was badly shattered. Arrangements are being made by the Centralia fire department for a celebration on the 4th of July. CALIFORNIA THIEF'S FLIGHT. San Joaquin County's Recorder Borrows of His Friends and Forges Checks. STOCKTON, Cal., June 5.—Nothing has been heard of County Recorder J. F. Moseley, who has been missing since last Wednesday. He is believed to have fled with \$100,000 and is suspected of forging notes on which he secured \$90,000. He was engaged in large land deals and borrowed money to carry him through. So far nine notes have been discovered to be forgeries. Six of these are for \$6,750 each, signed by F. W. T. Hickey, and three for \$7,000 each, signed by A. H. McBride. Both men pronounce the signatures forgeries. He gave three deeds to one piece of property in Stanislaus county and asked the holders not to record them. Only one, D. S. Rosenbaum, recorded his purchase and the others are losers. For several weeks before his departure Moseley borrowed large sums of money, paying big premiums for the accommodation. He left Woodland a week ago with \$80,000, which was to be paid in discharging mortgages. His friends, who had every confidence in Moseley, lost the money, and one of them is ruined financially. Highlander Murder in San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—A Chinese cook named Hoey Wing was shot and killed on the street in the Chinese quarter this evening by a fellow countryman named Say Sang. Many persons were on the street in the locality at the time the assassin approached from behind and fired three shots, all of which took effect, the bullets passing through the man's body. There is little doubt that it was a highlander affair and that Sang was paid to commit the crime on account of Wing's supposed connection with the rescue of a Chinese girl from a disreputable house. The murderer and several other Chinese were arrested. Editors Wrecked, But Not Injured. HASTINGS, Neb., June 5.—A wreck on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy today was caused by a broken rail near Indianola, Neb. Five sleepers, some containing sixty of the editors and their wives, returned from San Francisco, were turned over, but only one person was injured, Mr. Eldridge, of Denver. Stevenson Exposes Justice Cederkrantz. LONDON, June 5.—Another two-column letter from Robert Louis Stevenson appears in the Times, inveighing with even greater extravagance of language than before against the misgovernment in San Francisco. Stevenson pours the vitals of his wrath on Chief Justice Cederkrantz, to whom he formally appealed against the misdeeds of Baron Bilsch, the president of the municipal council of Apia, who he now suggests is a tool of and scapegoat for another. Emperor Francis Joseph's Generosity. VIENNA, June 5.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has personally donated \$5,000 for the relief of the Birkenberg sufferers. English Novelist Arrested for Fraud. LONDON, June 5.—Sir Gilbert Campbell, the novelist, has been arrested, charged with defrauding artists. Minister Coolidge at Paris. PARIS, June 5.—T. Jefferson Coolidge, the new United States minister to France, arrived today. CONDENSED DISPATCHES. The ravages of cholera in the vale of Cashmere, Persia, are spreading. Near Galvestone, Ga., Friday, five men, while fishing, took refuge from a storm under a log. A bob of lightning struck three and severely stunned the others. All were of a family named Reeves. W. H. Husted, of New York, was taken seriously ill Saturday morning in Minneapolis with heart failure, though his physicians think he will recover. The Spirit of Southern Lynchers. Memphis Evening Scimitar. It may be, after all, that the tendency to that to steal is often inherited, that it runs in families, and that in order to make sure it will be found necessary to go farther than the perpetrator himself. If it is in the blood, the only effectual way to put a stop to the crime would be to search out every near relative of the fiend who commits the crime, and in other countries such modest, negative qualities never would have distinguished Mouraviéff from the mass; but, unhappily, as is too well known, Russian officialdom is honeycombed with corruption, and by reason of its profligacy Mouraviéff stood head and shoulders above his colleagues. But in spite of this the commander-in-chief of Eastern Siberia could not have accomplished what he did had not Michael Bakounin been with him at Irkutsk. Bakounin was Mouraviéff's nephew. Mouraviéff, in spite of his liberalist character, was a firm supporter of the Russian throne and the existing organization of the state. Bakounin, on the contrary, from early youth was an ardent member of the secret revolutionary organization of government, then, as now, an anachronism. His career is sufficiently well known to require no further notice at this time, save to remind that after his residence in England he took part in the naval expedition on the Baltic sea in 1853, which was a feature of the Polish insurrection. One consequence of this was that Bakounin was transported to Siberia, where Mouraviéff, forgetting his fear of the czar, made his nephew welcome and comfortable as much as possible in the administration of the government. Having made a general study of Eastern Siberia, Bakounin demonstrated to Mouraviéff that the country could never be properly developed without a more southerly approach to the sea, either by Bering or Okotsk; that such an approach could be secured by the annexation of Amoor; and that unless Russia could secure possession of that province her interests would be in constant danger from Chinese aggression. Mouraviéff laid this scheme before the czar and the government at St. Petersburg, and repeatedly urged its acceptance, but without positive

RUSSIA'S TWO CZARS.

Ignatiev and the Great Conspiracy Which He Heads.

Nihilism is its shield. Its Purpose Detachment of the Romanoff—Links in the Chain of Proof Against It.

The (author of this remarkable and startling presentation of the political situation in Russia formerly practiced law in St. Petersburg and was not a little celebrated as a writer. The expression of his political opinions made it inconvenient for him to remain in his native country, and he now lives in London, his address being 29 Bolton Gardens, Chiswick. Other Russian names in the event of refusal, and he promised the friendship and support of Russia against Europe in case the demand were granted. The Chinese tactics of the free press in Russia and Ignatiev, regardless of Mouraviéff's preliminary work, without which the annexation would not have been possible or even a possibility, and Ignatiev, St. Petersburg with what he had done, claiming all the merit of the affair for himself. This achievement gave Ignatiev great prominence, distinction in Russia and

There are at present two czars in Russia.

One wears the crown and is recognized by the government as the legitimate and legitimate head of the vast empire included within the boundary lines of Russian dominion. The other is as yet uncrowned, although he hopes some day to possess that final mark of the power he already wields. One nods his head and the Russian empire seems to shake; the other bows his head and unseen brings about a revolution in the empire. The man with the title is compelled to shape his ways according to the unsuspected will. One sits upon the throne; the other is not only the power behind the throne, but his power is exercised unknown to the throne itself. One is Czar Alexander Third; the other is Nicolas Ignatiev. It is not a secret that Ignatiev, a wealthy banker of St. Petersburg, a man who has held no official position of consequence, if any, for ten years, has attained this extraordinary and peculiar eminence. He is the son of an ordinary peasant, whose career shows that a country need not be democratic in order to offer advantageous opportunities for promotion to station and wealth to those most lowly born. Paul Ignatiev, the father of the crowned czar, was sent by the lord of his province into the army as a recruit. Once enrolled, he was assigned to the Imperial Guards because of his unusual stature. With this advantage he combined exceptional alertness of mind, and he soon attracted the attention of a powerful general, who made him his body servant (dedeshki), and eventually secured him several promotions. During the great insurrection of 1825 Paul Ignatiev, by a happy chance, was appointed chief of the Senate guard, and in this capacity rendered considerable service to Czar Nicolas, for he prevented the soldiers under his command from holding any communication with the insurgents, and thus made it impossible for rebellious subjects to enter the Senate houses. For this important service the Czar Nicolas made Ignatiev his aide-de-camp, and afterward promoted him so rapidly that at the beginning of the reign of Alexander II. Paul Ignatiev was governor general of St. Petersburg, and his eldest son, Nicolas, with whom he now has to do, had attained the rank of general of the imperial suite, and was despatched to Bokhara at the head of an extraordinary Russian mission. I may add that Paul Ignatiev, in common with other Russian dignitaries, had paid due attention to filling his pockets, and had accordingly become a wealthy man. His promotion to Bokhara met with complete success, and, as reward, Nicolas Ignatiev was appointed ambassador to China. There a happy chance, combined

with the program of the conspiracy. Moreover, Akasow had set his heart upon instigating a war in the East, which would disturb everything in Russia, he hoped to base his success. Following the suggestions of those of the conspirators who were in the Russian army, Akasow gained the favor of the czar, and spoke more precisely, Russian agents were sent to Serbia who eventually inflamed public sentiment there to the detriment of the czar. A little Serbia against Turkey was instigated, and this provoked the declaration of war by Russia against the Ottoman empire. Trusting the assurances of Ignatiev's czar, Alexander II. threw himself against Turkey. Near Riela, in Bulgaria, he was surrounded by the Turks, and at Plevena the bravest man of the Russian army, Ignatiev, had deceived him, and when reproached by the czar, the former ambassador of Turkey began to explain that he had lost all control of his temper and struck his faithless servant several times. It goes without saying that Ignatiev saw in this an opportunity to strike a blow at the czar, and he was to decide how he could revenge himself most effectively for his fall and disgrace. Admiral Nicolas Tchichatchov, of Odessa, is now minister of marine, an old friend of Ignatiev's, aided him in this matter. He showed Ignatiev how he might take the place of Akasow with his hands. Ignatiev followed Tchichatchov's plan, and made a proposition to Akasow to the effect that they should co-operate. Akasow knew that such a proposition threatened him with certain peril, but at the same time he recognized the character of Ignatiev and the methods he employed; there was nothing to be gained by refusing to accept the proposition. Two mortal enemies to the Russian throne and to each other became ostensibly allies, each meaning to make the other's position the other's attack equally perilous for Russian officialdom. In 1878 and 1879 Ignatiev artfully provoked a political disturbance in Kiev. One of Ignatiev's associates, General Brodetski, who was then chief of the gendarmes, exploited this disturbance before the czar as the manifestation of a very terrible agitation that embraced all Russia, and accordingly Ignatiev took measures to suppress the agitation by appointing an Armenian general, Michael Loris-Melikov, dictator. This general was a staunch friend of Ignatiev, and Ignatiev strengthened the hand of the conspiracy in general, and his own designs in particular. At the same time Akasow interested himself in the affairs of Moscow, and General Michael Skobelev, who distinguished himself in the war with Turkey. Macarius was a highly educated man and an excellent theologian, as such he was not to be easily won over to the orthodox religion (Prawoslawie), which, in fact, is not a Christian religion, but simply a government cult (Kazionnaja religija), and his reputation and influence at home increased rapidly. The relations of Russia with Turkey were soon snarled into a mesh of intrigue, and Ignatiev's greater power was shown by his representations that did the ambassador to Poland. He claimed that he could secure immense advantages for Russia from outside the empire, and he asked the czar for a vast sum of money, which, of course, the diplomatist could not be asked to account. The czar willingly gave several million roubles to Ignatiev for his secret mission. Similar expenditures in Poland had wrought great benefit to Russia. Ignatiev earnestly assured the czar that he could speedily give the deathblow to Turkey, and he set forth his design fanatically, pointing out the distress and weakness of the southern state. Czar Alexander was thoroughly convinced that he had only to sign the Russian note to the consuls of the Danube, and all Turkey, like Jericho of old at the sound of the trumpet, would fall before him. Ignatiev realized that the czar had hoodwinked his monarch, and of the millions sent him he expended but a small portion for the purpose of corruption. The remainder, he put in his pocket. He owed half to the value of many millions in the various provinces, and he has millions in ready money at St. Petersburg, without counting his numerous interests. Ignatiev himself does not appear in these money lending transactions, and he is not known to the borrower, but he is the dominant power. He rates through the Jews, and is the backer of many a Shylock, supplying all the capital and casting upon the ostensible lender all the odium of extortion. The czar's money is used for the purchase of Oriental experience. He has enriched not only himself but his family and his friends. For example, his wife was a very poverty-stricken girl of Tartar extraction named Engalytsheva. As intrigue succeeded intrigue at Constantinople, he brought his profit to Ignatiev. His Ignatiev's brother established factory after factory on his property in the province of Riazan, where at last he nearly, if not quite, controls the industries of carpet, cloth, glass-making, etc. So matters ran on until 1876, a year that marks an epoch in Russian history. At this time, side by side with other conspirators, Ignatiev began to organize conspiracies by different organizations, socialistic, anarchistic, nihilistic, and so on—one out of ten of which was made up of nobles, and the remainder of the less enormous proportions, one of those possessed and still possess international importance. To regard part of the operation of this conspiracy as an actual event, witness, and many of the leaders were personally known to me. It will be necessary, in order thoroughly to understand the nature of the conspiracy, to trace the history of this conspiracy, but limitations of space forbid the narration of any but the most important details. The organization was begun in 1856 in St. Petersburg. There was nothing whatever of liberalism in its programme, no patriotic aim to curtail the power of the throne and give to Russia a constitutional and parliamentary government, no design of effecting needed reforms. Its object was nothing more or less than to overturn the czar and set up a new dynasty for the czar and the government had happened before in Russian history and the originators of the conspiracy saw no reason why it should not happen again. This conspiracy is in existence today, and the living members are of the same opinion. And why should they not be? Are not the conditions in Russia similar to those that have made revolutions possible in the past? In this conspiracy have belonged many ministers, Walupew, Rejtern, Tolstol (not the celebrated author, but a relative), and several members of the royal family, for example, he who died recently, Prince Constantin, brother of Alexander II., and Prince Peter, of Oldenburg. Some of the leaders of this conspiracy were the leadership passed into the hands of a man renowned for energy and activity, Ivan Akasow, of Moscow, who is wrongly believed by many to have been the chief of the conspiracy. Such is the nature of a matter of fact, does not exist in Russia. Placed at the head of a conspiracy so great that it rivaled the power of the czar himself, Ivan Akasow began to aspire to the Russian crown. It was not others to be the directing genius of the secret movement; he must be the absolute ruler. To effect this it was necessary to prepare the ground, and for this purpose he gathered about him men of political force, concentrate their interest and confidence upon himself, make his leadership irresistible, and so that when the czar was overthrown, Akasow would have made overtures to them, for he dearly loved to pay court to liberals, but he was not a liberal, so that there would have been no profit in pretending

to include constitutional reforms in the program of the conspiracy. Moreover, Akasow had set his heart upon instigating a war in the East, which would disturb everything in Russia, he hoped to base his success. Following the suggestions of those of the conspirators who were in the Russian army, Akasow gained the favor of the czar, and spoke more precisely, Russian agents were sent to Serbia who eventually inflamed public sentiment there to the detriment of the czar. A little Serbia against Turkey was instigated, and this provoked the declaration of war by Russia against the Ottoman empire. Trusting the assurances of Ignatiev's czar, Alexander II. threw himself against Turkey. Near Riela, in Bulgaria, he was surrounded by the Turks, and at Plevena the bravest man of the Russian army, Ignatiev, had deceived him, and when reproached by the czar, the former ambassador of Turkey began to explain that he had lost all control of his temper and struck his faithless servant several times. 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Ignatiev realized that the czar had hoodwinked his monarch, and of the millions sent him he expended but a small portion for the purpose of corruption. The remainder, he put in his pocket. He owed half to the value of many millions in the various provinces, and he has millions in ready money at St. Petersburg, without counting his numerous interests. Ignatiev himself does not appear in these money lending transactions, and he is not known to the borrower, but he is the dominant power. He rates through the Jews, and is the backer of many a Shylock, supplying all the capital and casting upon the ostensible lender all the odium of extortion. The czar's money is used for the purchase of Oriental experience. He has enriched not only himself but his family and his friends. For example, his wife was a very poverty-stricken girl of Tartar extraction named Engalytsheva. As intrigue succeeded intrigue at Constantinople, he brought his profit to Ignatiev. His Ignatiev's brother established factory after factory on his property in the province of Riazan, where at last he nearly, if not quite, controls the industries of carpet, cloth, glass-making, etc. So matters ran on until 1876, a year that marks an epoch in Russian history. At this time, side by side with other conspirators, Ignatiev began to organize conspiracies by different organizations, socialistic, anarchistic, nihilistic, and so on—one out of ten of which was made up of nobles, and the remainder of the less enormous proportions, one of those possessed and still possess international importance. To regard part of the operation of this conspiracy as an actual event, witness, and many of the leaders were personally known to me. It will be necessary, in order thoroughly to understand the nature of the conspiracy, to trace the history of this conspiracy, but limitations of space forbid the narration of any but the most important details. The organization was begun in 1856 in St. Petersburg. There was nothing whatever of liberalism in its programme, no patriotic aim to curtail the power of the throne and give to Russia a constitutional and parliamentary government, no design of effecting needed reforms. Its object was nothing more or less than to overturn the czar and set up a new dynasty for the czar and the government had happened before in Russian history and the originators of the conspiracy saw no reason why it should not happen again. This conspiracy is in existence today, and the living members are of the same opinion. And why should they not be? Are not the conditions in Russia similar to those that have made revolutions possible in the past? In this conspiracy have belonged many ministers, Walupew, Rejtern, Tolstol (not the celebrated author, but a relative), and several members of the royal family, for example, he who died recently, Prince Constantin, brother of Alexander II., and Prince Peter, of Oldenburg. Some of the leaders of this conspiracy were the leadership passed into the hands of a man renowned for energy and activity, Ivan Akasow, of Moscow, who is wrongly believed by many to have been the chief of the conspiracy. Such is the nature of a matter of fact, does not exist in Russia. Placed at the head of a conspiracy so great that it rivaled the power of the czar himself, Ivan Akasow began to aspire to the Russian crown. It was not others to be the directing genius of the secret movement; he must be the absolute ruler. To effect this it was necessary to prepare the ground, and for this purpose he gathered about him men of political force, concentrate their interest and confidence upon himself, make his leadership irresistible, and so that when the czar was overthrown, Akasow would have made overtures to them, for he dearly loved to pay court to liberals, but he was not a liberal, so that there would have been no profit in pretending

to include constitutional reforms in the program of the conspiracy. Moreover, Akasow had set his heart upon instigating a war in the East, which would disturb everything in Russia, he hoped to base his success. Following the suggestions of those of the conspirators who were in the Russian army, Akasow gained the favor of the czar, and spoke more precisely, Russian agents were sent to Serbia who eventually inflamed public sentiment there to the detriment of the czar. A little Serbia against Turkey was instigated, and this provoked the declaration of war by Russia against the Ottoman empire. Trusting the assurances of Ignatiev's czar, Alexander II. threw himself against Turkey. Near Riela, in Bulgaria, he was surrounded by the Turks, and at Plevena the bravest man of the Russian army, Ignatiev, had deceived him, and when reproached by the czar, the former ambassador of Turkey began to explain that he had lost all control of his temper and struck his faithless servant several times. It goes without saying that Ignatiev saw in this an opportunity to strike a blow at the czar, and he was to decide how he could revenge himself most effectively for his fall and disgrace. Admiral Nicolas Tchichatchov, of Odessa, is now minister of marine, an old friend of Ignatiev's, aided him in this matter. He showed Ignatiev how he might take the place of Akasow with his hands. Ignatiev followed Tchichatchov's plan, and made a proposition to Akasow to the effect that they should co-operate. Akasow knew that such a proposition threatened him with certain peril, but at the same time he recognized the character of Ignatiev and the methods he employed; there was nothing to be gained by refusing to accept the proposition. Two mortal enemies to the Russian throne and to each other became ostensibly allies, each meaning to make the other's position the other's attack equally perilous for Russian officialdom. In 1878 and 1879 Ignatiev artfully provoked a political disturbance in Kiev. 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ALEXANDER III OF RUSSIA.

Europe generally as a diplomatist, and it brought about another proposition; he was appointed ambassador at Constantinople. It is well known that the art of diplomacy, as practiced in the Orient, is not merely an intrigue applied to the most important affairs and personages. As such a court as the sultan's and under such circumstances Ignatiev's talents found ready and familiar application. His energy and influence at home increased rapidly. The relations of Russia with Turkey were soon snarled into a mesh of intrigue, and Ignatiev's greater power was shown by his representations that did the ambassador to Poland. He claimed that he could secure immense advantages for Russia from outside the empire, and he asked the czar for a vast sum of money, which, of course, the diplomatist could not be asked to account. The czar willingly gave several million roubles to Ignatiev for his secret mission. Similar expenditures in Poland had wrought great benefit to Russia. Ignatiev earnestly assured the czar that he could speedily give the deathblow to Turkey, and he set forth his design fanatically, pointing out the distress and weakness of the southern state. Czar Alexander was thoroughly convinced that he had only to sign the Russian note to the consuls of the Danube, and all Turkey, like Jericho of old at the sound of the trumpet,