Daring and Scientific Work on the Milwankee & St. Paul.

THEY COULD NOT GET INTO THE SAFES.

Giant Powder One of the Necessary Adjuncts of Progressive Robbers-Story of the Daring Deed Told by Witnesses of It.

MILWAURER, Wis., Nov. 12 .- The midnight train from Chicago on the Milwaukee & St. Paul road was robbed by masked men near Western Union Junction at 1 o'clock this merning. The train had been out of the junction (which is twenty-three miles south of this place) about half a mile, when Fireman Edward Averill, who was putting coal into the furnace, was startled by a noise behind him. He turned around and discovered two masked men clambering over the engine tender. Both levelled their double-barrelled guns at the fireman and Engineer McKay with the injunction:

Looked Into the Muzzle of Shotguns "Don't move an inch until we tell you to or we will blow the top of your head off !"

Engineer May was directed to run the train to within a point about one mile from Western Union Junction. Here he was commanded to stop. Both engineer and fireman were then ordered to get out of the cap. They were marched to the express car under guard and there the work of blowing open the express car began. Several bombs, the fireman thinks they were, were thrown into the car and terrific explosions, which must have awakened every passenger on the train, followed. But nobody appeared on the scene. The roboers, undoubtedly were not less than six or seven in number, judging from the manner in which they conducted opera-tions. The trainmen believed they had a team close at hand with which to cart away the safes which were taken bodily out of the

### Story of the Fireman.

Fireman Averill's story, which is as follows, is the most comprehensive:

"They made me walk ahead of them to the express car," he said, "and they gave me a jimmy to pry open the boxes. They got the messenger's keys though he was in no hurry to give them up and they will have no trouble in getting away with all the money. The train was held for over half an hour. The entire efforts of the robbers centered on the entire efforts of the robbers centered on the express car, and not a passenger was molested." The fireman thinks there were half a dozen men, guarding the coaches,

wever, "Less than five minutes out of Western Union Junction," said Messenger Murphy, "the train slowed up suddenly. A musket was poked through the top window of the car, and a second later a terrific explosion occurred, that knocked myself and Cook in a heap. Half a dozen more explosions followed and both doors were blown off the bolts. Then two men wearing long black masks climbed quickly into the car and covered us with muskets. We were cautioned to maintain silence at the penaity of getting our heads blown off. After glancing hurriedly about the car the robbers fastened their eyes on two iron boxes of the American Express company. The robbers brought the fireman in a little later and went through all the boxes, they compelling us to hand over the keys. They dumped the boxes out on the road bed. One of the robbers kept us covered is musket all the time, while the other robber superintended the operations of the

Well Paid for Their Daring. Messenger Murphy stated he had secured

fireman.

all the bills of the money contained in the safe and that the sum undoubtedly was a very large one. It is probable the total amount of the robbers' booty will amount to \$100,000 and possibly more.
Officials of the St. Paul road said the train

which was held up was one which generally carried all the money received by the Mil-waukee banks from the east in the morning. Agent Bell of the American Express com pany, said to a reporter that an approxi-mate statement of the the amount taken the He by the robbers could not be learned. He said that \$5,000 in local packages certainly were gone besides the sums contained in two sealed envelopes Some of the passengers who were asi did not know anything about the hold-up

until the train arrived in Milwaukee. Some of the passengers thought there were twenty or thirty robbers. Others thought they saw only a dozen, while others said there were more robbers than passengers. When the train started up again the passengers saw the safes lying beside the track, but the

### robbers had disappeared. How the Express Car Looked.

When the train arrived at the Union depot at 2:30 o'clock, the express car presented an appearance that would in-dicate it had been attacked by heavy artillery. Every door and window had been blown out and the piatform and walls were shattered in half a dozen places, while its contents were piled in one indiscrim inate heap in the center of the car. Mes-senger J. C. Murphy and his assistant, C. H. Cook, were found gathering up the frag ments of waybills and looking over the remnants left by the robbers.

The first news of the robbery was brought Western Union Junction by the flagman Milwaukee and Racine police were graphed for immediately and Detective Hanwas provided with a special train, on which he left at 2:40 o'clock.

Says They Did Not Get Anything. Cincago, Ill., Nov. 12 - General Manage arling of the St. Paul railway received : dispatch this morning saying that the robbers did not get any booty from the expressar held up near Western Union Junction

The dispatch said that the robbers after gaining admission to the e car commanded the messenger to the safes. He refused, and the safes were pitched out of the car onto the ground. In the meantime the rear brakeman, under standing the situation, rushed back to the junction and got an engine. The engine and posse at once went to the scene and the robbers fled. The robbers had tried to force open the doors of the safes, but were un successful. The train went on to Milwauke and the fast mail train, which lef Unicago later, picked up the safes and car

### ried them to Milwaukee. Pursuing the Robbers. The police of Milwaukee and the secret

of the St. Paul system, together with service of the St. Paul system, together with the sheriff of Racine county, are in pursuit of the robbers. Their flight was so hasty that they did not take the precautions to cover their tracks, so the officials believe they will get them before noon today. Express Messenger Murphy reported at the headquarters of the American Express company here and gave an account of his experience. He detailed the facts as given in the previous interview, adding that a num ber of shots were fired. Three robbers after gaining entrance, demanded an after paining entrance, demanded and got the keys to the safe at the muzzles of their guns. The engineer was then compelled to orce open the local safe containing money and valuables consigned from Chicago fo points between Chicago and LaCrosse. As robbers were unable to get into them. robbers then compelled the trainmen to as-sist in throwing these treasure boxes from he car and the fireman, messenger and his helper ordered to leave the car. They were followed by three robbers with rifles leveled upon them. Four trainmen were compelled to walk about a quarter of a mile up the This was repeated twice and they were conducted to the train. In the time the locomotive headlight been extinguished. The robbers then sent the engineer and fireman into the cab and ordered the train to pull out. As the train got under way

TRAIN ROBBING AS A FINE ART six men were seen standing over the two safes. The way safe contained between \$2,000 and \$3,000 and the way bills of which were taken and probably destroyed.

When the train arrived at Frankville a telegram was sent to Western Union June-

## THAIN ROBBERS IN ALABAMA.

## They Make an Unsuccessful Attempt

tion and a posse sent to the scene.

to Hold Up a Train. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 12.-A story comes from Collinsville on the Alabama Great Southern road that sounds very much like an attempted train robbery. Early last night the agent at Collinsville heard that an attempt would be made to rob the southbound express which passed there about 12 o'clock. Shortly afterward fifteen nicely dressed men came in and took possession of the station, refusing to vacate when locking up time came. The agent then called on the local authorities and the mayor. The marshal, the police and a posse of citizens came to his rescue and drove the men away. The gang was well armed and left threatening ven-

The train at Chattanooga was notified, and ieft there with all the trainmen armed to the teeth. As it pulled into Collinsville four of the men reappeared and attempted to buard the men reappeared and attempted to obard it, but the citizens fired on them and they fled. It is said one of the fellows was hit and fell, but got up and made off again. It is believed the attempt was planned to have been made below Coilinsville, but the train came through without being molested. All he trainmen on the division are now armed and an extra lookout is observed. One of the gang has been arrested, but his story has not yet been obtained.

### REVEALED BY DEATH.

Career of S. C. Thompson, Ex-Treasurer of Decatur County, Iowa.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Nov. 12 -The death of Dr. C. R. Smith, has brought to light sensational developments in his career. He came to this city from Llano, Tex., where for seventeen years he was a prominent physician. Among his effects was found a statement that his name was not Smith. but S. C. Thompson, and that he was county treasurer of Decatur county, Iowa, in 1872. While acting in this capacity he defaulted in a large sum and fled. The amount of his defalcation is not given. His family mourned him as dead. In his will he bequeaths half of his estate, worth about \$35,-000, to his wife and children, the other half to sureties on his bond as treasurer. He was about 65 years of age and was well esteemed

## CHILLY BUT GAY.

Rome the Center of a Great Deal That is Fashionable Nowadays.

[Copyrighted 1:91 by James Gordon Bennett.] ROME, Nov. 12 - | New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE. |-Cold continues in this land of stone floors and doors and windows that will not fasten. This means suffering for strangers.

General Turr has gone to Naples and will theuce go to Palermo, where the king and queen will make their formal entry on the 15th. The general, before he left, entertained a number of Hungarian deputies. Dorsey S. Delmonico of Rome, General Canzio (Garibaldi's son-in-law) and Count Pulsy (son of him who went to America with Kossuth) were among the guests.

Baron Bruck, the zave a reception to the Austro-Hungarian

leputies Thursday evening. The farewell reception of the peace conference members by the duke of Sermoneta-Syndica was a brilliant affair. The Princesses Odescalchi, Pallarcini, Branceaio, Puggio and Suaso, Countess Bruschi, Donna Gerazeoli Lanta, Mrs. Billot, wife of the French am bassador, Signor Beaucheri, president of chambers, and many members of the aristocracy and the foreign colony were present The wife of Syndica, Duchess Caltani, did the honors in a gracious manner.

There are a good many English and American names on the hotel registers. Charles O'Neil is at the Allemaque. At the Anglo-American are Rey Douglas of England, Sir George and Lady Trevelyan and Mr. and Mrs. Leavitt of New York. Lord Ronald Gamer is at the Continental, as is Mrs. Blumbart and family (Americans). Prince de Gerace is stopping at the Hotel Eden. Mr. and Mme. Gomez of the Brazilian legation, the comte and comtesse de Carfort, and Thomas Burt, M. P., are at the Malaro, as are Mr. and Mrs. Benney of Philadelphia. At the Opirinal Von Egelbrecht, (a Prussian philitary attache). Baron Von Senden, Mr Gibbs of Chicago, Senator Blanc and duc de Rome. The bishop of Bombay registers at the Suisse. G. T. Pinckney of Charleston is at the Hotel Russie. It is said that Princes: Louise will spend a portion of the winter here.

# OUT OF THE RACE.

Chicago Not a Competitor for the Republican National Convention. CHICAGO, Ili., Nov. 12 .- One hundred and fifty prominent business men, with a sprinkling of Illinois politicians, assembled at the Grand Pacific hotel this afternoon to consider ways and means to capture the republican national convention for Chicago. After some discussion it was decided, in deference to the courtesy shown by other sections of the country in aiding Chicago to secure the location of the World's fair within its borders that no contest should be made on be of this city. The following resolution

was passed: Whereas, Chicago has been specially non-ored in being selected as the place for holding the Columbian exposition, and.

Whereas, The choice was largely due to the friendly support of the representatives in con-gress of the great central empire which has developed and made Chicago possible, there-fore.

Resolved. That in grateful appreciation of the aid rendered in securing the Columbian exposition Chicago is not a competitor for the ext national republican convention. Resolved. In the event that the national re publican convention should select this city as the place for the convention. William J. Camp-bell, member of the national committee from Illinois, is authorized to state that Chicago will liberally provide for its accommodation.

# WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, 1

Омана, Nov. 12. The area of high barometer remains cen tral in the Missouri valley. It is snowing in Denver and North Dakota, and has been snowing during the day in Minnesota, Elsewhere west of the Mississippi river the weather has cleared off. Temperature has moderated slightly, though it is still below moderated slightly, though it is still below freezing from Kansas and Missouri north-

There are indications of a storm in the western portion of the Gulf of Mexico. For Omaha and vicinitr-Fair weather, For Omana and vicinity—Fair weather, slightly warmer; winds shifting to easterly Washington, D. C., Nov. 12—For the Dakotas—Generally fair Friday; variable winds; fair and warmer Saturday.

For Montana-Warmer; southerly winds and fair weather.
For Colorado-Warmer and generally fair Friday; southerly winds; warmer and fair

For Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory and Okiahoma—Winds shifting to southerly; fair Friday; warmer and fair Saturday. For Iowa and Missouri-Continued cold; northerly winds, becoming variable; generally fair Friday; warmer and fair Saturday and probably Sunday.

# THROTTLED THE ANARCHISTS.

Chicago's Police Make a Well Timed Raid on the Rabid Ranters.

RED MOUTHED DECRIERS OF THE FLAG.

Captured While in Session at the Old-Time Rendezvous-Incendiary Boasters Lodged in the Police Station.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 12 .- Within a bomb's throw of the Haymarket armed anarchists tonght again met the Chicago police. The result was a most ignominous defeat for the

men of the red flag.

A mass meeting of the most radical element was announced to be held this evening in Grief's hall, 54 West Lake street, a place celebrated in the annals of Spies and Parsons and their followers. The decision unexpectedly displayed by the authorities last night in compelling the anarchists at the West Twelfth street Turner hall gathering to hoist the stars and stripes had a disconcerting effect, and at the last moment tonight it was decided to make Griefs' hall gathering secret the and to admit only a few of the most trusted spirits. Accordingly the master of ceremonies, Thomas Grief, proprietor of the big saloon below the hall, announced that his space up stairs had all been prevlously engaged, thus dismissing the general rabble. Those who could be depended upon were told to quietly go to the third floor, where a meeting would be held. Up three flights of stairs in the place indicated there gathered many of those who were leaders in the ranks before the Haymarket riot. Speeches were made in English and German and the enthusiasm was great.

### Couldn't Fool the Police.

The American flag was not there. It was thought that the police had been completely hoodwinked and there was no danger of any intrepid officer commanding them to respect the banner that protected them. In this, however, the reds were at fault. Inspector Lewis, in charge of that division of the city, has seen too much of Chicago to believe that the fanatics would allow themselves to be deprived of a chance to cry for blood and anarchy.

A detective had been for several days cultivating the acquaintance of the men who were leaders during the exciting times of five years ago. This man was admitted to the meeting, and his superiors informed of all that was going on. Soon word came that very inflammatory speeches were being made, and that a number of those in the meeting were displaying arms and boasting of the use they would put it to in case the police interfered.

In the saloon below fully 200 men were gathered, and although no organized meeting was held there, speeches scarcely less incendiary than those above were being made and it was evident that trouble might occur at any moment.

# Police Were in Readiness.

In the historic Des Plaines street police station a few squares distant, Inspector en in uniform, and su owis had 100 me ing the building in which the meeting was being held were about fifty detectives in citizens clothes. Suddenly a signal was given by the man in the meeting and a concerted raid was made. The nonuniformed officers guarded the rear of the building and allowed no person to leave. The blue conts entered the front door and in less than sixty seconds afterward the meeting on on the upper floor was broken up, and those who had been making the speeches to the crowd in the saloon were under arrest.

So quick was the enslaught the anarchists were taken completely by surprise and before they had time to recover themselves enough to make any serious resistance, they saw the hopelessness of their cause.

# They All Weakened.

Inspector Lewis and Captain Mahoney marched at the head of the column of police officers from the station and were the first to enter the saloon. The proprietor, Grief, saw the blue coats is they entered and attempted to shut the doors in their faces. His effort, however, was futile, as one blow from an officers's club shattered the glass and another burst the door open and the double stream of officers poured into the room. The men who a moment before had been

consting of their intention to burl defiance into the teeth of the Chicago police made a rush for the doors in the rear, but at the sight of the guns there displayed, halted and, with one or two exceptions, showed symptoms of cowardice and fear.

"Throw up your hands," shouted Inspector Lewis. At the command 400 hands went into the air and the officers commenced searching for weapons. Those who were found to possess revolvers or other arms were placed under arrest and the others were hustled into the street and told to at once leave the vicinity.

# One Murderous Wretch

One little fellow who wore a flaming red necktic and who had imbibed freely of the villianous liquor sold over the bar, resisted the officer who attempted to seach him. He backed against the wall and drew from his pocket a wicked looking revolver and with a muttered curse snapped it in the face of his captor. Fortunately the cartridge missed fire and before the would-be murderer could again press the trigger a blow from the officer's club knocked the gun from his hands.

Another bloodthirsty individual endeavored to use his revolver, cursing against the police and law. His weapon was knocked from his hand. He declared himself an anarchist who was ready to die and defied the police to shoot him.

# Resistance on the Stairs.

In the meantime a squad of police under Lieutenant Wheeler had started to ascend the stairs. They met resistance from Grief and from an unknown man, who drew from his overcoat pocket a long revolver, declar ing he would shoot the first officer who put foot on the stairs. These two men were quickty overpowered and twenty-five stalwart policemen rushed up the stairs and broke into the ball in which the secret meeting was being held. A number of men were arrested here, a large amount of inflamatory literature was captured and a number of red flags were torn from the walls and destroyed.

Within the secret portals the only real resistance encountered by the police came from three unknown men, who in the rush escaped. This trio jumped behind the bar as the officers entered and began throwing bottles and glasses. A number of officers were struck, but not seriously hurt.

Among those arrested was one of the edtors of the Arbeiter Zeitung, a German daily, the successor of Spies and Parsons' rabid sheet, and which, like its predecessor published a large amount of incondiary mat-

ter and has pronounced anarchistic principles. This man was making a speech in the secret meeting when the officers entered. When he was locked up in the Des Plaines street station he made a plea for his release, claiming that he was in the meeting

in the capacity of a reporter. His plea wholly failed of its purpose. Among the other prisoners were the following, each of whom carried revolvers and

attempted to resist the officers: John Drissel, Ernest Ruppert, Henry Miller, David Sutter, Charles Langren, Henry Dneiper and Andrew Weiss. These men are all known to the police, and several of them were promineut in the ranks of the anarchists six years ago when the red flag was so often seen on the streets of Chicago.

## To Stamp Out the Reds.

"Grief," said the inspector, "was, I conhim an example. Tonight he told me that there was no meeting being held in his building besides one called by the painters, and of the people he has around him."

clothes, who was in the crowd before the raid was made, reported that one of the speakers said that the anarchists were now stronger than ever before, and that they were prepared to give the police a big dose of the medicine administered on the 4th day of

who was in another group, listened to a harrangue from a long-haired orator, who declared that the police had no right to interfere with any meeting, and that the time will soon come when the police force will be completely annihilated. This man was particularly bloodtnirsty and declared that he intended to devote his life to the cause of anarchy and was willing to die for the good of the cause. He was among those arrested, but he refused to give his name at the station.

lives just as did Spies and his comrades. He assassination. He then listened the capitalistic press and their supporters, the police and the militia. He declared that individual.

Most of the prisoners were released before a. m., Thomas Grief going on a majority of their bonds. The amount of bong in each

# Hissed a Promise of Revenge.

As Grief left the station he fairly hissed his promise to wreak a terrible revenge upon those who had caused him so much trouble. He said that his daughter, a voung lagy about 20 years of age, who has been very sick for several days, was so frightened by the invasion of the police that she fainted and great fears were expressed by the attending physicians that she would not recover from the

Officer P. H. Sullivan, who was the man that meeting told Inspector Lewis that one of the only for them an open meeting could be held. He then proposed a revival of the use of dysystem by which means so much was ac complished.

Europeans Advised to Remove Women and Children-A Great Fire.

HANKOW, China, Oct. 13 .- Fire destroyed people homeless. It is believed that a numper of women and children lost their lives Two days afterward 200 more houses were burned.

leader of the Kolao Hul, a secret society which has been instrumental in causing the uprising in Hunan, was captured by six runwhile staying at an inn in Foo Unow. He was accompanied by a band of thirty men and was getting ready to leave for Hang Chow and other inland places when he was surprised at night by the runners who despite his enleavors to protect himself with given an alarm, garged and bound him, boarded a steam launch and proceeded to Shanghai. His examination was conducted with secrecy by the magistrate and of the viceroy and the governor of Tao Lai.

They have thus far met with no success. show that the affair was a quixotic attemp

tiago that Pedro O. Gandarillas has shot and no real political significance. The general feeling is one of insecurity and it is stated that the vicercy of Nanking has strongly advised the British consul at Chin Kiang to remove European women and children.

# ON THE FRENCH COAST.

estimate can be made of the damage done by

### of the officers of Balmaceda's army to ban-Effects of Tuesday's Storm Seen in Ishment from Chill for five years and a day Stranded Wrecks. BOULDGNE, Nov. 12 .- Nothing but a rough

the terrible storm which set in here Tuesday night and which, without abatement, lasted until last night. It is known from the meagre reports already received that the loss occasioned by the gale is enormous. A large number of houses in town were unroofed and outbuildings were blown down. Up and down the coast the ioss in life and property must have been very beavy. In the vicinity of Boulogue many fishing boats were thrown ashore and pounded to pieces. Other fishing boats were caught in the gale from port, and, as they have not yet returned, grave fears are entertained that some of them have

The storm has prevented the channel steamers which ply between Boulogue and Folkestone, England, from leaving port, and no of the steamers due to arrive here from England dared to attempt the passage. The telegraph lines between Boulogne and Paris are broken in many places and a large number of poles were thrown to the ground,

# BRAZIL IN DEEP TROUBLE.

Rebellion Against Da Fonseca in Rio Grande do Eul Prospering.

ONE TOWN ATTACKED AND CAPTURED.

Little or No Resistence Offered-Plans of the Rebels-Governmental Complications in Chili-Peruvian News.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennelt.]

VALPARAISO, Chill, (via Galveston, Tex.)

-Special to THE BEE. |-Latest advices from

the state of Rio Grande do Sui in Brazil say

that the revolt against Dictator da Fonseca

continues to spread. The insurgents' ranks

are increasing in size hourly and the rebeis

show great boldness. One band,

fully armed, attacked and cap-

tured the town of Santa Anna on the

river Sino, north of the capital, Porto Alegro.

They were led by General Fernandez. A

number of prisoners were taken. Very little

resistance was made to the rebels, and as a

consequence no one was killed or wounded in

the capture of the place. This would indi-

cate that Santa Anna, which has a popula-

tion of 2,500, was at heart friendly to the

Notwithstanding the report the garrison

of Ynguaron had gone over to the insurgents,

it is now stated that the town itself remains

faithful to the cause of the Fonseca, Yugua-

ron. Santa Victoria and Porto Alegro are

said to be the only towns the dictatorship.

All the others in Rio Grande do Sul are said

The revolutionists are reported to have

raised large bodies of volunteer troops. In-

cluded in their force are five regiments of in-

fantry and one of cavalry which deserted

da Fonseca as soon as the revolt was pro-

What They Are Driving At.

The plans of the insurgents are not yet

fully understood, but it is said that they will

lose no time in attacking the towns of Yn-

guaron, Santa Victoria and Porto Alegro,

which remain true to the dictator. Their

object seems to be to gain possession of these

places before the arrival of the gunboats,

monitors and transports which da Fonseca

has sent to Rio Grande do Sul to quell the

Insurrection. Rio Grande do Sul is

the stronghold of Gasper Silveira Mar-

tins, the former president of that

state, who was exiled at the time of the de-

thronement of Dom Pedro, and who was

afterwards permitted to return to Brazil.

They are known as Gasparitas. Martins

is regarded by them as the chief

of the liberal party in Brazil.

The 80,000 Germans in the state are

said to be among the warmest partisans of

da Fonseca. A goodly portion of them

served in the German army. There are some

6,000 Brazilian soldiers in Rio Grande do Sul.

They form nearly one-half of all the govern-

ment forces. The spirit of discontent has

One Aged Rebel.

old and was former governor of Rio Grande

do Sul. The governorship was placed in his

hands after the fall of the empire. He suc-

ceeded Martins. He was a warm friend of

Martins, and his fall becoming known to his

government, he was ousted from office and

Marechal de Frota appointed in his place.

He also was a a friend of Mactins, and was

succeeded by the present governor, Castillio,

whose loyalty to da Fonseca does not appear

KISSED AND MADE UP.

Chili's Cabinet and Dominant Party

Get Together for the Public Good.

[Copyrighted 1891 by Ja :es Gordon Bennett.]

Nov. 12 - By Mexican Caple to the Herald-

Special to THE BEE, |-The complication

that have arisen in the provisional govern-

ment on account of the resignation of Minis-

ter of the Interior Irrazabal and Minister of

Agriculture Joaquin Walker Martinez seems

in a fair way of being straightened out. As

I cabled you yesterday, they surrendered

their offices because the dominant liberal

party had failed to elect conservative coun-

sellors of state, as it is alleged they had

agreed to do. It is now reported that two

members of the council of state stand ready

to resign, rather than cause any political ill

feeling. If this action is taken, it will create

vacancies on the council for two con-

servatives. This will do away with the

cause of discontent that led to the

resignations of the two ministers named, and

also to stop Minister of Foreign Affairs

Matta and other members of the junta's

capinet from st rrendering their portfolios, as

The resignations of Ministers Irrarazabe

and Walker Martinez have not been accepted

by the junta. It is reported that in view of the

concessions made to their party they will re-

friends of the new government that they will

do so, as party strife at this critical stage of

the country's affairs would be deplorable,

and tend to hinder that complete restoration

The name of the doctor whose services as

surgeon-general in the junta's army have

been rewarded by President-elect Jorge

Montt is Olof Page, not Paz, as I cabled yes-

The report has just reached here from San-

The military tribunal today sentenced ten

of peacefulness which is so desirable.

it was rumored yesterday they would.

VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston), Tex.

to be in the least questioned.

Visconde Poletas, who is said to be one of

often manifested itself in their ranks.

to have espoused the side of the rebels.

revolutionists.

claimed.

Nov. 12 .- By Mexican Cable to the Herald

Inspector Lewis announced while the prisoners were being booked that tomorrow he would demand the revocation of Grief's license as a beginning of an active stamping out of the reds. He added that while he was in command in the division no meetings would be held with the intention of inciting revolution or anarchy.

sider, responsible to a large degree for the uprising of May 4, 1886, and I intend to make when I demanded that my men be allowed to search he point blank refused. Then I had to use force and the result shows the nature

Officer Lehn, one of those in citizens May, 1886.

Officer Wessler, another of the detectives,

With Them All Day. Officer Wilbmasky had spent the day among the loudest of the anarchists. He was treated to a particularly interesting speech, having been allowed to enter a sort of caucus, attended only by those supposed to be willing to lay down their was told that every policeman ought to be hung, but as that was impossible the reds would have to satisfy themselves by to blood-curdling utterances of how the city authorities should all be destroyed. One enthusiastic red made a virulent attack against Mayor Washburne, the time was not far distart when dynamite would be used to destroy the capitalist and when the only law would be the rights of the

# case was \$600.

shock. pefore they gained admittance to the secret speakers declared that the saloon below was full of Pinkerton men and police and that namite bombs and also a revival of the group

# UNEASINESS IN CHINA.

1,300 houses in this city and rendered 13,000

SHANGHAL Oct. 19 .- Cheu Kin Lung, the ners of the Shanghai and Foo Chow police quickly overpowered him, and before he had

Mason, the customs official who made an attempt to smuggle arms into China, and put himself forward as a possible leader of re-belion, was examined before the British police court at Shanghai. Developments on Mason's part to obtain notoriety, and had

killed himself at his hiding place on a farm in the mountains in the vicinity of the cap itol. He was Balmaceda's minister of agri culture in the first cabinet formed by the dictator. The cause of his suicide was the fear of persecution on the part of the junta, He did not dare to stand trial.

terday.

### and disbars them from holding any offices in this country.

TURNED UP ALIVE. One of Balmaceda's Cabinet Officers Safe in Peru Now.

[Copyrighted 1:91 by James Gor ion Bennett.] LIMA, Peru (vin Galvetson, Tex.,) Nov. 12 By Mexican Cable to the Herald-Special to The Beg. |-Major Santiago Faz, the advocate of the Balmacedan government in the case of Richard Cumming, who with two others was shot at Valparaiso for the attempted blowing up of a torpede boat, is the guest of the fiotel Maury in this city, although his death was announced some time ago. Faz was taken prisoner at the battle of Planillo, but managed to escape before his arrival at Valparaiso prison by briting his guard,

That same night some of the junta's officers

and civilians went to the police station and

picked one of the Balmacedist officers

out as Faz. The resemblance be-

### men was great. On denying that his be was Faz, the unfortun, until, maddened with bwledged that he was nate officer was pain, he falsely wiledged that he was Faz. Half an hou erward he was shot in cold blood. His de naturally gave rise to the report that and the Union of

had been killed paraiso and other . After remaining papers printed that 1, Faz managed to in hiding for about a r. escape from Valparais the disguise of a fireman on board of Pacific steamer. I think the Arica. He arrived here some time afterward.

### AT RIO DE JANIERO.

## How the Rebellion is Viewed from the

Capital of Brazil. [Special Correspondence of the Associated Press.] Rio Janeino, Oct. 14, -The state of affairs here at present is by no means satisfactory In nearly every respect matters are going wrong. The last two years the country has been flooded with irredeemable paper money, now amounting nominally to about \$250,000,000 and depreciated less than 55 per cent of its nominal value. In consequence of the depression of the currency and burdensome taxes all necessaries of life cost exorbitant prices, which are constantly rising. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that these should be suffering and discontent, and hat strikes and disturbances, at one time dmost unknown here, should have become requent.

It is said that the president, who is quite ill, has not been informed of the rioting in his city.

The session of congress was to terminate tomorrow, but that body has voted to pro-long its sitting to the 15th of November. It has not yet voted any of the appropria-tions nor any of the organic laws for the exeention of the provisions of the constitution Ever since a few months ago it has been a loggerheads with the president, Al-though the congress has accom-plished very little actual legislation, it has discussed some very important measures, one of which is a bill framed by a joint committee of the two houses for improving the currency of the country. It has shown a disposition to reduce the expenses of the government, which is very necessary, as they have increased since 1888 from \$77,

000,000 to \$180,000,000 per annum.

The sanitary condition of the city is very bad at present. Last month there were 1,133 deaths from smallpox, and recently the weather has been unseasonably warm and there have been some deaths from yellow

Most of the states are making preparations for being well represented at the Chicago exposition, and President Deodoro da Fonseca has asked congress for an appropriation of \$60,000 for the expenses of the Brazilian exhibit. Most of the state legislatures will make appropriations for the same purpose. It is stated that the Brazilian government will ask for a revision of the reciprocity agreement with the United States. For this ourpose, it is said, a plenipotentiary wil shortly be sent from here on a special mission to negotiate in the matter jointly with the Brazilian minister at Washington. The interior of the state of Bahia is suffer

ing very much from drouth, in consequence of which, it is said, the state has lost by death and immigration, over 60,000 inhabit ants.

### Manning the Navy. RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 12.-Reports were current in this city today that the army and

navy forces were making preparations to proclaim General da Fonseca a life dictator of Brazil. The government is securing a full comple ment of men for its warships by means of impressment, Many unlucky citizens have been seized in the name of the government for this purpose, The press gang is carrying on its operations here, the chiefs of the revolutionists, is 82 years the work pouncing upon and forcibly conveying to ships of war in the harbor, despite the entreaties, prayers or physical resistance of neir captives, all eligible men whom they think would make desirable members of nan-of-war's crew. Very often it is only after a most desperate struggle that the gang succeeds in overpowering and carrying off its unwilling victims from home and

family.

A number of officers have started from Ric Grande do Sul, at which place it is reported those who have taken part in the revolution ary movement against the dictatorship of Fonseca are completely under the control of

### the government. Foreign Influence at Work Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.-The Bureau of American Republics has, from semiofficial sources, the following information in regard to the present condition of affairs in Brazil: The telegraphic and other news which comes from or via London is often entirely false and generally distorted and magnified. British ealousies of the increasing influence of the Udited States in Brazil and the fear of losing commercial supremacy in that country are

the motives which inspire the false and alarming dispatches concerning political disturbances in Brazil. In Rio Grande do Sul the situation is pe-culiar and needs some special explanation. When the revolution of Nevember, 1889, substituted the republic for the empire, the state of Rio Grande do Sul accepted the new form of government as any other, but on the organization of the state government party lines were closely drawn and party feeling warmiy aroused between the republicans on the one hand and the adherents of the liberal party partisans of the deposed leader, Martinez, on the other. Forciol Forciole resist was offered to the installa tion of the governor-elect, who was armed interference of the federal govern ment was necessary to overcome this resist-ance, but the feeling of opposition naturally emained and was perhaps intensified by

federal interference. tain their portfolios. If is hoped by all the The Brazilian minister has a number o messages of which no mention is made of political disturbances or eccession move-ments, and the United States minister at Rio has not considered the situation as an event sufficiently serious to justify him in sending

### cablegram to the Department of State. AFTER THE ENGLISH STORM.

Heroes I ose Their Lives-Terrible Ef feets of the Gale. LONDON, Nov. 12 .- Though at midnight ast night the great gale in England had

subsided the storm is still prevailing in south-

western Ireland. Dispatches continue to be

along the coast by yesterday's storin. At Sandgate on the east coast of the Isle of Tharet, Kents, four fishermen were drowned. There is great excitement in Southport, on the Irish sea, over the probable drowning o the crew of the life boat which went out yes terday to attempt to save the crew of the yessel in distress off that place. There is hardly any doubt among those acquainted with the dangers of the coast but that the hife boat foundered and every soul in her

found a watery grave. The steamer Hawarden Castle, engaged in the coasting trade, was wrecked mouth of the Mersey last night. A number of attempts were made to rescue the crew from their precarious position, but some of them were successful. This morning four odies were washed ashore. They are those of seamen from the steamer, who, worn out by the exposure to which they had been subected, were not strong enough to keep them serves in the rigging, and were swept over

The White Star line steamer Brittanic and the Inman Line steamer City of New York, sailed from Liverpool yesterday and shaped their courses for Queenstown in the very teath of the sale. When they made an very teeth of the saie. When they met offing after leaving the river, they met with terrific weather, which they carried with them throughout their voyage down a transfer wave boarded Irish sea. the Brittanic and carried everboard Quarter

naster McKenzie.
The gale continued at Queenstown, where the wind is still blowing with terrific vio-

# RUASTED THE GOVERNMENT.

M. Louray, Boulangist, Makes Serious Charges in the French Chamber.

HE ATTACKED THE ROTHSCHILDS,

Temperate Reply of the Minister of Finance to the Tirade-Crisis Not Yet Passed -French News.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] Panis, Nov. 12 .- | New York Herald Cable Special to Tan Bee. |-That which the government tried to prevent has happened. The chamber of deputies has taken hold of the financial question, and the fall of values on the Stock exchange.

M. Lauray, the Boulangist deputy, opened the ball by putting a question to the minister of finance and framing an issue on the broad question of anti-Semitism M. Louray is not a particularly well balanced man, and is not to go off at half cock. His specialty during the Boulanger days was making popular and nervy sensation. Nowadays he has lost the ear of the house, and this explains the ill success of his interpellation.

M. Lauray accused the minister of finance with gambling on the bourse and charged the government with having enjoyed the bitter satisfaction of placing the credit of the nation in the hands of a close corporation of Jewish bankers.

"The Jewish bankers are the masters of France. The Jewish bankers" continued M. Lauray, "can bring about a gold crisis in all countries where they have any foothold. In France they have now enforced the minister of finance to enter into very questionable combinations in order to find gold enough to carry on the functions of the government. The American government was obliged to enter into engagements with a financial house the United States, whereupon the Rothschilds sent money to Brazil. Baron Rothschild is a mauvais Français and we should consequently imitate the United States and coin our own gold."

M. Lauray concluded a very violent tirade by saying that all the Jewish pankers in France should at once be expelled.

Dignified Reply to the Tirade. M. Rouvier, the minister of finance, declared that it was altogether beneath his dignity to reply to the personal attacks of M. Lauray, and that should the house of Rothschilds remove its offices from Paris in consequence of such uncalledfor personalities, that it would be a misfor-

tune for the nation. M. Rouvier said that there was no drain of gold from France and that it was impossible to repreach him with entering into questionable negotiations with the Rothschilds, who have always administered their financial interests and French interests with good

judgment and wisdom. The speech of the minister was very short, but it satisfied the chamber. The deputies who saw that a hostile vete would lead to a terrible financial crisis, passed to the order of the day by 431 to 32. In other words the chamber expressed its belief that it would be a mistake to endorse the speech of

# Lauray or M. Rouviec.

much in French politics.

Not Yet Out of the Woods. The ministry is still in an unpleasant fix. After the vote, the radical deputies decided to interpellate the cabinet next week on the general policy of the government. They are anxious to see the ministerial situation settled before M. de Giers' arrival in Paris The fear of offending Russia still counts for

M. Wischnegrausky, the Russian minister of finance, has been very ill for some days past and that he has had uncontrollable fits of almost msane rage. On the day before yesterday he insulted and dismissed a deputation of St. Petersburg merchants who had called to ask a small service of him France is organizing a new colonial expedi

A St. Petersburg dispatch announces that

tion. The council of ministers has determined to send an expeditionary force to Touat to oppose the aggressions of Morocco and occupy the district which is believed to be indispensable to the safety of the French possessions in Algeria, According to the government the object of the expedition will be merely the restoration of order in Touat. Experience has taught us that adventures of

### this kind cost dearly. NEXT SUNDAY'S SHOW.

### What a French Astronomer Says of the Promised Lunar Eclipse.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett,] Paris, Nov. 12,—[New York Herald Cabie -Special to The Bee. |-If St. Martin's summer continues and no new cyclone arrives Sunday's total eclipse of the moon will be observed that day under exceptionally favorable conditions, for it takes place at the precise hour in which the moon crosses the meridian. The middle of the eclipse will be observed at Paris at twenty-nine minutes after midnight. Perhaps, with scrupulous attention it will be possible to distinguish about twenty-nine minutes past 11 p. m. the profile of the (lunar) Cordilleras inder the form of a very slight elevation above the shaded circular rim of our planet. In general what has been taken for this profile of the Cordilleras or Andes was a very deep shade of certain lunar plains. Nevertheless the earth will be in such a poistion during the eclipse that it will not be possible to attempt an observation without the aid of a weak glass, which will roughly allow the entire disk of the moon upon its field. This will make it very interesting to know the exact moment of the beginning and the ending for the purpose of

computation. The color of the moon in eclipse will probably be deep red, with some shades. The tone of the color will depend upon the solar rays passing through the earth's atmosphere and their operation upon the lunar disk. The red may be variegated, light or dark, and even of a yellowish tinge. Some times the eclipse will be entirely invisible.

These eclipses occur at regular intervals of eighteen years and cleven days. The oclipsa of Sunday will be the reoccurrence of that of November, 1873,

Probably there will be a great number of shooting stars traversing the heavens during the eclipse. They will appear to emanate from the constellation Lee. These shooting stars are, as a matter of fact, portions of the debris of the comet. Its sister, which apceared in 1856, making a magnificent passage

### in a clear sky. CAMILLE FLAMMARION. On the Par's Bourse.

PARIS. Nov. 12 .- On the bourse today foreign securities were weak. Owing to a rumor of a cablest crisis in Madrid, Spanish securities dropped %. Russian securities fell i% under a report of selling in Herhn and a fall in roubles. Three per cent rentes were weaker and felt in centimes for the account and 5 centimes for money.