

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

TRAIN ROBBERY AS A FINE ART

Daring and Scientific Work on the Milwaukee & 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.

MILWAUKEE, 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 morning. 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 leveled their double-barreled guns at the fireman and Engineer McKay with the injunction:

“Don’t move an inch until we tell you to or we will blow the top of your head off.” Engineer McKay jumped 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 car. 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 in no hurry to get the car and terrific explosions, which must have awakened every passenger on the train, followed. But nobody appeared on the scene. The robbers, undoubtedly were not less than six or seven in number, judging from the manner in which they conducted their operations. The trainmen believed they had a team close at hand with which to cart away the safes which were taken bodily out of the car.

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 key to pry open the boxes. They got the messengers’ 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 contents of the express car, including the express car, and not a passenger was molested.” The fireman thinks there were half a dozen men, guarding the coaches.

“Less than five minutes out of Western Union Junction,” said Messenger Murphy, “the train slowed up suddenly. The engine was poked through the top window of the car, and a second later a terrific explosion occurred that shook the train and look in a heap. Half a dozen more explosions followed and both doors were blown off the bolts. Then two men wearing long black masks and carrying revolvers, entered the car and covered us with muskets. We were cautioned to maintain silence at the penalty of getting our heads blown off. After glancing hurriedly about the interior of the car, the robbers turned their eyes on two iron boxes of the American Express company. The robbers brought the fireman in a moment and ordered him to open the boxes, they compelling us to hand over the keys. They dumped the boxes out on the road bed. One of the robbers gave us a shove with his musket and the other, who the other robber superintended the operations of the fireman.”

Well Paid for Their Daring. Messenger Murphy stated he had secured all the bills of the train, 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 of the express company. Agent Hill of the American Express company, said to a reporter that an approximate statement of the amount of the money by the robbers could not be learned. He said that \$50,000 in local banknotes, and \$50,000 in national currency were contained in two sealed envelopes. Some of the passengers who were asleep did not know anything about the hold-up until the train arrived in Milwaukee.

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 induce anybody to look at it. The door of the window had been blown out and the platform and walls were shattered in half a dozen places, while its contents were scattered all over the platform in the center of the car. Messenger J. C. Murphy and his assistant, C. H. Cook, were found guarding the train. They saw only the robbers looking over the remains left by the robbers.

The first news of the robbery was brought to Western Union Junction by Chicago. Milwaukee and Racine police were telegraphed for immediately and Detective Hansen was provided with a special train, on which he left at 2:45 o’clock.

Says They Did Not Get Anything. Chicago, Ill., Nov. 12.—General Manager Earling of the St. Paul railway received a dispatch this morning saying that the robbers did not get any of the money of the express car held up near Western Union Junction this morning.

The dispatch said that the robbers after gaining admission to the express car commanded the messenger to open the safes. He refused, and the safes were piled on the ground. The robbers, understanding the situation, rushed back to the junction and got into the train. They were to possess at once went to the scene and the robbers fled. The robbers had tried to force open the doors of the safes, but were unsuccessful. The main went on to Milwaukee and the fast mail train, which left Chicago later, placed up the safes and carried them to Milwaukee.

Pursuing the Robbers. The police of Milwaukee and the secret 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 article, adding that the number of shots were fired. Three robbers, after gaining entrance, demanded and got the keys to the express car. The robbers then went to the express car and the through safes had combination locks the robbers were unable to get into them. The robbers then compelled the 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 track. This was repeated twice and then they were conducted to the train. In the meantime the locomotive headlight had been extinguished. The robbers sent the messenger and fireman into the cab and ordered the train to pull out. As the train got under way

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Chicago’s Police Make a Well Timed Raid on the Red 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 arena anarchists tonight again met the Chicago police. The result was a most ignominious 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 has a discouraging effect, and at the last moment tonight it was decided to make the Grief’s hall gathering secret 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 been previously 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 they 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 that 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 revenge.

With Them All Day. Officer Wilmsky 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 lives just as did Spies and his comrades. He was told that every politician ought to be hanged and that 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.

Police Were in Readiness. In the historic Des Plaines street police station a few squares east, Inspector Lewis had 100 men in uniform, and surrounding 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 enter. The door opened the front door and in less than sixty seconds afterward the meeting on the upper floor was broken up, and those who had been making the speeches to the crowd in the saloon were under arrest.

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 proletariat, Grief, saw the blue coats as they entered and attempted to shut the doors in their faces. His effort, however, was futile, as one blow from an officer’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 boasting of their intention to hurl defiance into the teeth of the Chicago police made a dash for the doors in the rear, but at the sight of the guns there they desisted, halted and, with one or two exceptions, showed symptoms of cowardice and fear.

One Nerveless Wretch. A little fellow who wore a flaming red necktie and who had lubbed freely of the villainous liquor sold over the bar, resisted the officer who attempted to search 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.

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, and fired. He would shoot the first officer who put foot on the stairs. These two men were quickly overpowered and twenty-five stalwart policemen rushed up the stairs and broke into the hall in which the secret meeting was being held. A number of men were arrested here, a large amount of incendiary literature was captured and a number of red flags were torn from the walls and destroyed.

Resistance on the Stairs. Within the secret portals the only real resistance encountered by the police came from three unknown men, who in the rear 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 editors 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 incendiary material and had 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.

BRAZIL IN DEEP TROUBLE.

Rebellion Against Da Fonseca in Rio Grande do Sul Prospering.

ONE TOWN ATTACKED AND CAPTURED.

Little or No Resistance Offered—Plans of the Rebels—Governmental Complications in Chili—Peruvian News.

REBELLION AGAINST DA FONSECA IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL. [Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] VALPARAISO, Chili, (via Galveston, Tex.) Nov. 12.—[By Mexican Cable to the Herald-Special to This Paper.]—Latest advices from the state of Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil say that the revolt against Dictator da Fonseca continues to spread. The insurgents’ ranks are increasing in size hourly and the rebels show great boldness. One band, fully armed, attacked and captured the town of Santa Anna on the river Sino, north of the capital, Porto Alegre. They were led by General Ferrandez, 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 indicate that Santa Anna, which has a population of 2,500, was at heart friendly to the revolutionists.

Notwithstanding the report the garrison of Yaguaron had gone over to the insurgents, it is now stated that the town itself remains faithful to the cause of the Fonseca, Yaguaron. Santa Victoria and Porto Alegre said to be the only towns the dictatorship. All the others in Rio Grande do Sul are said to have espoused the side of the rebels.

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 Yaguaron, Santa Victoria and Porto Alegre, which remain true to the dictatorship. 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 Gaspar Silveira Martins, the former president of that state, who was exiled at the time of the overthrow of Dom Pedro, and who was afterwards permitted to return to 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 government forces. The spirit of discontent has often manifested itself in their ranks.

One Aged Rebel. Visconde Peletas, who is said to be one of the chiefs of the revolutionists, is 82 years old and was former governor of Rio Grande do Sul. The governorship was placed in his hands after the fall of the empire. He succeeded Martins. He was a warm friend of Martins, and his fall becoming known to his government, he was ousted from office and Marshal de Prota appointed in his place. He also was a friend of Martins, and was succeeded by the present governor, Castello, whose loyalty to da Fonseca does not appear to be in the least questioned.

Chili’s Cabinet and Dominant Party Get Together for the Public Good. [Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] VALPARAISO, Chili, (via Galveston, Tex.) Nov. 12.—[By Mexican Cable to the Herald-Special to This Paper.]—The complications that have arisen in the provisional government on account of the resignation of Minister of the Interior Irazabal and Minister of Agriculture Joaquin Walker Martinez seem 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 counselors of state, as he alleged they will resign their portfolios. It is 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 conservatives. 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 cabinet from tendering their portfolios, as it was rumored yesterday they would.

After the English Storm. Heroes Lose Their Lives—Terrible Effects of the Gale. LONDON, Nov. 12.—[Though at midnight last night the great gale in England had subsided the storm is still prevailing in southwestern Ireland. Dispatches continue to be received, giving details of the havoc wrought along the coast by yesterday’s storm. At Sandgate on the east coast of the Isle of Thorns, Kent, four fishermen were drowned. There is great excitement in Southport on the Irish sea, over the probable drowning of the crew of the life boat which went out yesterday to attempt to save the crew of the tugboat in distress off that place. There is hardly any doubt among those acquainted with the dangers of the coast but that the boat founders and every soul in her found a watery grave.

One of Balmaceda’s Cabinet Officers Sate in Peru Now. [Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] LIMA, Peru (via Galveston, Tex.) Nov. 12.—[By Mexican Cable to the Herald-Special to This Paper.]—Major Santiago Fax, the advocate of the Balmaceda government in the case of Richard Cumming, who with two others was shot at Valparaiso for the attempted blowing up of a torpedo boat, is the guest of the Hotel Maury in this city, although his death was announced some time ago. Fax was taken prisoner at the battle of Placillo, but managed to escape before his arrival at Valparaiso prison by bribing his guard. That same night some of the junta’s officers and civilians went to the police station and picked one of the Balmaceda officers out as Fax. The resemblance be-

ROASTED THE GOVERNMENT.

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

HE ATTACKED THE ROTHSCHILDS.

Temperate Reply of the Ministers of Finance to the Trade—Crisis Not Yet Passed—French News.

AT RIO DE JANEIRO. How the Rebellion is Viewed from the Capital of Brazil. [Special Correspondence of the Associated Press.] RIO JANEIRO, 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 \$200,000,000 and depreciated to less than 55 per cent of its nominal value. In consequence of the depression of the currency and burdensome taxes all necessities of life cost exorbitant prices, which are constantly rising. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that these should be suffering and discontent, and that strikes and disturbances, at one time almost unknown here, should have become frequent.

The session of congress was to terminate tomorrow, but that body has voted to prolong its sitting to the 15th of November. It has not yet voted any of the appropriations nor any of the organic laws for the execution of the provisions of the constitution. Ever since a few months ago it has been a logjam with the president, although the congress has accomplished very little actual legislation. One of the measures which has been passed, one of which is a bill framed by a joint committee of the two houses for improving the currency of the country. It has the reputation of being a very necessary measure, which is very necessary, as they have increased since 1888 from \$7,000,000 to \$180,000,000 per annum.

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 the general da Fonseca a dictator of Brazil. The government is securing a full complement of men for the navy. Many unskilled citizens have been seized in the name of the government for this purpose. The press is carrying on its agitation and is actively engaged in the work of pointing upon and forcibly conveying to the public the necessity of the measure. The press is carrying on its agitation and is actively engaged in the work of pointing upon and forcibly conveying to the public the necessity of the measure.

Foreign Influence at Bureau of American Republics. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—[By Mexican Cable to the Herald-Special to This Paper.]—Some official sources, the following information in regard to the present condition of affairs in Brazil: The telegraphic and other news which comes from or via Rio de Janeiro often contains distorted and generally distorted and magnified. British jealousy of the increasing influence of the United States in Brazil and the fear of losing Brazil to the United States are the motives which inspire the false and alarming dispatches concerning political disturbances in Brazil. It is reported that the situation in Rio Grande do Sul is peculiar and needs some special explanation. When the revolution of November, 1889, substituted the republic for the empire, the revolutionists 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 warmly aroused between the republicans on the one hand and the monarchists on the other. The monarchists of the deposed leader, Silveira Martinez, on the other, forcible resistance was offered to the installation of the government.

What a French Astronomer Says of the Promised Lunar Eclipse. [Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, Nov. 12.—[By Mexican Cable to the Herald-Special to This Paper.]—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) Corollaria under 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 Corollaria or Andes has been 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) Corollaria under 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 Corollaria or Andes has been observed at Paris at twenty-nine minutes after midnight.

On the Paris Show. PARIS, Nov. 12.—On the bourse today foreign securities were weak. Owing to a rumor of a cabinet crisis in Madrid, Spanish securities dropped 3/8. Russian securities fell 1/2, under a report of settling in Berlin and a fall in rubles. Three per cent notes were weaker and fell 1/2 cent for the account and 5 centimes for money.

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