

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The Southern railway freight depot at Asheville is burned. All the contents and records, together with eight cars are burned. The Virginia authorities make demand, under requisition papers, for Morganfield. It will be several weeks before he can be removed from the hospital. The question is, who will pay for guarding him in the meantime—Several persons are burned to death in a fire in Seattle, Wash.—New York city has a \$150,000 fire.—The second Japanese army lands near Port Arthur.—All the men caught in the Pawabie mine have been rescued, with no injury to any of them.—The Japanese gain another victory.—The Fall River weavers vote to stay out.—Capt. Howgate withdraws his plea of not guilty and demurs to the indictments for embezzlement and forgery against the Government.—The express pouch disclosed by Searcy contained hardly anything of value. It is intimated that a third person, who was arrested at Charlotte, was in with the robbers.—Two passenger trains have a head-on collision on the Seaboard Air Line at Henderson. No one is killed.—The Georgia House of Representatives refuses to take up a free and unlimited silver coinage resolution.—At 8 o'clock fifteen boarders had been taken from the building burned in Seattle. Some of the scenes confronting the searchers were most heartrending.—Secretary Herbert has much trouble in filling four positions in the navy by reason of some officers in the line of appointment not wanting them and a number anxious to have certain ones.—Lord Salisbury's plan is to have a House of Lords, partly hereditary and partly elective, with a greater infusion of new life into the existing House of Lords.—The last game of football between the naval academy and the West Point cadets came near causing a duel between a retired rear admiral and a brigadier general. There will be no game this year.—The condition of the Czar will not prevent the usual winter festivities at Sandringham, unless he dies in the meantime.—Arrangements are being made to receive the Czar at Corfu.—Queen Victoria is pained at the newspaper comments about the marriage of the Princess Alix.—The Jewish Chronicle says the Czar is seeking relief at the place from which he has driven so many Jews.—Mrs. Bishop, a missionary at Moulken, gives a very graphic description of the crude equipment of the Chinese army.—Phoenix, Ala., suffers a destructive fire.—Governor-elect Atkinson, of Georgia, is inaugurated.—Sheriff Kennedy says there will be no difficulty in the way of getting Morganfield back to Virginia. Cincinnati police will guard him until November 10th.—A man is arrested in Charlotte, N. C., who while drunk, said that he had taken part in the Aquia Creek robbery.—A destructive fire occurs on the wharves of Pensacola.—The fire chief is thought to be fatally wounded. Many vessels were in danger, but were towed to places of safety. One sailor was killed.—Harvard defeats Cornell in a hotly contested game of football.—President Stevenson opens the campaign at Troy, N. Y.—There is no change in the political situation in New York city. Both factions of the Democratic party are as determined as ever.—At 7 o'clock last night the Czar was pronounced a little better.

DEPOSIT VAULTS ROBBED.

A Mysterious Affair in the Omaha National Bank.

(Baltimore Sum.)
OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 25.—The fact was made public this afternoon that the safety deposit vault section of the Omaha National bank had been robbed, and in so dexterously a manner that no clue to the manner in which the work was done is obtainable. Large sums of money have been taken from boxes in the vault, and the exact amount of the losses cannot be known until all have been examined.
The discovery was made more than two weeks ago, and every precaution has been taken by the bank officials to keep the matter a close secret.
The principal loser is William Gladstone. Last March he placed in his box \$2,700 in gold. On October 5th he discovered that about \$1,200 of the amount was missing. He at once notified President Millard, of the bank, and the investigation commenced. So far, however, all efforts to discover the manner in which the money was lost have failed.
The vaults are under the management of a lady, who is in every way fitted for the responsibility of the position she holds. No shadow of suspicion exists that the losses have occurred through her knowledge or connivance. The safety vaults are modeled after the latest system in the country, and the private boxes are surrounded with every safeguard. The lessee has a password, and no two individuals can have the same password.
The bank officials or detectives offer no explanation other than to declare it is not due to the carelessness of the bank employees. All deposits are guaranteed by the bank.

A Half-Witted Negro's Crime.

(Richmond Dispatch.)
RICHMOND, N. C., Oct. 23.—A half-witted negro, who was employed as a waiter in a restaurant here, was sent to the home of a highly-respected and aged white lady of this place this morning, on an errand. Finding her in the house alone, he suddenly seized her and attempted to assault her. Though quite feeble and overpowered, she screamed repeatedly, and the negro abandoned his purpose and fled. An alarm was given at once, and within an hour the negro was captured by the police as he was making for the woods. He was quietly given a preliminary trial, and before the crime was generally known the prisoner was being conveyed under guard to the county jail at Wentworth, where he was safely caged. There is little excitement over the matter, and no fear of an attempt to defeat the law.
Senator M. W. Ransom addressed an unusually large audience at the opera house on Saturday night, and was received with great enthusiasm.

VEXED QUESTIONS

FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY TO SETTLE.

Four Important Vacancies to be Filled—Unusual Difficulties in Such Cases—Capt. Howgate Demurs to His Indictments—Tests of the Carnegie Plates for Cruisers Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Capt. Henry W. Howgate was in the criminal court of the District of Columbia to-day and through Attorney Worthington withdrew his plea of not guilty to all the indictments entered against him in October 1891, and entered a demurrer to each and all of them. There are seven indictments for embezzlement and four for forgery. To the embezzlement indictments the demurrers were to the effect that the facts averred in the indictment constitute no offense under the laws in force in the District of Columbia prior to the filing of the indictment; that they do not state any offense of which the court has jurisdiction and are too general and uncertain in their allegations. The forgery indictment demurrers were of much the same purport—want of definiteness being alleged.

Secretary Herbert spent an hour with the President this morning endeavoring to settle a problem which has worried the naval authorities for several months, and which must be settled promptly. Four important commands are to be filled—superintendents of the naval academy and naval observatory, the commander-in-chief of the South Atlantic station, and the commandant of the New York navy yard, the latter becoming vacant November 10th by the retirement of Admiral Gherardi. Ordinarily these details would not cause so much concern, but at the present time they are of the highest importance, and a number of changes are likely to result. Admiral Walker, it is understood, is not anxious to accept either of the four duties, and his decision seriously complicates the problem. If he could be assigned to the naval academy it would be simplified, but he wishes to succeed Admiral Greer as chairman of the light house board next February. Commodore Selfridge has been selected against his will for the command of the South Atlantic, which would leave the presidency of the inspection board temporarily for Admiral Walker. Commodore Sicard, now commanding the Portsmouth Navy Yard, expects to get the New York navy yard or the naval academy. Capt. J. W. Phillips, who commanded the cruiser New York in Brazil, and the battleship Oregon, and Commodore Norton, Capt. Bunce, Capt. McNair, and a number of prominent officers are candidates for the places. Secretary Herbert said this morning that he had not yet decided upon any of the details.

The ballistic test of 17-inch Carnegie Harveyized armor has been postponed until the middle of November, until all of the thirteen plates of the remaining barbettes of the Oregon have been treated with the hardening process. One of these barbettes has already been accepted and the naval ordnance officers had intended to select a plate typical of the lot and test it this week, but it has now been decided to wait until all the plates are hardened and then select the one which appears weakest. Eight of these plates have already been completed by the Carnegie company and the others are now being made through the process of harveyizing. The plate will be attacked with the 12-inch rifle.

Secretary Herbert has ordered the cruiser San Francisco to relieve the Chicago as flagship of the European squadron, and instructions have been sent to the New York navy yard where the ship is receiving changes, to expedite the work and prepare the ship for a three-year cruise in foreign waters. The order was a great surprise to the navy, as it was expected the Chicago would remain abroad another year, but the Secretary decided that she had better be put out of commission pending the construction of her new machinery. Although the San Francisco's repairs have been proceeding very leisurely for the last three months, it is probable that the remaining work on her will be rapidly dispatched, experiences showing that a vessel under orders for the Mediterranean station can invariably be completed in one tenth the time that would be consumed if she were intended for less desirable duty on some other station.

Inauguration of Governor Atkinson.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 27.—Hon. W. Y. Atkinson was inaugurated Governor of Georgia to-day at noon in the hall of the House of Representatives. Long before noon the House galleries began to fill up with an eager, pushing crowd. Two hundred seats in the centre of the gallery were reserved for the students of the Georgia Normal school for girls. This school was established by an act of the Legislature which was passed through the efforts of Mr. Atkinson. The speaker's stand was beautifully decorated with flowers. The floral tribute that attracted most attention was sent by the girls of the Normal school.
Mr. Atkinson began his inaugural address by saying that he could not refrain from returning his thanks to the young ladies. He appreciated more than the crown of Cæsar the magnificent outpouring of the people of Georgia to his inaugural. I enter into my duties with a sincere purpose to discharge every obligation incurred." He assumed the duties of the high office of Governor at an important period in the history of the State. "Let us lay aside and forget all bitterness that may have been engendered in the recent political contests," Mr. Atkinson appealed for harmony and said all must share alike the triumphs and disasters that are met with.

A Destructive Fire.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Oct. 27.—A destructive fire occurred this afternoon at 3 o'clock at Phoenix, Ala., immediately opposite this city, entailing a loss of over \$10,000. The fire originated from a defective flue in a building occupied as the postoffice, and the flames spread very rapidly. Citizens rushed to the scene and succeeded in removing most of the property in the postoffice, although it is feared that some of the mails were destroyed.
Columbus was called upon for assistance and sent an engine and hook and ladder truck. The fire communicated to adjoining buildings, and in less than half an hour six dwellings and stores were entirely destroyed. At night the fire was under control and no fresh danger is apprehended. The insurance is small and most of the property a total loss, which will be severely felt. Phoenix city has a population of about 6,000, composed mainly of operatives who work in the cotton factories in Columbus.

THE CHINESE ARMY.

A Description of its Condition by a Missionary at Moulken—No Modern Fire Arms—No Commissary—No Ammunition Corps.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—To-day's advices, detailing the rout of the Chinese near the Yalu river, with little fighting, have been expected. Mrs. Bishop, a missionary at Moulken, says that on September 2nd she had seen the Chinese regiments on their way to the front, and there was not a single gun of modern make among them, their firearms consisting entirely of antique muzzle-loaders and match locks. Many of the soldiers, she adds, were without even the most ordinary equipment, being without spears and bows and arrows. During the stay of the force at Moulken it was increased by the enlistment of the able-bodied coolies.
The army set off, after three weeks of drilling, as the army marched out many of the soldiers said they were going out to be shot. Executions for desertion from the Chinese army have been frequent, as many as fourteen men having been hanged on a single day. The supplies of the Chinese army, according to Mrs. Bishop, are not sufficient for a much smaller force than the tens of thousands now on the march, and their food is in a most precarious condition, whatever they are able to seize from the residents of the country through which they pass. The army is absolutely without any medical supplies and is attended by no regular medical staff.

Nine gunboats were sent to Moulken to strip all who may be wounded in battle and leave them on the field. Admiralty experts estimate that the additions made to the Chinese navy have more than doubled its strength. Vice Admiral Fremantle, in command of the British fleet in Chinese waters, whose term of service on that station will shortly expire, will remain at his post. This fact is taken as a plain indication that the squadron is intended for other and greater work than the mere protection of British subjects in China.
High rates continue to be paid on marine risks. Nine pence per cent was paid on the cargo of the steamer Guhanseong from Hong Kong for Shanghai, with war material. The underwriters' terms yesterday were 2 1/2 pence per cent. The fact that they refused to retire altogether from the consideration of such risks. In view of the defeat of the Chinese army the issue of the proposed loan on Tuesday is doubtful.

The Harvard Cornell Game.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Harvard defeated Cornell at Manhattan field this afternoon by the score of 22 to 12. There were 8,000 people present and the weather was perfect. The field, considering the heavy rains of the past three days, was in excellent condition, although in some places it was a trifle slippery and soggy. The betting was chiefly based on these points: That Harvard would score more points than Princeton did last Saturday, and that Harvard would not score. But the men from Ithaca scored just the same, much to the consternation of the Harvard contingent and delight of their own followers. It took the Cambridge men eleven minutes to get their feet on the field, and the first half, but only three minutes later Cornell also made one on a blocked punt, the ball being carried over the line without any resistance. During the first half Harvard had scored five very fast foot ball and rolled up 22 points. But with the beginning of the second half came a change that surprised everyone on the field. Harvard's attack became lamently weak, her defense cannot be given as blocking most ineffective. Cornell, on the other hand, played with magnificent judgment and kept the leather almost continuously in Harvard's territory. Harvard played the same well worked plan of offering to kicking whenever the chance was offered.
On the whole, Harvard's showing compared very favorably with that of Princeton against the same rival Harvard never showed either lack of condition in the second half, or the men were "playing possum" as several Yale and Pennsylvania players wistfully warned them from the side line. Too much praise cannot be given to the Cornell players. Every one of them played as if his life depended upon the result of the battle, and no such thing as quitting was noticeable.

Arrested as an Accomplice of Searcy.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 27.—A man giving his name as Jackson, otherwise Texas Dick, strayed into police headquarters Wednesday, in a drunken condition. He asked for a paper containing details of the Aquia Creek hold-up, and was thereupon put under lock and key. He confided to a cell mate that he was an Aquia Creek robber who was on his way to New Orleans where the other robbers were to meet him and divide up on November 1st, at home. He reported to him while three others robbed the express car. He is a crank on the subject of train robbery, whether he took part in the Aquia Creek robbery or not. In his pockets clippings from newspapers containing accounts of nearly every robbery committed in the United States for the past ten years, also a Southern Pacific switch key and a skeleton key said to fit locks of express or passenger coaches. After sobering up and being informed that he had given away his part in the hold-up he expressed indifference, but refused to say anything further.

Certain of Morganfield's Identity

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 27.—Sheriff Kennedy, of Stafford county, who went to Cincinnati with Governor O'Ferrall's requisition for Morganfield, the Aquia Creek train robber suspect, passed through the city this afternoon en route for home. He reported to the Morganfield that the police authorities of Cincinnati would guard Morganfield until November 10th and after that the State of Virginia would have to employ men to guard him. This report is absolutely certain that Morganfield is the man who entered the car. He says that although the prisoner will have to undergo some sort of a preliminary examination before a police justice in Ohio, there will be no trouble in the Virginia authorities getting hold of him and taking him to Stafford.

Naval Store Markets.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 27.—The Turpentine market opened at 23 3/4 for regulars, with sales of 686 casks. The market closed firm at 25 1/2 with sales of 467 casks. Receipts were 951 casks.
The rosin market opened unchanged and closed firm with sales of 23 and 6 1/2. There were 1,000 barrels; receipts, 3,184.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 27.—Turpentine was firm at 26c; receipts were 32 casks.
Rosin, good strained, was firm at 10c; receipts were 240 barrels.

FOOT BALL GAMES

A SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION BEFORE THE CABINET.

The Commander in Chief of the Army Expresses His Opinion of the Game—Orders From the War and Navy Departments—An Army and a Navy Officer Near to a Duel Over it.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Secretaries of War and the Navy are deaf to all appeals that have recently been made to secure a football game between the naval and military academy teams on Thanksgiving day, and, it is understood the policy adopted as a result of last year's game to prevent the two branches of service from meeting again on the gridiron, will be rigidly enforced. On that occasion bitter animosity was aroused almost culminating in a duel between an old retired rear admiral and a brigadier general who were among the spectators. Had blood been engendered to such an extent that in army and navy club circles rival factions were formed. Secretaries Lamont and Herbert, therefore, determined that they would not take the responsibility of reviving the rivalry.
The pressure brought to bear for a game this year has led to making public the official reasons of the departments for stopping the practice. After considering for several months the troubles growing out of last year's game, Col. Ernest, the superintendent of the military academy, made a full report on the subject to the War Department, asking for specific instructions in the matter.
Gen. Schofield, commanding the army, made the following endorsement on the report in transmitting it to the Secretary of War:
"The game of football as recently played requires some essential modifications. This is believed to be the concurrent public sentiment on the subject. The present modification will be difficult to enforce, for the reason that the objectionable features are those which contribute most to success in a contested game. They are those features which are most dangerous to life and limb, and may be said to most resemble military operations. They are more or less objectionable on that account. While it is undeniably true, and it is an experience of actual war, that the best possible training, modern civilization does not permit the making of war simply for the purpose of training an army. For like reasons, the training of an army should be made, which most resemble war must be condemned, notwithstanding the fact that they are manifestly beneficial as military training."
The reports of the superintendent show that the casualties in the play of football at West Point are much greater than they ought to be, and the same may also be said in respect to riding, although expert horsemanship helps to a large extent. The safety of the military service, it must be acquired, although at much risk.
There is little need of foot ball at West Point simply as a means of physical training, and such it is open to the objection that it is far from universal. Probably the young men who most need such training do not get it, but only those who, being already engaged with splendid physical development, are capable of participating in, of successful competition with the best of any other selected class.
But the game is exceedingly useful as an outlet for pent-up energies, absorbing, out-of-door sport, in which all can participate, either directly or indirectly, and in which they obtain absolute diversion from academic and military restraint. For this reason, and on the judgment, the game should be encouraged, but controlled by the academic authorities, so that its rules should be duly modified and promptly enforced by authority. Occasional visits of teams from other institutions in any judgment, not objectionable; but the annual visit of the team from West Point to any other institution is open, in my opinion, to insurmountable objection."
Almost identical orders were issued February 23rd last by Secretary Lamont and Secretary Herbert, after the subject had been brought before the Cabinet and President Cleveland had approved the solution of the difficulty.

Secretary Lamont's order was as follows: "The game of football will be permitted at the United States military academy under such conditions and on such terms as shall be prescribed by the superintendent. He may permit the teams from other institutions to visit West Point and play there with the academy's team, but the team of cadets is prohibited from engaging in matches elsewhere."
The Sun's Cotton Review.
NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Sun's cotton review says: Cotton declined 5 to 6 points and recovered most of this, then reacted and closed steady at a decline of 4 to 6 points. Liverpool declined 1 3/4, on the spot, 2 1/2 to 3 points on near months, and 1 1/2 to 3 points on the distant months, closing easy with spot sales of 10,000 bales. Port receipts were estimated at 46,160 bales, against 55,411 this day last week and 52,085 last year. Warmer weather was predicted for most parts of the cotton belt. Threatening weather was indicated for Arkansas, but a higher temperature was predicted for the remainder of the week. The decline in Liverpool, the liberal crop movement and the local and Liverpool selling caused the depression here to-day.

The Japanese Victory.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The following despatch was received at the Japanese Legation to-night from Hiroshima: The advance column of our first army began to cross the Yalu October 24th and next day after a fighting of over three hours won a victory at Hohsan near Lin Len Chong, the opposing army consisting of 3,500 being utterly routed and scattered. Marshal Yamagata is at Wu-Ju.
The Czar's Condition.
ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.—A bulletin issued at 7 o'clock this evening from Ljadia says: "The Czar ate well during the day. The action of his heart is rather better. The odema has not increased. His spirits are better than they were yesterday."
The bulletin bears the usual signatures of the physicians in attendance upon his Majesty.
Another Japanese Victory.
YOKOHAMA, Oct. 27.—The Japanese have gained a decisive victory at Kuren over 18,000 Chinese. The enemy fled towards Antung. The Japanese captured a quantity of booty, thirty guns and 500 tents, as well as a quantity of provisions. The Chinese killed 1,200 killed, a number wounded and many taken prisoners.

The Virginia Synod Adjourns.

DANVILLE, Va., Oct. 27.—After going through with the general routine of business such as reports of the various synods, the 107th annual session of the synod adjourned at noon to-day. All the pulpits of the various churches in this city and Newport will be occupied by Presbyterian ministers to-morrow morning and night.

Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U. S. Gov. Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
The House of Lords to Contain Members Elected by the People—Check on the Peers' Veto Power—Canada's Marriage—The Czar and the Jews.
LONDON, Oct. 27.—Lord Salisbury will speak in Edinburgh on Monday in reply to the address which Lord Rosebery is to deliver at Bradford this evening. A forecast of Lord Salisbury's speech as accepted at the Carlton club, credits the ex-Prime Minister with the purpose of appearing in the role of a reformer of the House of Lords, not on the drastic principle of limiting the legislative powers of the hereditary branch of Parliament, but by providing for a House of Peers, a part of the members of which shall be elected by the people, the remainder holding their seats by right of birth. The Tories have become convinced that the time has come when the Upper House must be "ended or mended" and they hope for the creation of a second chamber, in the make up of which the Conservative element shall still predominate.
Another scheme of Lord Salisbury's, which he advances as an alternative to the principle of a House of Peers partly elective and partly hereditary, provides for a greater infusion of life into the existing House of Lords, with the proviso that whenever a bill which has been passed by the House of Commons shall have been twice rejected by the Peers, the measure shall be referred to the country at large. The plans of Lord Salisbury, so far as they are known, indicate that the abridgment of the powers of the House of Lords will be given a place in the forefront of the election programme.
Mr. Teelis, member of Parliament for Merioneth, the Government whip, gave a glimpse of the official bills to be considered at the coming session of Parliament in the address to his constituents. He said that besides the measure for the reform of the House of Lords, there would be introduced a bill for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales, the Irish Land Acts Amendment bill, the one man vote proposal, the Factory bill, and other labor and social measures.
The split among the Irish unionists over the Land bill is decisive. The Unionists of Ulster are breaking to pieces and the landlord party are fighting the farmers. This rupture, it is believed, will enable the Nationalists to secure five of the seats for Ulster at the next general election.
The tenor of the court advices from Yalta is supposed to lead to the belief that the arrangements for the winter entertainments at Sandringham will be continued. The report that the invitations to a series of house parties, which is to begin next week and extend until after Christmas, had been canceled is entirely without foundation. The arrangements already made will be changed unless the death of the Czar shall become an event to be looked for in a very short time.
Queen Victoria receives a daily despatch from the Czar's aide de camp, giving the latest news regarding His Majesty's condition. The Princess of Wales also receives a daily despatch from the Czarina, who expresses herself as anxious that the Czar will be able to start for Corfu in about a fortnight. Mr. Beckendorff, Russian court chamberlain, who is now at the Villa Monrepos, in Corfu, has received instructions to complete all preparations for the reception of His Majesty by November 10th, and then to proceed to Ljadia for the Czar. The Queen has been very much pained by seeing the canards published in the newspapers to the effect that Princess Alix had been forced into renouncing her faith and professing that of the Greek Church and also into the marriage with the Czar. Contrary to this, everything is harmonious and the mutual affection exhibited by the Czar and the Princess shows that their union will be a love match. The statement that Princess Alix has been obliged to be baptized or to renounce her faith in which she was brought up is absolutely untrue.
Among the comments upon the condition of the Czar is a notable one by the *Jewish Chronicle*, which says the Czar is recovering from disease at a spot from which he had driven away the Jews, who were accustomed to seek the restoration of their health after having been confined in Northern towns. The Jews made Yalta and maintained it until driven out and financially ruined by the peasants who boarded them. As recently as last month a new ukase, though generally as yet unknown, was signed by the Czar, further abridging the rights of the Jewish farmers. The article concludes: "May the growth of mercy be stimulated and the Czar's mind be softened by his sufferings."
No Change in the Political Situation.
NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The situation in State politics at present is practically unchanged from that of the opening of the fight, both forces working with as grim a vigor as ever characterized a State campaign.
The fact that to-day was the last of the week probably had some influence in causing the general quietude at the various political headquarters. The most important of the day's incidents was Col. Strong's reception of the district leaders of the German-American Reform Union at headquarters in the Surbiton house late to night. Its special significance lay in his speech to the German reformers. Admitting their contention that the existing excise law is antiquated and illiberal, he promised to exert his influence in favor of more liberal legislation if he should be elected mayor. Active supporters of Col. Strong regard these expressions as likely to have a powerful effect in securing to him the votes of the Germans of all factions who are not regularly allied with Tammany hall.
Senator Hill's Canvas.
WATERBURY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Senator David B. Hill arrived here this evening and was accorded a warm reception. At 8 o'clock he was escorted to the city opera house, which long before that hour was crowded to the doors with over 2,000 people. He was met with a perfect outburst of enthusiasm as he arose to speak.
The Senator, after expressing his pleasure at the cordiality of his reception, proceeded to discuss the tariff question.
Senator Hill and party left to-night for Albany.
BERLIN, Oct. 27.—It is officially announced that the resignation of Count Botho zu Eulenburg, president of the Prussian Council of Ministers, has been accepted.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

On the Wharves at Pensacola—Vessels Rescued by Tugs—The Chief of the Fire Department Seriously Injured by an Explosion.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 27.—Fire to-day destroyed the coal chutes belonging to the Export Coal company, an immense warehouse belonging to the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and considerable valuable property situated on the Louisville and Nashville coal docks. The fire caught in the warehouse from sparks from the hoisting engine, which was at work discharging a cargo of kamin from the Norwegian bark Amity. It had been burning some time before an alarm was sent out, and the flames were furiously licking up the wharf and buildings when the fire department reached the scene.
A fleet of tugs lessened the danger to the shipping by hauling the vessels out in the bay. While an elevated track was burning a gang of men up on it tried to saw the timbers to stop the flames from coming down the wharf. Three hundred yards of the trestle fell, the timbers breaking a short distance from where the men were at work and they barely escaped going down with it. The Louisville and Nashville owned the warehouse and coal chutes and several smaller buildings which were destroyed. About one half of the dock was burned with twenty-three cars, some laden with coal and others empty.
The warehouse contained 500 tons of salt which is a total loss. The Norwegian bark Elrise, which was lying at the dock had most of her rigging burned and was only saved by being towed out into the stream. The Norwegian bark Amity was also considerably damaged by the fire.

At 10 o'clock while the firemen were working on the warehouse several barrels of oil exploded, seriously, if not fatally, injuring Chief Baker and another fireman named Wm. Brison. A sailor on the Norwegian bark Elrise was killed and another badly injured by being struck by a topmast which was so badly burned that it fell, knocking them overboard. The fire is now under control. The loss is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$125,000.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

England Sends Commissioners to Washington to Plead for Privileges in Hawaii.

(Baltimore Herald.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 26.—Sanford Fleming, commissioner from the Canadian Government to Hawaii, in the interest of the proposed Canadian-Australian cable, arrived here on the steamer Alameda to-day. In an interview he spoke freely of his mission to the Pacific Islands, whether he was accompanied by W. H. Mercer, of the colonial office in London.

Mr. Fleming declared that there was nothing secret about their mission. The Governments of Canada and Australia, he said, have resolved to lay a Pacific cable. There are a number of islands in possession of the Great Britain, between Australia and Canada, across which the cable might be stretched. With stations at these points, there would be no absolute necessity for landing the cable on islands which are not British.

However, the projectors of the enterprise appreciate the business considerations which make it essential that any Pacific cable shall touch all islands of Samoa and Hawaii. Samoa, it is proposed to reach by a short branch from Fiji, and it would be possible to connect Hawaii by a branch from the nearest mid-ocean station at Fanning Island, a British possession, which is over 800 miles distant from Honolulu.
By the terms of Hawaii's treaty of reciprocity with the United States, Hawaii is forbidden to grant any other power any use or bene upon any portion of the territory. It is quite understood that the first step of the Hawaiian Government will be to appeal to Washington for assent to grant the privileges. No difficulty is anticipated in understanding that Messrs. Fleming and Mercer will proceed to Washington to urge their cause.

Mr. Stevenson Speaks at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice President of the United States, spoke to-night at Rand's opera house on the issues of the campaign. The opera house was packed and all the seats on the stage were occupied by representative Democrats. United States Senator Murphy occupied a prominent seat. It was the first Democratic rally of any importance and may be said to have opened the campaign in Troy. Charles E. Patterson of Troy, presided.

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ELECTIVE PEERS.

THE PROPOSED REFORMS BY LORD SALISBURY.

The House of Lords to Contain Members Elected by the People—Check on the Peers' Veto Power—Canada's Marriage—The Czar and the Jews.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Lord Salisbury will speak in Edinburgh on Monday in reply to the address which Lord Rosebery is to deliver at Bradford this evening. A forecast of Lord Salisbury's speech as accepted at the Carlton club, credits the ex-Prime Minister with the purpose of appearing in the role of a reformer of the House of Lords, not on the drastic principle of limiting the legislative powers of the hereditary branch of Parliament, but by providing for a House of Peers, a part of the members of which shall be elected by the people, the remainder holding their seats by right of birth. The Tories have become convinced that the time has come when the Upper House must be "ended or mended" and they hope for the creation of a second chamber, in the make up of which the Conservative element shall still predominate.

Another scheme of Lord Salisbury's, which he advances as an alternative to the principle of a House of Peers partly elective and partly hereditary, provides for a greater infusion of life into the existing House of Lords, with the proviso that whenever a bill which has been passed by the House of Commons shall have been twice rejected by the Peers, the measure shall be referred to the country at large. The plans of Lord Salisbury, so far as they are known, indicate that the abridgment of the powers of the House of Lords will be given a place in the forefront of the election programme.
Mr. Teelis, member of Parliament for Merioneth, the Government whip, gave a glimpse of the official bills to be considered at the coming session of Parliament in the address to his constituents. He said that besides the measure for the reform of the House of Lords, there would be introduced a bill for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales, the Irish Land Acts Amendment bill, the one man vote proposal, the Factory bill, and other labor and social measures.
The split among the Irish unionists over the Land bill is decisive. The Unionists of Ulster are breaking to pieces and the landlord party are fighting the farmers. This rupture, it is believed, will enable the Nationalists to secure five of the seats for Ulster at the next general election.
The tenor of the court advices from Yalta is supposed to lead to the belief that the arrangements for the winter entertainments at Sandringham will be continued. The report that the invitations to a series of house parties, which is to begin next week and extend until after Christmas, had been canceled is entirely without foundation. The arrangements already made will be changed unless the death of the Czar shall become an event to be looked for in a very short time.
Queen Victoria receives a daily despatch from the Czar's aide de camp, giving the latest news regarding His Majesty's condition. The Princess of Wales also receives a daily despatch from the Czarina, who expresses herself as anxious that the Czar will be able to start for Corfu in about a fortnight. Mr. Beckendorff, Russian court chamberlain, who is now at the Villa Monrepos, in Corfu, has received instructions to complete all preparations for the reception of His Majesty by November 10th, and then to proceed to Ljadia for the Czar. The Queen has been very much pained by seeing the canards published in the newspapers to the effect that Princess Alix had been forced into renouncing her faith and professing that of the Greek Church and also into the marriage with the Czar. Contrary to this, everything is harmonious and the mutual affection exhibited by the Czar and the Princess shows that their union will be a love match. The statement that Princess Alix has been obliged to be baptized or to renounce her faith in which she was brought up is absolutely untrue.

Among the comments upon the condition of the Czar is a notable one by the *Jewish Chronicle*, which says the Czar is recovering from disease at a spot from which he had driven away the Jews, who were accustomed to seek the restoration of their health after having been confined in Northern towns. The Jews made Yalta and maintained it until driven out and financially ruined by the peasants who boarded them. As recently as last month a new ukase, though generally as yet unknown, was signed by the Czar, further abridging the rights of the Jewish farmers. The article concludes: "May the growth of mercy be stimulated and the Czar's mind be softened by his sufferings."
No Change in the Political Situation.
NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The situation in State politics at present is practically unchanged from that of the opening of the fight, both forces working with as grim a vigor as ever characterized a State campaign.
The fact that to-day was the last of the week probably had some influence in causing the general quietude at the various political headquarters. The most important of the day's incidents was Col. Strong's reception of the district leaders of the German-American Reform Union at headquarters in the Surbiton house late to night. Its special significance lay in his speech to the German reformers. Admitting their contention that the existing excise law is antiquated and illiberal, he promised to exert his influence in favor of more liberal legislation if he should be elected mayor. Active supporters of Col. Strong regard these expressions as likely to have a powerful effect in securing to him the votes of the Germans of all factions who are not regularly allied with Tammany hall.
Senator Hill's Canvas.
WATERBURY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Senator David B. Hill arrived here this evening and was accorded a warm reception. At 8 o'clock he was escorted to the city opera house, which long before that hour was crowded to the doors with over 2,000 people. He was met with a perfect outburst of enthusiasm as he arose to speak.
The Senator, after expressing his pleasure at the cordiality of his reception, proceeded to discuss the tariff question.
Senator Hill and party left to-night for Albany.
BERLIN, Oct. 27.—It is officially announced that the resignation of Count Botho zu Eulenburg, president of the Prussian Council of Ministers, has been accepted.