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DOUBLE TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE SUPPLIED BY THE ASSOCIATED AND AMERICAN PRESS. LATEST NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE CAMPAIGN WANES.

Tomorrow Night Will Finish Up Most of the Speaking.

THACHER REPLIES TO CHOATE.

The Chairman of the New York Democratic State Executive Committee Talks on the Constitutional Amendments—Flower, Depew and Hill Still Busy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Considerable talk was caused by the announcement that Isidor Straus, brother of Nathan Straus, the original candidate of Tammany for mayor, had sent a check to the Wheeler campaign committee, and that the other

JOHN BOYD THACHER.

brother, Oscar Straus, ex-minister to Turkey, had sent a letter to the committee indorsing Mr. Wheeler as a Democratic candidate for governor. Naturally this announcement did not tend to please the Tammany chieftains, as they seem to fear that the attitude of the Straus family will lead to the casting of many Hebrew votes against both Hill and the local Tammany ticket.

Senator Hill made one of his flying visits to the Democratic state headquarters. Chairman Thacher reported that Mr. Hill was cheerful, healthful and confident. There were no other visitors of any importance at the various headquarters, and the news at all of them was of slight consequence.

A committee representing the Civic union waited on Colonel Strong and notified him of the indorsement by that body of his nomination for mayor, assuring him at the same time of the intention of the Civic union to co operate with him in his canvass.

T. V. Powderly, the former head of the Knights of Labor, was in this city, and on being asked his opinion as to the political situation in New York said that, although while in Pennsylvania he was somewhat involved in politics, he did not care to meddle with them here.

Thacher on the Amendments.

A great number of meetings have been arranged for by both Democrats and Republicans in all parts of the state for today and Saturday, the closing days of the campaign. Nothing of importance in the way of meetings is likely to occur after Saturday, although the managers on both sides will relax none of that vigilance that they have shown from the outset.

John Boyd Thacher, chairman of the Democratic state executive committee, made a statement in reply to the statement of Joseph H. Choate regarding the effect of proposed constitutional changes on the next legislature. The contentions of the Democratic party, he said, were:

First—The proposed constitution as adopted by the convention on Sept. 29 is a complete and independent instrument in itself.

Second—Being a complete instrument, no word, phrase or expression can be interpolated from any constitution or any former instrument.

Third—The proposed constitution provides for a legislature consisting of a senate of 50 members and an assembly of 150 members.

Fourth—The constitution (under article 15) goes into effect on the 1st day of January, 1895.

Fifth—A legislature consisting of a senate with 33 members and an assembly of 128 members (as at present constituted) does not fulfill the plain requirement of the constitution.

Sixth—If the courts seat such a legislature, they will do so outside of the constitution, and confusion, litigation and doubt will follow every act of such a legislature.

Seventh—If the courts do not seat such a legislature, there will be no legislature for the year 1895, and no provision will be made for the support of the public schools, the maintenance of the several departments, the administration of justice and other necessary public works.

Hackett Calls It a Bourbonck.

At Republican headquarters it was given out that a circular bearing the heading of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' association of the state of New York and purporting to be signed by the officers of that association is being secretly distributed among the saloon keepers of this state by the Democratic state committee. The circular purports to give the record of Mr. Morton and Senator Saxton on the high license question.

The accusation against Mr. Morton is that his name is appended as vice president of the Excise Reform association to a letter dated New York, March, 1894, calling upon voters throughout the state to use their influence with senators and assemblymen to urge the passage of a high license bill.

In reply to Chairman Hackett's dispatch in regard to the use of his name Mr. Morton telegraphed from Rhinecliff that the use of his name on the circular referred to was absolutely unauthorized and that he could not have signed it, as he was in Europe long before and after its date.

Mr. Hackett declared also that investigation showed that about half of the signatures attached to the circular are forged.

Depew Tells of Meeting Flower.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Chauncey M. Depew ended another day's touring and addressed one of the most enthusiastic Republican gatherings ever held in Chautauqua county in this city. The meeting was held in the new car barns of the electric street railway. Four thousand chairs had been provided, and these were filled, and standing room was all taken an hour before the meeting opened. Thousands surrounded the building unable to gain admission. When Mr. Depew appeared, he was given an ovation. The cheering continued for several minutes, with cries of "Our Chauncey!"

Hon. Benjamin J. Dana was the chairman.

Mr. Depew said he had made speeches every 60 minutes during the day. "Though I am 60 years of age, I feel that in an emergency like this any man is sustained for the duty of the hour. This audience looks as if it meant business, and this is a business campaign, and that means Republican victory. I met Governor Flower today. He said, 'Chauncey, it is cold.' I said: 'Yes, governor. Put on and your party it's a cold day.' I dismissed my audience and went there to hear the governor. He has such a way of handling facts that he convinces his hearers that he is on the wrong side."

Bourke Cockran In Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 2.—Hon. W. Bourke Cockran addressed a large audience in the city hall here. A more enthusiastic political meeting has never been held in this city in years.

BACON FOR SENATOR.

He Is Nominated by Georgia Democrats, and Turner Was Rejected.

ATLANTA, Nov. 2.—The Democratic caucus of the Georgia general assembly nominated two United States senators. The appointment of Senator Patrick Walsh by Governor Northen was unanimously confirmed by his nomination to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator Colquitt. For the long term, beginning March 4, 1895, the Hon. Augustus O. Bacon was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 93 votes. Congressman Henry G. Turner received 37 votes, L. F. Garrard 21 votes and Patrick Walsh 9 votes for that term. The nomination of Major Bacon was then made unanimous.

The contest has been very heated, and the candidates have been on the stump for several months. Of the four candidates, Bacon, Walsh and Garrard are recognized as silver men, and Turner represented the attitude of the administration on the financial question.

VICTIM OF HAZING.

Son of Edwin Gott, Secretary of State of Maryland, Dangerously Ill.

HYATTSVILLE, Md., Nov. 2.—Hazing by students at the Maryland Agricultural college is liable to result in the death of one of their number—Edwin Gott, Jr., son of the secretary of state. Several nights ago a mock court was held, and young Gott was convicted of a heinous crime. A rope was secured, fastened under his arms, and he was suspended to a transom.

Young Gott appeared at breakfast next day as though nothing had happened, but later in the day he was taken very sick. He has had several spasms and continues to grow weaker. He has been too ill to be removed to his home at Annapolis, and his condition is extremely dangerous.

JOHN BULL AROUSED.

Peruvian Insurgents at Callao Attack the British Consulate.

TACOMA, Nov. 2.—A special from Victoria, B. C., says that the flagship Royal Arober and four other ships of the British squadron at that point have been ordered to Callao at once.

The British consulate at that place has been taken possession of by revolutionists and the consul made a prisoner. His wife and daughter have been killed, and the consulate has been burned to the ground.

Ex-Baseball Player Convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—Charles Sweeny, the ex-baseball player, who years ago made a phenomenal record as pitcher in the Providence club and who afterward played as star in the St. Louis and Cincinnati teams, was convicted of manslaughter and will be sentenced to a term in the state penitentiary. Several months ago Sweeny shot and killed Con Mannus during a drunken row in a saloon.

Daly Defeats Slavin.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—Jim Daly, formerly sparring partner of Jim Corbett, and Jack Slavin, brother to Frank P. Slavin, fought seven vicious rounds before the Buffalo Athletic club, Daly winning the fight on a foul. The latter had the best of the battle in the last four rounds, and Slavin purposely fouled him to saved himself from a knockout.

Colonel Waterson Lectures in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Colonel Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal was enthusiastically greeted by a large audience at the Academy of Music and delivered an address on "Abraham Lincoln," which was an eloquent and pathetic tribute to the memory of the martyred president.

Governor Pennoyer's Proclamation.

SALEM, Or., Nov. 2.—Governor Pennoyer issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation: "I hereby appoint the last Thursday of this month a Thanksgiving holiday. 'In the day of prosperity be joyful, but in the day of adversity consider.' —Ecclesiastes vii, 14."

Bishop McDonnell Gives $35,000.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 2.—Bishop McDonnell has given $35,000 to Father Pasquale de Nisco, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, at President and Van Brunt streets, toward the establishment of an industrial school for Italian children.

Held Up and Shot.

SARATOGA, Nov. 2.—Near Corinth, Saratoga county, two road agents held up Elmer Woodcock, a vegetable dealer, and on his refusing to give up his money they shot him twice. The wounds, however, are not serious.

Lynching Threatened.

COLDWATER, Miss., Nov. 2.—Avant Nichols, a prominent farmer, was stabbed to death by Jim Rowlands, a negro, near here. Rowlands is in jail, and a lynching is threatened.

Shot Into a Keg of Powder.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Nov. 2.—At Tulsa, I. T., Indian Chief Ferryman's son, in a spirit of bravado, shot into a keg of powder. He was blown to atoms.

Land Company Goes Up.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., Nov. 2.—The Industrial Land and Development company has gone into the hands of James L. Haines of Newark as receiver.

Duck Shooting Season Opens.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Nov. 2.—The duck shooting season opened on the Susquehanna flats this morning at 5 o'clock.

Weather Forecast.

Fair today; slightly warmer; winds shifting to east; probably rain Saturday; cooler and fair Sunday.

Died at the Age of One Hundred.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Mrs. Lydia Mulock died here, aged 100 years.

A HYGIENIC HADES.

The Sulphurous Vapor Baths at Glenwood Springs, Col.

A simple-minded old soldier, who served under Fremont the Pathfinder, returned to his native town in the east a good many years ago, and told a plain, unvarnished tale of the wonders he had seen in the Yosemite Valley and other wild regions on the Pacific slope. By simply telling the truth this gray old fighting-man earned the reputation of being the biggest liar in all the country abroad.

Any one who travels through the valley of the Grand river in western Colorado, and tells of what he saw there, runs the same risk. What can a man expect who says he took a half-hour's swim in mid-winter all unprotected from a howling snow storm, and afterwards descended into the bowels of the earth and took a vapor bath, the raw (or cooked) materials of which came straight from Tophet, or thereabouts? Yet these are the every-day humdrum incidents in the lives of the people of Grand river valley.

A black and turbid river flows out from between frowning cliffs; through its icy waters bubble springs of water hot from the fires below. Sulphurous fumes are provided for you as you approach the little door in the mountain side near the river. It is a trifle disappointing to find the gatekeeper seated on a cane-bottom chair, but after he has told you a few stories you feel that he is the right man in the right place.

He has a tale of a man addicted to the excessive use of tobacco, who went into this hygienic hades clothed only in its vapors and came out in a full suit of nicotine. Thick doors separate compartments, gradually increasing in temperature, until you are ushered into a cavern filled with a driving vapor that winds about you in steaming folds. As your eyes grow used to the ghostly shifting light you see the forms of half naked men, some sitting many lying in hollows of the rocks; they seem to quiver in the winding mists that envelop them like objects in a mirage.

After the visitor becomes parboiled he is permitted to return to the door and cool himself gradually in one compartment after another. Resuming the conventional garb of the tourist he looks up once more at the stars, and is thankful that he went in at the gate where they charge admission. —Harper's Weekly.

Race With a Moose.

The morning express on the Bangor and Aroostook from Houlton had a race with a moose recently. Between Island Falls and Crystal, about thirty miles out of Houlton, the engineer saw a moose on the track, watching the approaching train and evidently undetermined whether to derail it or jump off and let it go about its business.

The engineer blew a succession of sharp blasts with the whistle, and this the moose evidently took for the word to go for a race between himself and the train. At any rate, he turned and, with the train not more than a dozen rods from him, he started down the track. The train was moving at the rate of forty miles an hour, but the moose flew like the wind and kept his distance. The passengers heard the warning blast of the whistle, and knew that something was on the track but not until the train reached Crystal station did they learn that they had been racing with a moose.

For a quarter of a mile the big animal kept up the almost incredible pace necessary to keep ahead of the train, and then, as if satisfied that he had convinced his competitor that there wasn't anything in the steam engine line that was coming into Aroostook and do him in a sprinting match, he left the track and plunged into the woods without so much as looking behind him.—Boston Herald.

Are They Needed?

Every town has a liar; a sponger; a smart alec; a blatherskite; its richest man; some pretty girls; a weather prophet; a neighborhood feud; half a dozen lunatics; a woman who tattles; a justice of the peace; a man-who-knows-it-all; one Jacksonian Democrat; more loafers than it needs; men who see every dog fight; a boy who cuts up in church; a few meddlesome old women; a "thing" that stares at women; a widower who is too gay for his age; a preacher who thinks that he ought to run the town; a few who know how to run the affairs of the country; a grown young man who laughs every time he says anything; a girl who goes to the post office every time the mail comes in; a legion of smart alecs who can tell the editor how to run his paper; scores of men with the caboose of their trousers worn smooth as glass; a man who grins when you talk and laughs out loud after he has said something.—Rural Press.

Albert Edward's Good Fortune.

It is well for British royalty that Queen Victoria has lived so long, and has stayed on the throne all through the years in which the heir apparent was gaining knowledge until he is a solid man of 53. In this generation the English would not tolerate a monarch of the character of George IV. If the Prince of Wales had been king during the last twenty years of change in England, he would probably have had rough experience. The queen is in the seventy-sixth year of her age, and her eldest son is a grandfather. Her grandfather, whose dominions included the United States at one time, lived to his eighty-second year.—New York Sun.

Boarding House Life.

New Boarder—I hope you have a bell in the morning?

Mrs. Hasher—No, I don't.

New Boarder—Well, I'm not sure I'll waken without being called.

Mrs. Hasher—Well, you'll feel differently when you hear two parrots, a baby and three dogs all making themselves heard at once.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

End of the War.

The war is over. The victorious Japanese troops marched proudly through the streets of Pekin. Li Hung Chang, "the Bismarck of the East," sat alone in his palace, wrapped in thought.

Just simply wrapped in thought. That was all.—Indianapolis Journal.

CZAR AT REST.

Russia's Ruler Died Peacefully In the Czarina's Arms.

REAL SORROW IN EUROPE.

Nihilist Plot to Kill the New Czar Discovered.

The Funeral Will Probably Take Place in About Two Weeks, but the Body of the Dead Monarch Will Be Carried With Great Pomp Across the Black Sea and on to St. Petersburg in a Few Days—Taking the Oath of Allegiance to Nicholas II. Prince and Subjects of Wales on Their Way to Livadia—Sketch of the Dead Ruler's Life.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.—The people have been so long prepared for the worst that the death of the czar caused neither consternation nor surprise. The news was made known privately about 4 o'clock, and at night a small black bordered sheet was distributed by the police

THE DEAD CZAR.

from the office of The Official Gazette. This sheet contains the following announcement:

"The emperor quietly fell asleep in the Lord at 9:15 o'clock in the afternoon."

This announcement is signed by Prince Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, the chief court minister.

An Imperial Decree to Be Issued.

An imperial decree announcing the accession to the throne of Grand Duke Nicholas, the czarowitz, is expected to arrive from Livadia in a few days.

The theaters and restaurants were closed last evening, but the streets were as busy as usual. Crowds stood about the places where the bulletins from Livadia have been posted, reading the official announcement of his majesty's death.

The theaters will probably be closed for six months. All the restaurants, cafes, etc., were closed by order of the police.

The precincts of the winter palace wore a busy look. Crowds of liveried servants and vanloads of luggage are being dispatched via Moscow to Livadia.

It is reported here that the populace of Moscow, indignant at what they believe to have been the malpractice of Dr. Zacharin in the case of the czar, are wrecking the doctor's house in that city.

The telegraph offices are crowded with newspaper correspondents seeking to send their reports, and peasants, officers and merchants waiting for the latest news from Livadia. The garrisons at Cronstadt and St. Petersburg have taken the oath of allegiance to the new czar.

The office of The Official Messenger was besieged all day by immense crowds anxious to hear the latest news. The bulletin showing that the last hope had been abandoned was silently scanned by the mournful throng, many of whom were in tears. Passing carriages stopped to enable their occupants to read the bulletin.

The members of the council of the empire, other high officials, both civil and military, and many private citizens assembled at 10 o'clock last night in the cathedral of Montebello, where a solemn mass was said for the repose of his majesty's soul. The French ambassador to Russia, who is now in Paris, will return here forthwith. The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (Duchess of Edinburgh), only sister of the czar, arrived at Yalta yesterday.

Nihilist Plot Revealed.

Before the fact of the czar's death was publicly known there came the news that an attempt had been made upon the life of the czarowitz.

Police officials who had been following

ALIX OF HESSE.

certain nihilists for three days decided to make arrests yesterday afternoon. Five men were captured.

Then a conspiracy against the young man who today is emperor was revealed. It is said the horrible plot was to blow up the heir apparent as he stood at the holy altar to be wedded to Princess Alix. Several students are implicated. Cries of horror went up when the information leaked out, and it was during the indignation and excitement of the moment the rumor arose that the attempt had actually been made.

It was also said that the life of the lovely young princess, who expected soon to be empress, was certainly to be taken by the plotting murderers. Happily their bold scheme has been thwarted.

The first news of the death of his majesty was posted here shortly before 7 o'clock. A quarter of an hour later a salute of guns from the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul confirmed the sad news. Later a telegram stated that the czar was quite conscious when he took the last sacrament at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Scene At the Deathbed.

LIVADIA, Nov. 2.—The czar died very peacefully, surrounded by the members of his family. He was fully conscious to the time of his death. The czarina was at his bedside to the end. When all was over, the czarowitz, Grand Duchess Xenia and the other imperial relatives approached the bedside in turn to take a last farewell. The court officials and members of his majesty's suite were afterward admitted. The flag over the palace was placed at half mast, and a salute was fired by the vessels in the port.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the members of the palace guard were marshaled in the square in front of the palace chapel for the ceremony of swearing allegiance to the new czar. They were the first to take the oath. The grand dukes were the next to swear allegiance, and they were followed in the order of precedence by the high court functionaries, court officials, military officers and civil officials.

Since Tuesday, when the doctors informed the czar that there was no longer room for hope, his majesty composedly waited for the end, attending to necessary state and family affairs in the short intervals of consciousness and freedom from pain. These were necessarily brief, the doctors having had recourse to sedatives to procure sleep and allay pain. On Wednesday the czar was still able to be taken to a window of the palace, whence he gazed upon the country he loved so well as to earn for himself the appellation of the Peasant Czar.

The night passed with an aggravation of all the symptoms and a continuous distressing cough. The doctors and the czarina remained in attendance upon him throughout the night, only snatching brief intervals for sleep in the anterooms.

The morning broke with rain and wind and heavy clouds and the weather much colder. As the day advanced the weakness increased so rapidly that the czar himself, still conscious, recognized that he could live only a few hours. He expressed a desire to receive the sacrament, which was administered to him by Court Chaplain Yanisheff and Father Ivan in the presence of the whole family.

Just Before the End.

The czar then conversed long and earnestly with Father Ivan, concluding by asking his family to again gather round him. He spoke to each member separately, and at the greatest length with the czarina. He blessed all his children present.

The scene was one of deep pathos, all being in tears. All this time his majesty was sitting up in an armchair. After taking leave of his family he grew gradually weaker, and his voice became so indistinct that it was scarcely audible.

About noon a convulsive fit of coughing was followed by a slight rally. Thence until the end the czar remained quiet, seemingly free from pain.

At 2:15 o'clock he heaved a deep sigh and breathed his last in the arms of the empress, who then broke down with the weight of her grief. The doctors fear the results of reaction upon her already exhausted system.

The body is now being embalmed. It will probably be laid for a couple of days in the palace chapel. The arrangements that will be made for the funeral are still unknown. It is believed that the remains will be embarked on the imperial yacht Polarnaia Fivezda (Polar Star) at Yalta, where the Seventh army corps will render military honors. The whole Black sea fleet will escort the yacht to Odessa, whence the body will be conveyed by railway to St. Petersburg, stopping at the important towns en route to enable the troops to render honors to the dead. The state mourning will commence on Saturday. The funeral will probably be held two weeks hence.

The arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales, now en route to Livadia, is anxiously awaited. A special train awaits

NICHOLAS II, THE NEW CZAR.

them at the frontier. It is believed that the presence of the Princess of Wales will afford great comfort to her sister, the czarina, and it is expected that she will make a long stay in Russia.

Alexander's Career.

Alexander III, emperor of all the Russias, was born at St. Petersburg on March 10, 1845. He was the second son of Emperor Alexander II, who was assassinated on March 15, 1881. Although a life, that of the Czarowitz Nicholas, stood between him and the throne, the young Alexander shared in full the schema of education laid out for his elder brother. His bringing up was under the direction of the celebrated Count Strogonoff, who chose as private preceptor for the princes De Grimm, the councilor of state, who had previously occupied the same position toward their uncle, the Grand Duke Constantine. De Grimm, in the teaching of the young men, made use almost exclusively of the then fashionable German methods.

But the man whose influence was to affect the life of the future czar until the hour of his death was M. Pobiedonostseff, who, through his relations with the court, rose from a professorship in the University of Moscow to be procurator general of the holy synod, one of the most powerful positions in the empire. Pobiedonostseff became one of the teachers of Alexander and obtained a great hold upon the young giant.

The elder brother of Alexander died at Nice on April 4, 1865. Never was there a greater contrast between two brothers. Nicholas had been a sickly weakling, who had been kept alive by nursing.

A Reign of Terror.

Upon the assassination of his father Alexander III mounted a throne which there were few to desire. The nihilists had struck their blow with such determination that few thought that the new ruler would ever live to be crowned. Terror was in the air. It was only deepened by the knowledge that the army and the royal family itself were infected by the propaganda of the party which wanted to win a constitution by bomb and dagger. It was during this terrible period that the Grand Duke Vladimir stood by his brother. His advice was always at the command of the ruler, who did not know whom he could trust. Alexander III came to the throne a believer in reform, but the times were so out of joint that everything had to be put aside before the bare necessity of self preservation.

There was no want of courage about his first political manifesto, probably issued on the advice of Vladimir. It is an earlier edition of the sort of speeches that the Emperor William addresses to his soldiers and recalcitrant nobles. In the teeth of opposition he flung the claim of absolute power. "God has ordered me to hold the reins of government," was the text of state paper and proclamation. The emperor of all the Russias was not shaken in his conviction that he was the chosen of the Almighty by the recollection of the fate of his father. He believed it for himself, and that was enough.

After the funeral of the dead czar the new one left St. Petersburg and shut himself up in the fortress of Gatchina. Here he remained, governing the empire for two years from behind the thick walls, the most solitary ruler in Europe. It was only at the end of this time that the coronation took place, on May 27, 1883. It was the most dramatic event in the history of a family rich in tragedies. The threats of the nihilists had been kept up persistently. Letters were found time after time in the very bedchamber of the emperor, though guards stood in every passage. Those of his own household were suspected, but there were no proofs anywhere. He was told that he would never be anointed with the holy oil and wear upon his brows the imperial crown.

Aggressive, but Peaceful.

In Asiatic affairs Alexander III was aggressive. He followed a steady policy of acquisition. In 1881 he concluded with China a treaty by which, in exchange for a cession of land, Russia received a sum of money and the right to establish consulates throughout Mongolia and advance her caravans to the great wall, with the right of free trade throughout the region.

In central Asia the Russian empire was extended to the limits of Afghanistan on the south and Tibet on the east. Here Great Britain became alarmed, although sure of the fidelity of the ameer. After many ineffectual negotiations a commission was appointed to agree on a frontier, and the war scare subsided.

Alexander III was no lover of war. He had seen slaughter with his own eyes in the Turkish campaign. The impressions written on the spot by the future czar have been published. They show the same sensitive hatred of human suffering, the same human kindness in the soldier, that have been his most conspicuous marks as a man, as a husband and as a father.

With all the weight of the external rule of the huge empire upon his individual shoulders Alexander III lived a life of constant trouble at home. The first years of his reign were marked by revolutionary outbursts, attended by frequent and daring nihilistic enterprises. Between 1881 and 1885 two generals, two chiefs of police and a prefect of police were assassinated in broad daylight at St. Petersburg, Odessa and Karkoff.

Conspiracies Against His Life.

Conspiracies having in view the death of the emperor were of constant occurrence. Their discovery made necessary the most vigorous repression. Little by little the leaders were transported to the Siberian prisons or made their escape to England. One fact comforted the czar. The mass of the common people had nothing to do with them. To them he was the head of the nation and the head of their religion and was both loved and trusted. The nihilists were for the most part enthusiasts who were full to the lips of ill digested, half understood and wholly ill applied radical theories. They failed to appreciate the fact that what John Stuart Mill said of liberty in western communities, which had developed slowly, could have no application to the lately enfranchised inhabitants of Russia. Representative government is only a delusion and a snare if those who are to use votes have no political genius. The peoples of America and England have the self governing quality in their bones. It has become second nature to them to conduct their own affairs. But the millions of Russia will require the growth of many generations before they even ask for a share in matters of state.

The anti-Jewish agitation in Russia has been one of the most remarkable movements of the czar's life. There were many reasons why it obtained his support. In the first place, it was intensely popular. The thriftless habits of the Russian of the lower ranks left him at the mercy of the money lenders. He had not reached the stage of development which brings forethought. Then, too, the czar was the actual head of the Greek church. He was an intense believer in what was to him the one true religion. His personal trust in God was the one thing which sustained him under the great load which he bore alone. Why should not what was so good for him be as good for everybody else? Here were salvation and rest. Everywhere else were death and despair.

Persecution of the Jews.

He believed as men believed in the middle ages. Therefore, when this personal feeling toward Christianity became tinged with sympathy for his people's hatred of the Jews, he became a persecutor, or at least he did not stay the hands of the persecutors. Perhaps in the solitary sadness, the gray tones of his life, Alexander III is most like Marcus Aurelius.

Great responsibilities sometimes make great men. Great men must have intense convictions of the rightness of their point of view and consequent intolerance for that of those who disagree with them.

But not only did the czar's orthodoxy affect the Jews. His other subjects felt it too. Rigorous orthodoxy was the order of the day. After a report by Pobiedonostseff of the holy synod a decree put in operation once more certain laws which had fallen into disuse, which, for instance, interdicted all theatrical representations on certain fast days and during Lent. This was only one typical effort of the head of the church and head of the state to stem the tide of corruption in the religious life of the upper classes.

The nihilistic tendencies of many of the universities made the overhauling of these institutions necessary. Certain ordinances with regard to studies caused great discontent. The ukases of August and September, 1887, limited the number of students and of pupils in the gymnasia by raising the fees. The result cannot be described as unsatisfactory. There can be no doubt that many of those who had come to the universities when the fees were low after their course was over found themselves with nothing to do—fit for no business but a life of intrigue and plotting. This class has been largely cut down.

The czar was persistent in the work of Russification. His object was to reduce to a homogeneous unity the different nationalities under his rule. This was particularly the case in the Baltic provinces and in Poland. The imperial ukase of May, 1887, forbids foreigners and subjects treated as such acquiring land and restrains its transmission by inheritance. The Germans in Russia found these regulations particularly irksome. By remembering the czar's attitude on the question of religion it becomes a natural enough attitude on his part.

Always Watched His Army.

Alexander III always gave close attention to his army, its organization and armament. He realized that upon its efficiency the safety of his house and the existence of his huge empire depended. Notwithstanding the great and necessary increase in military expenses, he succeeded in placing the national credit upon a basis which it had never before reached. The national debt has been successfully converted into charges less oppressive. The best proof of the success of this difficult operation is the fact that new loans have been made upon various European exchanges with great facility.

The czar had a striking testimony of the love which his people bore toward him in the demonstrations which followed the railroad accident on the Kharkoff road in 1888. The emperor, his wife and children were in a car which was among those derailed. The czar held up unaided the collapsed roof until assistance came. Though a number of persons perished, the imperial party escaped unhurt. In every part of the empire the most enthusiastic demonstrations of national thanksgiving followed.

The growth of a Russian navy has been the work of Alexander III. It was he who worked persistently to obtain a naval station south of Vladivostok, which is icebound for a great part of the year. The Russian warships which visited New York on the occasion of the Columbian celebration showed how successful the emperor's wise policy in naval matters had been.

The following are the children of Alexander III: The hereditary Grand Duke (czarowitz) Nicholas Alexandrowitz, born at St. Petersburg May 18, 1868; the Grand Duke George Alexandrowitz, born at Tsarskoie-Selo May 9, 1871; the Grand Duke Constantine, the Grand Duchess Xenia, born April 6, 1875; the Grand Duke Michael, born Dec. 4, 1878; the Grand Duchess Olga, born June 13, 1882.

The most important of his brothers is the Grand Duke Vladimir, born April 22, 1847. He has been a valuable counselor of Alexander III and will probably have a considerable part to play in the administration of the new emperor.

The News at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The announcement of the czar's death brought profound grief to the Russian legation at Washington. Aside from the veneration which Russians have for their emperor, it was a personal sorrow to Prince Cantacuzene, who had before coming to this country been brought into close personal relations with the czar and had enjoyed an association with the imperial family. It was on leaving Russia for the United States that Prince Cantacuzene saw the emperor for the last time, bidding him and the czarowitz good by and hearing from them words of kindness and admiration for the United States. At that time the czar was in robust health, and his giant physique gave indication that it was proof against disease.

The minister communicated the information of the czar's death to the state department, but owing to the absence at the time from the city of the president, who was squirrel shooting, it is probable the message of sympathy and condolence from President Cleveland was not sent until later.

It is not yet determined whether religious ceremonies will be held in Washington in commemoration of the czar. There is no Greek church here, and the one at New York is not connected with the established church of Russia. At San Francisco, Bishop Nicholas is at the head of the Greek church diocese of Alaska.

Queen Victoria Sends a Message.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—M. de Staal, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, did not receive an official dispatch at the embassy announcing the czar's death until 9 o'clock last evening.

The Prince of Wales, who, together with the Princess of Wales, is en route to Livadia, telegraphed the intelligence from Vienna to the queen and to the Duke and Duchess of York. The queen immediately dispatched a telegram of condolence to the czarina.

The foreign office at midnight had received nothing beyond a short dispatch, which was communicated to Prime Minister Rosebery and the members of the cabinet. There were many callers at the Russian embassy, who visited there to express condolence.

The Standard editorially says it thinks that international relations will be little changed by the death of the czar. Czar Nicholas' policy will probably be a reproduction and repetition of his father's.

GRAND DUKE GEORGE.

The Daily News, in a leader, says: "A single blunder of his vanity or ambition would have brought Europe the most devastating war of all history and would have undone the work of half a century of civilization. To his eternal honor the blunder was never made. Circumstances made him the bulwark of the world's peace. Amid the gloom and despondency of his life he was true to the tremendous duty Providence imposed upon him."

The News In Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—Hundreds of people assembled outside the Russian embassy in Unter den Linden eager to learn the truth of the report that the czar was dead. The correctness of the report was established when, shortly after 7 o'clock, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the imperial foreign minister, drove up to pay a visit of condolence. Emperor William, upon hearing of the death of Emperor Alexander, returned immediately from Stettin to Potsdam.

According to telegrams from Darmstadt, Princess Alix will return from St. Petersburg after the funeral.

In Copenhagen the death was kept secret until evening, when visitors' books were laid out in the castle, where they were signed by thousands of persons.

Sorrow at Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 2. — The death of the czar, who was a son-in-law of the king and queen of Denmark, has caused deep sorrow among all classes here, where his majesty was a universal favorite. All the members of the royal family will attend a memorial service that will be held in the Russian church today.

King of Greece Notified.

ATHENS, Nov. 2.—King George received a dispatch from Queen Olga, who is at Livadia, saying: "All is over. He died quite quietly. We are all heart broken." Queen Olga is a cousin of the late czar.

France's President Acts Promptly.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—President Casimir-Perier has telegraphed his condolence to the czarowitz and the czarina. M. Feure, minister of marine, has ordered all flags to be placed at half mast.

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