TELEGRAPHIC.

HIS "TRUMP CARD."

Dr. Parkhurst, at a Public Meeting, Reads a Letter

REFERRING TO A TAMMANY JUDGE.

He Boasts of an Appointment to Office for the Sum of $250 a Month, It Says.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—At a meeting of the City Vigilance league last night the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, at the conclusion of his address, threw forth what he called his "trump card." It was a letter which he said he had just received.

"I will not read it as that you can identify the writer or mention my name," he said, "for it is not my custom to fire ammunition into the air. I will turn it over to Mr. Goff and let him put it through the hopper to come out with the rest of the grist. This is the letter:

"I don't you will pardon me for addressing you. I was formerly court officer at one of the criminal courts in New York City. I was appointed as a judge wrote a member of Tammany Hall. I was compelled to pay $250 a month of my salary to a relative of the judge. The bargain was made by the judge himself in my house in the presence of witnesses. If you would like to have the story repeated before the Lexow committee please communicate with me at once."

The signature was withheld.

A RUNAWAY SCHOONER.

It Goes to Sea With All Sails Set But Not a Soul on Board.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 12.—With all sails set, save with full cargo but with not a soul on board, a schooner ran away to sea during the severe gale by which the seven days raging along the coast for the past two days, chased persistently another vessel all day and disappeared in the gloom at night fall, still pushing as independent course, under full sail, seaward, without any guiding hand at the tiller or any human agency to control her movements.

Somewhere out on the Atlantic the (Island Venn) is probably sailing along merrily yet, with all her canvas spread, a fair prize for the lucky skipper who may command her, and a probable subject for the landlubber pen of some future Clark Russell.

The runaway is the schooner Lora Eldon, whose commanding officer, since she took to navigating on her own account, was Captain Harley. He started from here for Digby bough on the vessel with a full crew. When the Lora Eldon was off Canso, Tuesday, a strong gale was blowing and it was very rough. The Canso anchorage, good in a gale, is dangerous for sailing craft, under even more favorable conditions, unless quite seaworthy.

On one of these the Eldon was driven. The weather was threatening very minute and as the vessel was late and last upon the look, as it seemed, Capt. Harley decided it prudent to seek a place of greater safety for himself and crew and they put off hurriedly, leaving the Eldon with all sails set. Not long after their departure, the wind shifted and under the freshening breeze, the vessel was twisted off her resting place. She evidently had not, as her captain had feared, received serious damage below the water line. She at once turned her back eastward and began to clash along at a racing gait.

The wind of the Diamond gave chase. Mile after mile the race was kept up, with the crewless Eldon always in the lead. Once the Diamond drew near enough for her men to have boarded the runaway, but the wind was so high that the Diamond's coal was exhausted in getting it over the side. But the chase was continued in the hope that the sea would subside, and enable the Diamond to come alongside. This hope was not realized and darkness came on. The Eldon disappeared. When last seen she was headed out to the Atlantic.

DIE ON THE ROAD.

A Girl Belonging to a Company of Immigrants Bound for Utah.

GRAND JUNCTION, Col., Oct. 12.—Julia Campbell, a 14-year-old girl belonging to the caravan of Kansas immigrants who are enroute to eastern Utah, died here of typhoid fever. She had been sick on the road for about two weeks and when the money arrived here on Wednesday she became worse and died soon after.

Took Arsenic and Died.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 12.—Robert Marquis, 21 years of age and a religious fanatic, asked his little grandson last night to bring a stone cup, which the child supposed contained tea, but which in reality contained arsenic. The child gave the vessel to the lips of a dog instead, who was a moment after writhe in the throes of death. He had caused the dog to be prepared, pretending that he wanted it as a destroyer, but with the fixed purpose of committing suicide. He was one of the largest lead owners in this part of the country.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

Three Lives Lost in a Conflagration on a Farm.

PORTLAND, Ind., Oct. 12.—A frightful incident occurred at the residence of Nathan Greer, a farmer in the German settlement in Mercer county, eight miles northeast of Fort Recovery, Ohio, about midnight last night. The farm employes were engaged in threshing wheat and Ellsworth McAfee, aged 17 years, and William Greer, aged 21 years, were in the harness of a horse attaching hay the straw. A spark from the engine found its way to the hay and set fire to the dry straw, which fanned up like powder. Alfred Greer ran to the house for the horses, but were received like rats in a trap, driven back by the blaze, and although they tried hard to escape within a board had been knocked off they met a horrible death by suffocation. The flames swept over the bodies and burned them to a crisp, leaving only the charred trunks. The boys were almost not it was not known that they had perished until the remains were found in the smoking ruins. Nathan Greer, father of one of the hapless boys, rushed into the burning barn in a fruitless effort to save his son, and was dragged out of danger by Frank West in. The second time he failed also and with his son severely burned. He and his wife mourning. He was 55 years old, prominent and wealthy.

AN VIEW IN CHINA.

Causes of the War Explained by a Chang Yen Hoon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—A prominent diplomat, for many years connected with the state department, has received from Chang Yen Hoon, the ex-Chinese minister to the United States, who is now the senior member of the board at Pekin (Tsung Li Yamen) which corresponds with the foreign office in other countries, the following letter, which gives the clearest statement of the Chinese version of the causes which led to at least the present war between China and Japan:

PEKIN, CHINA, August 27, 1894.—My dear friend: I see the middle of last month a telegram reached Chefoo to the effect that the southern portion of China, and at last country is obedient to this country, I cannot from an ambassador. Accordingly 1,500 troops were dispatched by the country to the vicinity of the treaties, with no other aim but to restore peace in those unfortunate people. The Japanese government immediately sent a large force, took possession of the Corean capital and occupied positions in all the important positions.

When the Chinese troops arrived at Ya River the rebels dispersed and peace was restored. In accordance with a treaty between the two governments, the forces of both countries should have immediately withdrawn after a rot or rebellion had been suppressed, and the imperial government was anxious to withdraw its troops, but Japan insisted on permanently stationing her military forces in that country. On an intimation of her Britannic Majesty's minister that the withdrawal of the troops of both would assist in a speedy arrangement, we replied our party: Reluctant to recall our troops. The Japanese minister at Seoul informed our representative there that he would advise his government to withdraw its troops, but Japan would not listen to reason and arbitrate and evinced upon war.

To fear that the consequences of this unhappy trouble would not have been properly presented to the American newspapers, I write you in the hope that you will be convinced that my government has done its utmost to maintain friendly relations, and that it was not China that commenced the hostilities. If it is not improper and not against the usual practice, I would like to have this letter published for your kind sympathy, hoping that its publication may gain for my country the sympathy of the great American people I remain yours very truly, CHANG YEN HOON.

NOTES ON THE WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Tokio says that a detachment of Japanese cavalry and infantry has made an attack upon and routed a force of 3,000 Chinese at Wiju, and that the place remains in the hands of the Japanese.

It is reported by the Japanese officers that 10,000 Chinese troops occupy the both bank of the Yalu river, where they have completed eight batteries and are building more.

It is generally believed that the Japanese will be in possession of Moukden by the early part of November.

The Chinese in Pekin and Tien Tsin believe that Russia is actively assisting Japan by every means in her power except a formal alliance.

China has contracted large contracts with Krupp and other German firms for rapid-firing guns.

DIRECT FROM THE ARMY.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A correspondent with the Japanese forces at Wiju telegraphs under date of October 10th:

The difficulty experienced in transporting our guns and commissary stores has greatly retarded our advance. The main portion of the advance column reached Kang Chon on October 5th. We do not expect to advance further for some days. Reconnaissance shows that the Chinese are in force on the northern bank of the Yalu. We have already located eight batteries with guns in each. The enemy are rapidly building new earthworks and batteries. The next fight will be serious.

It is calculated that we will possess Moukden by the first week in November.

WILL SEE THE EMPEROR.

TIEN TSIN, Oct. 11.—N. R. O'Conor, the British minister, has had an interview with the Viceroy Li Hung Chang. Mr. O'Conor will now go to Pekin to obtain an audience with the emperor.

Hill Opens the Campaign.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Senator David Bennett Hill opened the keynote of his campaign for governor tonight in this city, and, with his address, opened a political battle that promises to be historical in the annals of state politics.

The Albany ex Hill, where Democrats and Republicans alike have sounded of the losses of political battle, was the scene of the opposing note of warfare. The first political meeting that ever assembled Senator Hill for an office seeking was held in the.

Some 500 people heard Senator Hill speak tonight, and hundreds more were unable to gain admittance. The American flag was very much in evidence as a decoration, and a good deal of the fair sex lent their presence to the occasion.

The doors were opened at 7 o'clock, and within half an hour the hall and platform had been filled to repletion. The band opened the crowd with a few minutes at 8 o'clock, and then there was an uproar, a rising in cheers and great enthusiasm as Senator Hill, dressed in a plain frock coat and black tie, stepped upon the platform. He was the cynosure of all. Temporary chairman Lynn was called to the front of the platform and said he had been authorized by the committee to name as chairman Hon. Frederick J. Shoery, who introduced Senator Hill. When his name was mentioned the assembly stepped to the front and when Hill first stepped to the front and when Hill first stepped to the table, facing his audience, for some minutes he waited while the audience cheered and then cheered again, and then he began his remarks. He was listened to with great attention, but was frequently interrupted with most vociferous applause. He came to close, concise and convincing way, and held his audience until the last word. His allusions to Boyntonville, Cleveland, Fisher and the A. P. A. issues caused immoderate applause.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S REPORT

On the Operations of the Army During the Year.

The Dole Settlers Characterized as an Insurrection—Some Soldiers Needed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—Major-General Schofield has made to the secretary of war his report on the operations of the army during the past year.

The report is principally devoted to a discussion of the necessity for strengthening the military arm of the government to cope with internal disorders as well as possible danger from without, particular violence being made to the Dole strike.

"During a large part of the year," the report says in part, "the army has been employed in the suppression of domestic violence which took the form in many cases of forcible resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States, attempts at destruction of property under the care of the United States officer and open defiance of national authority. These disorders, at first local in character, spread as begin to assume dimensions in summer, and the forces in sight at six states and territories, excluding Alaska. Its wider spread and formidable as insurrection called for the vigorous action declared by the President.

"At the city of Chicago resistance to law assumed such formidable proportions that it was necessary to concentrate at that place nearly all the army forces that could be made available, from all parts of the country, while on the Pacific coast the navy department placed at the disposal of the department common for the naval and marine forces at the Mare Island navy yard, and these forces rendered valuable services. The responsible duties devolved upon the army department commanders were performed by them and the troops under their command in the most satisfactory manner. The insurrection was promptly suppressed without any unnecessary sacrifice of life in any case.

"The country is now for the first time squarely confronted with the necessity of making adequate provision not only for occasions against any possible foreign aggression, but also for defense against domestic violence in the form of forcible resistance to the laws of the United States. A just estimate of these means of defense requires a consideration of the east extent of the United States and the great amount of property widely dispersed throughout the territory, either belonging to the United States or in such condition as to be under the protection of the national government. When these facts are duly considered it becomes manifest that the present strength in the army is not adequate to the performance of the service which may at any time be required. It is certainly manifest that the present condition of the country with a population of nearly seventy millions under the danger of disorder now known to exist, cannot be met by the same force that was deemed adequate twenty-five years ago, when the population of the country was less than half its present amount and domestic violence was not apprehended. Our force to fourteen square miles of territory, or one man to twenty-eight hundred of population is surely a very small guard to protect property and prevent violation of the law, leaving out of consideration the force necessary to guard the extended sea coast against sudden attack by a foreign enemy. It is also worthy of remark that more than one-fourth of the troops in the service of the country