Evidence Accumulating to Show that the Outbreak Was Carefully

Planned and that a General

Uprising is Imminent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 3 .- To add to the state of excitement provailing here a third slight earthquake shock was experienced yesterday. This, with the rioting and bloodshed, the imprisonment of about 500 Armenians, the killing of Armenians in cold blood, and the presence of troops in arms at all points, is well calculated to excite even the most phlegmatic Turk.

The rioting and bloodletting which began on Monday was renewed on Tuesday evening, in spite of all the precautions taken by the authorities of this much disturbed city. On Tuesday the principal rioting was the work menian they met. During Tuesday night a mob of Softas and Turks attacked the house of a leading Armenian. France of the following the summoned in the afternoon, when the building will be of Mohammedan theological students, who ing the building and threatening its destruction and killing several persons who were unable to escape from it in time. This mob also sacked a cafe frequented by Armenians. and twenty of these unfortunate people who were found there were beaten to death with bludgeons. To the disgrace of the authorities not a single policeman appeared on the scene, and no attempt was made to save the lives of the Armenians.

ARMENIANS PANIC STRICKEN. Naturally the Armenians of Constantinople and its vicinity are panic-stricken and put no faith in the assurances of protection from further violence at the hands of the Turkish mebs. Many of them sought refuge in the churches, where they were earnestly addressed by their clergy, who enjoined them to be calm and to give the Turks no further prejuvis for attacking them. The Armenia pretexts for attacking them. The Armenian churches are now watched by the police, but the grantest uncesiness prevails, and the most of the other religious denominations ex-

press to the other rengious denominations ex-press the fear that the fansticism of the Turks may extend in other directions. The Armenians have the sympathy of the foreigners here, but the fact that they are armed, in spite of their pacific announce-ments, is condemned by their best friends and lends color to the statements of the Turkish officials, who claim that the Ar-menian agitators organized a revolt against the suitan's authority, and that the attempt to present a petition to the grand vizier, on Monday last, which led to the first rioting and bloodshed, was nothing more than a pre-text which was to serve as the signal for an Armenian outbreak. That the Armenians contemplated some such attempt to call attention to their grievances has been known for a long time past, and the Associated press correspondent months ago drew attention to this, saying that he had conclusive evidence that the Armenian revolutionary committee was preparing a demonstration at Constantinople, and that any number of Ar-menians were willing to thus sacrifice them-selves for the ultimate benefit of their un-

happy compatriots. SITUATION VERY GRAVE. On the other hand, the partisons of the Armenians assert that the latter only armed themselves in order to defend their lives

against the Turks.

The authorities have stationed troops and pelice at every threatened point, and it is asserted this morning that there is no danger of any further disturbances. This, how-

The introduction of the religious elemen into the disturbance makes the situation more grave than it otherwise would have been, although the outward cause of the Armenian outbreak is said to be the long di Armenian outbreak is said to be the long de-lays in the negotiations between the powers and the Porte on the question of reform in Armenia, which delays have increased the despair of the Armenians. Prominent Tur-kish officials, however, claim that the present troubles are the outcome of the sentiment which prevails throughout Europe, particu-larly in England, in favor of Armenians. Owing to the critical situation here the envoys of the powers met at the Austrian embassy today, and the German warboat

envoys of the powers met at the Austrian embassy today, and the German warboat Lorely has been ordered at the disposal of the German embassy.

It is now known definitely that at least five Armenians were killed after they had been arrested on Monday and it has caused west indignation.

great indignation. Regarding the death of the Turkish ma-or, Servet Bey, witnesses of the affair as-ert that the Armenians did not use revolvers until he had ordered the police to fire upon them. When Servet Bey fell, there was a frightful tumult and the police charged the crowd with revolvers and swords. cording to a police report only twenty persons were killed and eighty wounded during the rioting on Monday, but more reliable reports place the number of killed at probably

News has been received here from Damascus that the French consul at that place had been attacked by a mob, growsly insulted, and pelted with mud. The French embassy has complained to the Porte and has demanded prompt redress for the outrage. HAVE FAITH IN KIA MIE.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The critical condition of affairs at Constantinople is the sensation of the day here, and all the dispatches from city are read with the greatest eager ness. Many important messages are known to have been received at the British foreign offices from Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador at Constantinopie, and the feel-ing here is not entirely favorable to the Armenians. The appointment of Kia Mis Pasha as grand vizier, recently announced, is regarded at the foreign office as a happy circumstance at the present juncture of af-fairs. He has the reputation of being one of the most broadminded and enlightened statesmen of the Ottoman empire, and he Is looked upon as being the right man in the right place. It is true that during his last term of office Kla Mie Pasha, by a certain faction at least, was looked upon as cher-ishing undue auglophile ideas, but the hope is expressed here that he will be able to successfully grapple with the situation and suppress the disorders at Constantinople before matters reach a stage which would call for the interference of the powers.

In spite of the assurances to the contrary of the Armenian committee of this city, the belief prevails in official circles here that the rioting at Constantinople was really a deliberately planned uprising, brought about by the Armenian agitators, who are desirous of the rowers in order. forcing the hands of the powers in order to bring about direct interference upon the part of Great Britain, France and Russia in

he administration of Armenia.

The St. James Gazette points out this afternoon how the events which have just occurred at Constantinople were correctly foretold by the Associated press, which, in a dispatch pub-lished here on April 19, told how the patri-otle party of Armenia had been found fo-menting a general revolt and that the lead-ers promised that the chief attack would be made in the city of Constantinople itself and made in the city of Constantinople itself, and that the bulk of the fighting would be borne by the Armenians resident therein. The As-sociated press added at the time that the leaders had even gone so far as to declare that the first attack would be on the palace of the sultan and that the reign of Hamid or the suitan and that the reign of Hamid would come to a sudden end. Finally, it was stated that there were men who be-lieved that in the overthrow of the sultan the Armenians would be encouraged by the younger and more progressive generation of Constantinople Turks.

HOPE FOR INTERVENTION. The dispatch of the Associated press from ta correspondent also said: "The purpose of the Armenian plotters is not to bring Turkey to terms in a fair fight, but to obtain a setthement of the quarrel by the intervention of the European powers. Before the revolution is three months old the powers, it is be-lieved, will be compelled to interfere, for the cruelty, atrocity, the outrages, the blood-

TURKEY IN A STATE OF WAR

The domain of the control of the Capital.

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ARMENIANS THREATEN MORE TROUBLE Intionary leaders expect that it will be so, and in fact they count upon it as the chief factor in the success of their cause. They argue that it is no worse that a few thousand Armenians should be killed at one time

and Armenians should be killed at one time than that they should be killed separately during a period of a few months or years. The Armenian people at large probably do not know of these plans in detail. The Armenians are encouraged to believe that the revolutionary leaders have a secret understanding with the Russian government, but this is unlikely.

"As the time for the revolutionary uprising approaches the words of the Armenian Catholic, Mgr. Khrimian, have an added significance: "Armenia is in sore distress; but her sufferings will soon be at an end."

Referring to this dispatch of the Associated press the St. James Gazette says: "Monday's rioting is a strange commentary upon this dispatch." dispatch.

MORE FORCE THREATENED. The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard under date of Wednesday telegraphs to his paper: The Armenian patriarch was yesterday invited to attend the porte, but he declined because his followers were not allowed to accompany him. He remained at

In reviewing the incidents of the past two days it appears that the police have generally not been supplied with ball cartridges and have been instructed only to use the flat of their swords and the butts of their rifles. Most of the violence to the Armenlans has been committed by students and the low classes of Moslems whom the police, however, do not appear to have ar-rested or interfered with.

Great constornation prevails at the palace and the sultan has not been in bed since Monday. It is felt that a crisis has arrived, and there is much anxiety lest other revolutionary factions shall join with the Armenians. Since the Greek revolution,

Constantinople has not fallen into such ter-ror as is now reigning.

Telegraphing at a later hour, the corre-spondent says: The police have not yet at-tempted to clear the patriarchate, and it is hoped that they will not resort to force, as a most fearful massacre would inevitably re-sult. The Armsnians are huddled together in the church with barely standing room. They have to depend for food upon such scraps as are brought to them. It is estimated at the patriarchate that

over 200 Armenians have been killed. A dispatch to the Dally Telegraph from Quintantinople, dated Thursday, says: I received intelligence from Erzeroum, Khnouss and other parts of Armenia today that further disturbances may be expected unless measures are taken immediately to calm the people who are emigrating wherever they can. I have the authority of the principal Armenian ecclesiastics for spying that dis-astrous disturbances are inevitable unless the powers intervene. They are convinced that their lives will be taken. The metropolitan archbishop of Erzeroum has telegraphed to the British premier, Lord Salisbury, to that effect.

MRS. GLADSTONE'S WORDS. MRS. GLADSTONE'S WORDS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Mrs. William E. Gladstone, in opening a bazar at Chester in aid of the Armenian fund yesterday, said: "No words of mine are necessary to commend to you the frightful need of help; thank God you are fully aware of the details, and I plead to you in behalf of the poor Armenians." to help allay sufferings. We cannot, as my husband says, dictate to the government as to the time, but the whole country walts with the greatest anxiety the arrival at some ef-fectual agreement which is properly guar-anteed."

The Daily News says of Mrs. Gladstone's

"That the feeling of the country to vard the Armenians is still unchanged is shown by the generous resolutions of the congregational council yesterday and the re-newed demands for redress expressed by Mrs. Gladstone in her busband's name."

REIGN OF TERROR IN SALVADORE. Ezetn's Friends Put in the Chain

Gang for Unknown Crimes. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3 .- The steamer lelia has arrived from Salvadorean ports. Captain Johnson reports that the little republic, the cortrol of which is so ardently desired by Antonio Ezeta, is in a state of feverish unrest. Rumors have been thick t all the ports at which the Celia stopped f the coming of Ezeta to capture Salvador. warm reception awaits him.

"They are up in arms there," said Captain chnson. "At Acajuta, La Libertad and La Inion the beach is full of soldiers and at the new ports there were thirty guards, all waiting for Ezeta. They told me that the friends of Ezeta were suffering for his acts. No less than half a dozen very wealthy men were in the chain gang, but what charges were made against them I could not find out. Gutierrez, president of the republic, had an interview with the president of Honduras and Nicaragua while I was in Salvador. The president and his generals, about twenty-five in number, came back overland to Eii Triumpo and I carried them to La Libertad. the conference was about I don't

According to Captain Bustamente, Ezeta's aide was shot and there was no boiling oil poured on him. It is said that Ezeta has many friends in Salvador, but that they are afraid to open their mouths lest they be imprisoned. These men have firm faith in their leader's return. They think he can get the assistance of Diaz of Mexico and with this backing Barrios of Guatemala will not dare oppose him, so that he will be able to narch through Barrios' country and get into

PERU INCLINED TO GIVE TROUBLE. Objects to Chili Ceding Territory to

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Herald's correspondent in Sucre, Bolivia, sends important information in regard to the provinces of Tacna and Arica. The Peruvian minister in Bolivia has data, unofficially communicated, that Senor Pierola's government, in view of Chili's reported intention to give the provinces of Tacna and Arica to Bc-livia, proposes to demand from Chili an agreement to place those provinces in the hands of a friendly foreign power, which shall act as a protectorate until the result of the plebescite is known.

Peru intends also to urge that the votes east must be those of Peruvians or the holders of franchises, or residents in the provincer for the last two years. This, it is said, is to prevent stuffed ballot boxes, it having been reported that many fraudulent voters were to be imported through the in-stigation of Chilian officials. Should Chili not agree to this proposal, the informant asserts. Peru will refuse to accede rights in the provinces. The Peruvian government, it is said, only awaits the publication of the acceptance of the Chillan treaty by Bolivia before making its demand through the Pe-ruvian minister in Santiago.

Peru considers that the purpose of Chili in giving away what does not yet belong to her an inexcusable violation of the treaty between the two countries. Two-thirds of the citizens of Arica and Tacna are Peruvi-

Mariposa Wreek Holds Together. ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 3 .- The latest re-

port from the Mariposa wreck shows her to be still holding together. The weather is calm and the salvors are busy taking out the carge. Indignation is increasing here over the charges of piracy made against New Foundland fishermen in connection with the wreck. The government will probably take prompt steps to secure a retraction of the

lust and butchery of the struggle will be noch, accompanied by a heavy gale of wind. States embassy, Mr. James R. I no horrible that Christian humanity will There are seven inches of snow on Ben Nevis.

SOME HISTORY OF THE DIFFICULTY

American Syndicate Proposes to Take Immediate Possession of Territory In Venezuela Claimed by the British Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Venezuelan syndicate holding an alleged concession from is claimed that the American syndicate has received some intimation, directly or indirectly, from the State department that has encouraged it to proceed along the lines of policy its officers have mapped out. The State department, however, is silent.

The officers of the Manoa company are loath to admit that a desire to embroil the United States in the international dispute prompted the Venezuelan government's concession.

the international dispute prompted the Venezuelan government's concession. President Bowman, in an interview, denied emphatically that the grant had been made with the idea that the United States could be brought into the controvers. He claimed that the grant had been made in 1883 to a cilizen of Venezuela and had been purchased by the company before the trouble arose with Great Britain over this territory.

ENGLAND'S WELL KNOWN ATTITUDE With regard to the position of the British government no uncertainty exists. As long ago as in 1886 an official statement of England's position in Venezuela was sent out from Downing street. Since that decree England has not changed her ground. Within the past year she has refused to submit her dispute with Venezuela to a board of international arbitrators. The adoption of the Livingston resolution by the last congress has evoked no response. The decree issued nearly ten years ago by the British govern meanty ten years ago by the British government is as follows:

"COLONIAL OFFICE, DOWNING STREET, Oct. 21, 1886.—Whereas, The boundary line between her majesty's colonies of British Gulana and the republic of Venezuela is in dispute between her majesty's government and the government of Venezuela and

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of her majesty's government that grants of land within the territory claimed by her majesty's government as part of the said colony have been made or purported to have been made by or in the name of Venezuela, notice is herey given that no title to lands or to any right in or over or affecting any lands within the territory claimed by her majesty's government as forming part of a colony of British Guiana purporting to be derived from us through the government of Venezuela, or any officer or purson authorized by that govus through the government of Ventzuela, or any officer or person authorized by that gov-ernment will be admitted or recognized by her majesty or by the government of British Guiana, and that any person taking posses-sion of or exercising any right over any such lands under color of any such title or pre-tended title will be liable to be treated as a

trespasser under the laws of said colony." QUESTION NOT A NEW ONE. This is the decree that faces the Manca concession, the helders of which, it is report-ed, were to meet at New York to endeavor to commit this government to a support of its Contrary to popular belief, the issue which they propose to raise is by no means new, as is fully disclosed by the correspond-ones had in past years on this subject by the State department with Great Britain and Venezuela, and the decree above quoted wa expressly drawn to fit the case of the Manoa

In September, 1883, Venezuela granted to C. C. Fitzgerald in behalf of the Manon com-pany the exclusive right to colonize such national lands as were included within a tracwhich on the side of the Orinoco river ex tended as far as the boundary of British Gui ana as defined by the Venezuelans. The pur pose of the concession was to develop agricul-ture, cattle breeding, mining. Within a few months and before the company had actually entered upon the possession of its conces-sion, British officials notified Mr. Fitzgerald that the colonial government exercised au-thority and jurisdiction over the territory including this concession, and that any per-sons disregarding or acting in contravention of the laws of British Guiana, and within hese limits would be liable to prosecution One month later, hearing that the Manoa company proposed to set up a saw mill at the mouth of the Barima river, a British commissioner served formal notice in two etters that no such thing was to be permit-ted, and two months later than this the British legation at Caracas addressed the Venezuelan government directly on the ques-ion, requesting it to take steps to prevent the Manoa company from asserting claims or interfering with British territory and threat-ening to instruct the British government to employ police to prevent it. This was supplemented by a suggestion that in view of the pendency of the boundary dispute it was important that such incidents calculated to cause grave inconvenience should be prevented. This last action was taken in 1885, and apparently prevented the exercise by the American concessionaires of any as-sertion of their claim from that day to the present time, although the facts were fully known to the State department,

DENIALS FROM THE COMPANY. NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A meeting is in progress at the Astor house between representatives of the Manoa Limited and the Orinoco company. The meeting is for the purose of electing officers for the Orinoco company, which has been recently incorporated in the state of Washington, and also for the transfer of a lease or deed of the property of

the Manoa company in Venezuela.

President J. A. Bowman of the Manoa company when seen today by a reporter of the Associated press said: "In 1883 the Ven-ezuelan government ceded about 14,000,000 acres of land in Venezuela to one of its cit-izens, Mr. C. C. Fitzgerald, C. M. E. "In 1884 Mr. Fitzgerald sold this property to the Manca company, of which I was the first president, and I hold the same position now. The country is rich is asphaltum, iron, timber, rubber and gold. Two or three years after the concession the British government made a claim for a big strip of the seaboard of that property, to which I claim it has or

of that property,

had no right whatever. "Last June this concession was reaffirmed by President Crespo and his cabinet so far as to relieve the title from a cloud which seemed o stand over it, owing to some legislative blunder. This cloud having been removed gives us a clear field for our work, and we gives us a clear field for our work, and we expect to make final arrangements with the Orinoco company, so that its representatives can go ahead with active operations in all the industries down there. Our meeting today has absolutely no international significance. Our dealings so far as the property is concerned are directly with the Venezuelan government. If Great Britain has a claim on that government it is not for us to interfere that government it is not for us to interfere and embroil the American government in in-ternational hostilities, which some papers are rying to make out. There is no truth in

BAYARD GOES VISITING. LONDON, Oct. 3.—Inquiries made at the United States embassy here today show that

no instructions have been received there from Secretary Olney to notify the British government that unless the Venezuelan quesion is submitted to arbitration within ninety days the United States government will en-force the Monroe doctrine.

No such instructions as these outlined

Henvy Snows in Scotland.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 3.—There was a heavy snowfall yesterday evening about Loch Rannech, accompanied by a heavy gale of wind.

There are seven inches of snow on Ben Nevis.

HE TOOK A SHOT AT THE COLONEL. Lieutenant Pagne of the Fifteenth Foot Almost a Murderer,

CHICAGO, Oct. 3 .- Colonel R. E. Crofton commanding the Fifteenth infantry at Fort Sheridan, narrowly escaped death, or at least a severe wound, at the hands of Lleutenant S. S. Pague of company F. Fifteenth infantry, this afternoon. The lieutenant fired three shots at the commander. One passed through the fold of his overcoat, just over the right groin, and the second and third passed close to the body. Pague a few moments before had escaped from the hospital, where he had been undergoing treatment for mental derangement, occasioned, it is said, by over indulgence in liquor.

At the fort tonight it was stated that the question is the new topic of interest at the lieutenant was not responsible for his act mational capital today. That the American and that his meeting with Crofton was a lieutenant was not responsible for his act chance one. The shooting occasioned great the Venezuelan government proposes to take possession in the immediate future is a fact that seems to be generally conceded. The land claimed by the American syndicate is mental trouble, and because it was the second time that an officer of the Fifteenth within the limits of the territory claimed by the British government. That the British government. That the British government will protest against the action of the American syndicate seems equally certain. The one question uppermost today in Washington circles is "What does the United States propose to do about it?" It is claimed that the American syndicate has received some intimation, directly or in-

was then concluded that the treatment had affected his brain. During the visit of General Merritt to the fort recently Pague's action was so bad that he was ordered sent to the post hospital for treatment.

This afternoon, while the attendants were busy in another part of the hospital, Lieutenant Pague escaped from his foom. He went immediately to his home, in a distant part of the post grounde, and secured a revolver, walked out on the parade ground and fired the shots at Colonel Crofton.

The shots brought several officers to the

The shots at Colonel Crofton.

The shots brought several officers to the spot, and before he fired again he was seized and disarmed. According to the officers who took him in custody, he did not seem to have realized what he had done, and a few moments after did not seem to remember that he fired any shots at all.

James timmediately after the additional

Ligutement Pague is about 40 years old. Ie graduated from West Point about 1870 and has seen active service in the west. He is considered an able officer.

INDIAN FREIGHTERS DEFEATED. Department Declares the Pine Ridge

Reduced Rates for Services Stand. WASTENGTON, Oct. 3.—(Special Telegram.)-A party of sixty Rosebud Sloux Indians, who are now in Washington with Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" show, spent several hours at the Indian office this morning. Several matters were considered by Acting Comnissioner Smith, the most important of which was the question of freight rates between Rushville and Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies in South Dakota. In presenting their case the Indians urged that a reduction of rates one-half by the agent was unfair. They requested that the action of the agent be rescinded, but were informed that the course pursued was in accordance with in-struction from the Indian office, and that as long as white men were willing to do haul-ing for one-half what has been paid Indians

rual report to the secretary of the interior. Before another report can be made the terrifory will become a state. The report is devoted almost wholly to statistics, showing the resources and conditions of the territory. The population is, according to the census f 1895, 247,324; property valuation, \$97,942,-51. Referring to the prospective admission and enclosing a copy of the constitution that ias been framed, the governor says that it is a source of satisfaction that after much strife, beginning in 1886, Utah is about to enter the union as a great and prosperous state, with a homogeneous, thriving, con-ented, peaceful and happy people. The govrnor says that he expects that the constitu-ion will be adopted and that favorable action will be taken by the president. As the prople will elect their own representation in congress soon he refrains from making any recommendations as to legislation, saying that such officials will be in a position to do what

best for the state. Increase in the Gold Ontput. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 .- The Treasury de partment received information that the gold production of Siberia for the current year will largely exceed that of last year. formation has also been received to formation has also been received to the effect that the gold production of Soith Africa during August was the largest for any single month in its history. Mr. Preston, the director of the mint, is of the opinion, based on unofficial data, that the gold production during 1895 will show an increase over last year of from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000. Colorado, he thinks, will show an increase of from \$3,900,000 to \$4,000,000. Arizona. New Mexico. South Dakota Uteh and zona, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah and Alaska are also expected to show slight increases, with Montana and Idaho about the

same as last year. Convention Ignored Mayor Swift. CHICAGO, Oct. 3 .- Those who had pre dicted that the republican convention today would result in riot and bloodshed because of the strife between the city and county factions were very much disappointed. The county men were in full control, and Mayer Swift's forces were wholly ignored, not only on the committee, but also in the nor tions which were made. Being all one-sided there was no cause for war, and none occurred. Temorrow the democrats will hold their county primaries.

Burned a Boy at the Stake. EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Oct. 3.—The 6year-old son of Andrew Vandyn was burned at the stake yesterday by five companions and so badly injured that he cannot recover Some men happened to see the performance and ran to the boy's rescue, but his clothes had taken fire and he was badly burned, and the physicians say it is impossible for him to live. A wild west show exhibited here about a month ago, and since that time the boys of the town have been playing Indians.

Armes Must Stand Trial. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.-It has been defi nitely decided by the War department to appoint a court martial to try Captain Arme for his conduct toward General Schofield. Charges and specifications on which the trial will be based have been prepered by General Lieber, the judge advocate general of the army. Charge one is that of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military disciplina Charge two is the conduct to the prejudice of good order and military disciplina Charge two is the conduct to the prejudice of good order and military disciplina Charge two is the conduct to the prejudice of good order and military disciplina charge two is the conduct to the condu

pline. Charge two is that of "conduct unbe coming an officer and gentleman." has made an assignment for the benefit of its reditors. The statement filed shows assets to the amount of \$124,000 and Habilities amounting to \$60,000, mostly in real estate papers. The officers of the institution say that the suspension is only taxed and that the depositors will be paid in cashier of the bank, D. B. Wallington.

nated as assignee. Mahone Does Not In WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 .- Th no change in ex-Senator Maho up to midnight. The attend hold out no hope.

BLAZING PILE RUINS

Immense Warren Manufacturers of Rhode Island Wiped Out by Fire.

MORE THAN A MILLION DESTROYED prised him with a citation directed to the

Three Big Mills Swept Away in Spite of the Combined Efforts of Many Departments of Fire Fighters.

WARREN, R. I., Oct. 3 .- One of the largest fires that has ever occurred in southeastern New England broke out in one of the mills of the Warren Manufacturing company, situated about an eighth of a mile from the center of this town, just after midnight, and before it was gotten under control had swept through three large cotton mills, two warehouses, small sheds, freight cars and other property, causing a loss which is estimated at more than \$1,000,000.

The fire started in the wash room near the engine room of No. 1 mill, and spread with great rapidity through the building. Within an hour after the blaze was discovered the flames were roaring through all three mills. The magnitude of the fire at once became apparent to the local department and help was immediately summoned from Bristol, Pail River and Providence. An engine from Bristol, one from Fall River, and two steamers, two hose carts and three com-panies from Providence responded, arriving on special trains.

The scene when these out-of-town com-panies arrived was appalling. The whole of the southern part of the little town seemed

Almost immediately after the additional force had set to work the water supply began to give out, and the combined departments consequently worked under a heavy disad-vantage, and although the automatic sprinkiers were turned on in all three mills and six inches of water stood upon all of the floors, very little progress was made. A car-load of tar and another of cotton standing on a track near the mill yard, becoming ignited, furnished admirable food for the fire in its sweep through the great plant. The heat was insufferable, and soon it was

impossible to get within 300 feet of the buildings. At 10 o'clock the flames were threatening two warehouses containing \$400,000 worth of sea island cotton and completed sheetings. TOOK A NEW START.

At 10:30 the fire caught anew and soon be-came a roaring furnace. A few minutes later the flames jumped from these buildings to the adjoining lumber yard of R. A. Martin, and his estire stock of coal, wood and dressed lumber were food for the fire. Shortly before 11 o'clock the walls of two of the mills fell in and the dwelling houses occupied by the operatives also caught fire, so that it seemed to be spreading in two directions. By the most persistent and arduous efforts,

Two were slightly injured. The losses are estimated as follows: EXTENT OF THE LOSS.

Warehouses and factories, \$800,000; material, \$300,000; lumber yards, \$15,000; tene-ments, \$10,000; total, \$1,125,000. The local fire service was ridiculously in

adequate. The Warren Manufacturing company is one of the largest cotton manufacturing corpora-tions in the country. John Waterman of Warren is the principal owner and Warren and Providence people are the heaviest stock-holders. The three mills destroyed were each 700 feet long, five stories in height and contained in all 87,000 spindles. Sixteen hundred ing force of the town, were employed. Thus the principal means of support in the town is taken that but as Warren is Waterman's home it to expected that he will content to the expected that the expected that he will content to the expected that he will content to the expected that he will content to the expected that the expected that the expected that he will content to the expected that the expected that the will content to the expected that the expected the expected that the e plant. The insurance of the whole company's property amounts to \$960,000, divided as follows: Of the three mills, \$850,000; on the raw cotton and completed sheetings, in warehouses, \$100,000, and on dwellings occupied by operatives, \$10,000. As this insurance is in a mutual company of all mill owners in New, Embod, the middle and central states will be a fed upon to pay a proportionate share of the loss, which will amount to \$500,000, \$3,000 on each shareholder. 000, \$3,009 on each shareholder. It was a singular fact that President E. A. Swift of the corporation was buried this

afternoon. Priest Wagner Ready to Compromise. ST. JOSEPH, Oct. 3.—Father Dominick Wagner, the priest who is in jail here charged with abducting Maud Steldel, the 15-year-old girl who was spirited away to Checago by a relative of the priest, has not y offered to marry the girl if the charge ainst him be withdrawn, but has agreed to fransfer to her all his property, which is said to amount to about \$7,000. The relatives of the Steidel girl insist that the property shall be true ferred before any marriage

Kansas Law Held Good. TOPEKA, Oct. 3 .- The supreme court today handed down an unanimous decision holding that the judicial apportionment bill passed by the last legislature abolishing four judicial districts is constitutional. G. P. Alkman brought suit to compel the secretary

of state to file his nomination papers as

candidate in the old Twenty-eighth district, which was abolished. Alkman argued that the bill was unconstitutional because he said it legislated the present judges out of office Henrne Will Ask for a Change. HANNIBAL, Mo., Oct. 3 .- The attorneys for Dr. Hearne and wife, charged with the murder of Amos J. Stillwell, Mrs. Hearne's first husband, served notice on Prosecuting Attorney H. Clay Heather today of their intention, on October 9, of making an application for a change of venue. If the application is granted the celebrated murder

case will be tried at Bowling Green, Mo. Was a Case of Suicide. CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 3 .- The autopsy of Elliott F. Rogers, the instructor at Harvard, who was found dead in a laboratory at Harvard last night, shows it was a case of suicide, Medical Examiner Darrel having found a large quantity of cyanide of potasglum in the stomach.

Rich Gold Strike at Hill City. HILL CITY, S. D., Oct. 3 .- (Special Telegram.)-A rich strike of gold ore was made last night in the Hazel fraction lode, joining the Golden Slipper mine, Palmer Guich district. The ore resembles the Holy Terror and is fully as rich.

Riots Over Civil Marriages. BUDA PESTH, Oct. 3.—The passage he efvil marriage act has led to disturbances Treztena. The registrars were ejected by out and their books were torn up. A who incited the populace to violence

> Oct. 3 .- (Special Tele-A-A postoffice has been established at Black Hawk county, Ia., with William

Judge Refuses cept Northern Pa-cific Receive Resignations. SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 3.—As C. W. Bun for

ern Pacific receivers, was about to step on

his train eastward bound he was confronted

by a deputy United States marshal, who surreceivers. It cites them to appear in court here at 10 a. m., October 31, to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in having disobeyed the order to appear before Judge Hanford yesterday and give an accounting of their stewardship. The impression prevalent is that the Jenkins receivers have allowed themselves to be placed in a serious predicament. The experience of the commonweal army before Judge Hanford is yet too fresh to have passed from the public mind, and many people are inclined to draw a parallel between the two cases. The com-monwealers, who insisted on riding on a train without paying their fare and were captured after a severe fight with deputy mar-shals, were given schtenees ranging from thirty days in the county jail to ninety days

day confirmed the appointment of A. F. Bur-leigh as receiver of the Northern Pacific railroad, so far as the company's property in Oregon is concerned. Mr. Burleigh fur-nished a \$1,000,000 bond, with J. O. Simmons

nished a \$1,000,000 bond, with J. O. Simmons and C. O. Dolph as sureties.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Judge Lacombe of the southern district of New York today refused to confirm the apointment of the new receivers for the Northern Pacific Railroad company of to accept the resignations of the old receivers, Messrs. Oakes, Payne and Rouse. The application for the removal of the old

receivers was made by Herbert B. Turner, representing the Farmers Loan and Trust company, and C. C. Leeman, who appeared for the general reorganization committee. Generals Burnett and Bristow and Henry Stanton, caunsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad company, opposed the application on the ground that the old re-ceivers had not reported or ac-counted to the court, as ordered by Judge Jenkins to do monthly. The Northern Pacific asked for a postponement of the case, owing to the absence of Brayton Ives, presi-dent and Gangral Silva Petiti counsel for

lent, and General Silas Pettit, counsel for the company.

The confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Bigelow was also opposed, on the ground that he was an intimate friend of Mr. Payne and his bondsmen, a statement which Mr. Turner denied. Judge Lacombe decided as

follows:

"The court does not see its way clear to accept the resignations of the receivers upon the papers now before the court. The case is too grave to be disposed of hastily. The appointment of other receivers would only tend to increase, rather than diminish, the present difficulties. If there should be an irreconcilable divergence between the judges in the west, it would then be proper for this court to act. Any action that might tend to delay the coming together of the judicial minds of the west would be prejudicial minds of the west would be prejudicial to the interests of the company. I have such confidence in my brethren that I cannot believe they will continue to disagree. I therefore postpone further hearing to the By the most persistent and arduous efforts, the department will not recall its action. Officials of the Indian office believe that the Indians will agree to the proposition and accept work when they find that white men will work for half price and that the government will stand firm in its decision. The usual rate for hauling freight to agencies it cent per hundred pounds of times, times, which, after taking fire that amount from Rushvilla.

WEST MAKES HIS FINAL ELPHIT.

Anticipates Unin Will Be a State Before Another Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Gevernor Caleb W. West of Utah has submitted his last and the the roof of seventeen feet.

West of Utah has submitted his last and the department will not recall its action. By the most persistent and arduous efforts, the department will not recall its action. By the most persistent and arduous efforts, the department will not recall its action. By the most persistent and arduous efforts, the department will not recall its action. By the most persistent and arduous efforts, the department will not recall its action. By the most persistent and arduous efforts, the most persistent and arduous efforts. By the most persistent and arduous efforts, the most persistent and arduous efforts. It herefore postpone further hearing to the next meeting day, October 11, but in the exception of the mext meeting day, October 12, but in the mext

> tion, he stated, which was beyond him, and matter for the court to decide. PROJECTED RAILWAY EXTENSION.

this was to be done, whether by traffic arrangement or mutual agreement, Mr. Bigelow dld not care to say. That was a ques-

Missouri Pacific Said to Be Ready to Build from Hastings to Denver. DENVER. Oct. 3 .- The latest rumor in railway circles declares than an agreement has been reached between the Missouri Paclfic, Wabash and the Chlcago, Milwaukee & St. Paul roads by which the central branch of the Missouri Pacific will be extended to Denver from Stockton, or Lenora, Kan., next year. If the project is carried out the line will be the shortest route to the Missouri river, and the Wabash and the Mil-waukee will send business directly through to Denver from the east. The situation has been somewhat com-

plicated by the receipt of a telegram this morning from J. A. Hanna, who is now in New York City, saying that he has positive information that a company in that city will build a railroad from Denver to Hastings, Neb., at once. Bids for construction have been asked for. The officers of the company are C. S. Brice, president; Robert B. Lee, vice president and manager; A. S. Conger, secretary; W. A. Reed, treasurer.

It is believed that the two projects referred

to will simmer down to one when all the facts are known. The Missouri Pacific has two lines extending through northern Kansas, one terminating at Stockton, in Rooks county, and the other at Lenora, in Norton county. In addition to these lines the Mis-souri Pacific operates another line to Hastings. Neb.

It is believed here that the extension likely to be made is from Hastings. This line was constructed to Hastings from Superior in 1887. At present it has its terminus at Prosser, a small station northwest of Hastings.

PROMINENT RAILROAD MAN LOST. Disappears Very Mysteriously While Enroute to Montreal. CHICAGO, Oct. 3 .- A special from Mon-

real, Que., says: Detectives and Central Vermont railway employes have been diligently searching for the last few days for James Russell of Galesburg, Ill., late mechanical superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway.

Mr. Russen was lost Monday between Boston and Montreal, or rather between St. Johns, Que., and the latter place, which are only about twenty miles distant. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter. At White River Junction he went into the smok-ing car, leaving his ticket with his wife. At St. Johns the conductor told her he was still there. When the train arrived in Montreal he was missing. Mrs. Russell and her daughter are nearly frantic.

Telegrams were at once dispatched to all the stations along the line, but all day Tues-day and the greater part of yesterday were spent in fruitless endeavors to locate the missing man.

Mr. Russell is 50 years of age, with dark hair and moustache, slightly tinged with gray. He had no money in his possession, but wore a valuable watch and chain.

ROADS FAILED TO GET TOGETHER Can Do Nothing Toward Restoring Rates Without the "Katy."

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.-Utter failure attended the efforts of the executive officers of the western roads to secure an agreement for the restoration and maintenance of freight rates. The meeting was unable to agree to anything. There was only a partial rep-

resentation of the roads present, and it was leemed inexpedient to do anything until a full attendance could be secured. One of the absentees was the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road, and the Missouri Pacific stated explicitly that it would not be a party to any agreement to which that road was not also a party. Under these circumstances nothing remained for the meeting but to ad-lourn. It did so with the understanding that Chairman Midgely should use his utmost en deavors to bring about a general understand-ing among the roads and learn from them when it would be convenient for them all to

GETTING MOT MUDDLED DAILY. ENDORSE THE REFORM MOVE

Oakes, Payne and Rouse, the deposed North- Democrats Decide to Forget Party in the County Campaign.

RESPOND TO CALL FOR BETTER GOVERNMENT

Sentiment Expressed at the Primaries Yesterday Overwhelmingly in Favor of Nonpartisan Effort to Elect Competent Officials.

The democratic primaries to select delegates to the county convention, which will be held tomorrow afternoon, were held in the wards and precincts of the county yesterday afternoon

The issue before the voters at the primaries was whether the candidates and purposes of the Citizens' league should be endorsed, and as a result a large vote was in the United States prison at McNeal island. Judge Hanford is known to be no respecter of persons, and there would be little surprise if he should severely lecture the receivers and then imprison them.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 3.—Judge Gilbert topolls, while lively enough, were marked by friendliness. In every instance where there was a contest the candidates who were in favor of endorsing the Citizens' movement were easy victors, with the exception of the Third ward, and there the Citizens supporters captured seven of the eleven delegates to the convention.

Of course there was opposition to the movement in favor of good government on a noneartisan basis. Pete Birkhauser, Dan Angell, Churchill Parker, Jim Winspear and other A. P. A.'s talked and worked for a straight democratic ticket. Republican A. P. A.'s aided and abetted their efforts wherever it was possible, the entire plan being to divide the democrats if possible and get a straight democratic ticket in the field for the purpose of helping out the dervish candidates named by the so-called republican convention last

With the delegates elected to support a straight democratic movement in the convention Jeff Bedford and Frank Johnson are vention Jeff Bedford and Frank Johnson are candidates for the nomination for the cierk of district court and are about on a level in the contest, and in none of the delegations is there any marked opposition to any of the candidates named by the Citizens' league. First ward delegates are: George E. Ber-trand, Andrew Frick, John Brandt, Ed J. Doe, Frank Fixa, Peter McCann, Charles Kanfran, John Sheenan, John Lang Jacob Kauffman, John Sheenan, John Lang, Jacob

ocratic county ticket and the other ticket impledged, but acknowledged as favorable to

In the Fifth ward only one ticket was pre-sented and there was no contest whatever. There were only fifty-one votes cast, and all supported the ticket composed of WHiam Davis, I. J. Dunn, C. H. Hawksworth, Harry Hayward, W. O. Lester, Fred B. Lowe, William McKenna, R. B. Mentague T. F. O'Brien, P. E. O'Donnell and James Leary. The delegation is said to be in favor of the Citizens' movement and will support the Citizens' ticket, with the exception of one office, that of the clerk of the district count. that of the clerk of the district court. As nominee for this the delegation will support Frank Johnson, although it is not pledged

for him. Democratic politics were quiet in the Sixth ward yesterday, as only the caucus ticket was in the field. Seventy-two votes were cast. The delegates are pledged to favor a demo-erat for the office of clerk of the district crat for the office of clerk of the district court. For the other offices they favor sup-port of the Citizens' league ticket. For clerk of the district court Jeff Bedford will have the support of four delegates, Frank John, of the district court Jeff Bedford will have
the support of four delegates, Frank Johny
son of four, and Harry Miller of three. The
delegates elected are: Fred Barker, W. H.
Chadwick, J. H. Connor, L. R. Cottrell, W.
S. Felker, Dan B. Honin, J. E. Reagan,
George Schroeder, Joseph Sherry, Willam
Sievers and S. S. Watt.
Seventh ward—A. S. Ackerman, George
Byers, M. Hogan, W. K. Jacobs, J. F. Larimer, F. L. Magnis, M. Murphy, Jo. Nowick

mer, E. L. Magnus, M. Murphy, Joe Nowick, William Ronan, James Schneiderwind, Phil Smith. The delegates are unpledged and are divided on the question of nominating a straight party ticket or endorsing the nemis nees of the Citizens' league.
The Eighth ward registered a big majority for the caucus ticket, which is for endorsing the Citizens' ticket. There were 286 votes

cast, and the majority in favor of fusion was nearly two to one. This was a surprise to the opposition, as it made a hard fight all the afternoon to beat the caucus nominees. The delegates elected are: Thomas J. Coates, J. A. Connor, J. P. Connelly, James Donnelly, jr., J. H. Davis, James Norton, D. J. O'Calla-han, John McGorry, John McGreal, J. H. Schmidt, A. C. Wakeley, In the Ninth ward was seen one of closest contests of the day. The result in doubt until the votes were counted, neither

side daring to venture a positive claim victory. The count developed that the fur-ticket won by a close majority, its lowest of didate only receiving three more votes the highest of the opposition. There 176 votes cast. The winning delegates at W. N. Babcock, John S. Brady, August Cooper, Arthur E. English, W. A. L. Gibbo C. S. Montgomery, T. J. Mahoney, C. Smythe, Charles L. Smith, Jacob William Leigh M. Woodward.

At the democratic primaries in Sou Omaha the following delegates to the coun convention were selected: First Ward-W. B. Cheek, E. H. Doue

J. H. Fleming, George Parks.

Second Ward—James B. Brady, France Crawford, F. J. Franck, John McNuity.

Third Ward—John Fanning, Martin Handingan, John Jackman, William Martin.

Fourth Ward—Edward Doyle, Joe Duffy, Dennis McLain, James Murphy,

There was no contest in the First and Third wards, but in the Second and Fourth wards two tickets were in the field. Voting

wards two tickets were in the field. Voting wards two tickets were in the field. Voting was slow all the afternoon, but braced up towards evening. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon none of the wards except the Second had over forty votes on record.

Chicago Precinct—Delegates chosen are favorable to Citizens' leaving and are: Para Onicago Precinct—Delegates chosen are favorable to Citizens' league and are: Peter Hofeldt, B. B. Baldwin, Herman Korner, Henry Buil, Dan Carren Henry Bull, Dan Cannon.

The democratic primary election at Valley last evening was well attended. H. G. Burt presided and George Soltenberg acted as secretary. The following delegates to the county convention were chosen: H. E. Burke, W. E. Weekly, George Soltenberg, William De-Bois and E. Everway, Oliver Cowing and E. Weekly, George Soltenberg, William De-Bois and E. Everway. Ollver Cowing and George Soltenberg were nominated for jus-tices of the peace; W. E. Weekly, assessor L. O. Talcott and H. B. Burke, constables For road supervisor. Charles Miller was chosen for the First district, John Vies for the Second district and J. E. Burke for the Third

POPULISTS ALSO FALL INTO LINE Declare for Good Government in Con-

duct of City Affairs. The populist primaries for the selection delegates to the city convention October were held from 7 to 9 o'clock last evenin (Continued on Second Page.)