THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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REJECTS THE PORTE'S REPLY

Answer of the Sultan Not Satisfactory to the Powers.

INCLINED TO SHIFT THE RESPONSIBILITY

Turkey Demands the Withdrawal of the British Fleet from the Mouth of the Dardanelles but England Refuses to Comply.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.—Late today it became known that the Turkish government had finally presented to the envoys of the six powers a reply to their collective note on the subject of the recent disturbances here. This reply, however, is not satisfactory to the ambassadors. The porte, in its answer enumerates the measures taken to preserve order and declared that the Mussulmen were not the aggressors in the recent rioting, but that on the contrary the Armenians killed inoffensive Musselmen. The Turkish government insists that as soon as the Armenian refugees leave the churches in which they have sought refuge the normal aspect of the city will be restored. It denies ordering that no food be supplied the refugees in the churches and urges the ambassadors to assist in the work of restoring order, claiming that Armenian conspirators are in league to cause fresh disturbances. The note concludes with the assertion that the government is about to open an inquiry into the recent rioting with the view of discovering the guilty parties.

In view of the unsatisfactory nature of the porte's reply the six ambassadors met today to consider what shall be done further. It is expected that the dragomen of the different embassies will assist the Turkish officials in clearing the vicinity of the Armenian churches of the rioters infesting them and installing the refugees in their homes.

The sultan continues to be greatly disturbed by the presence of the British fleet off the Island of Lemnos and has sent again to the ambassador of Great Britain to ask for the withdrawal of the British warships from the vicinity of the entrance of the Dardenelles. Sir Philip Currie, it is understood, persists in refusing to recommend the withdrawal of the squadron.

Advices received here from Trebizond, Armenia, confirm the report that a massacre of Armenians has occurred there. It is added that a general panic prevails in that city. The number of killed is not known.

Nothing definite has yet been heard from Sivas, Van or Bitlis, where disturbances between the Turks and Armenians are reported to have taken place.

A consignment of 5,000 Mansur rifles ordered by the Turkish government arrived here several days ago, but they still remain on the lighters to which they were transferred, as the bill of the manufacturers has not been paid and the agents of the firm decline to give up the rifles until the money is forthcoming.

Izzet Effendi, a celebrated Turkish lawyer, has been arrested on the charge of being the author of the placards which were posted in the public thoroughfares of Stamboul espousing the Armenian cause.

The Turkish minister for foreign affairs, Said Pasha, has positively assured the foreign embassies that the Armenian refugees in the churches will be permitted to return to their homes without molestation. No further disturbances have been reported from Trebizond.

The Armenian refugees who took refuge in the churches at the time of the riots, who have persistently refused to leave these edifices ever since, being fed there with provisions brought to them by friends, have been persuaded to return to their homes. They evacuated the churches today in the presence of the dragomans of the embassies of the different foreign powers, who were present on behalf of their embassies to insure the safety of the refugees, and to report on the return to their homes to the ambassadors.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard says: The situation is far from reassuring. While the Armenians and some sections of the Christian population show less alarm, the Moslem element is in a state of effervescence which is causing the greatest anxiety at the palace. Revolutionary placards were posted yesterday at the mosques and in other places, clamoring for a constitution and for a meeting of national assemblies. Though great exasperation is felt by the Moslem classes against the Armenians, the young Turkish party is adroitly profiting by the general confusion to excite animus against the sultan, who it declares to be primarily responsible for the present state of affairs. The principal fear at the palace arises not from the Armenians, but from the revolutionary spirit displayed by the Moslems. This fear will almost certainly bring about Armenian reforms, which there is every reason to hope will be embodied, as published, before the end of the week.

Pope Receives Minister Tripp.

ROME, Oct. 10.—The pope today received in audience the United States minister to Austria, Hon. Bartlett Tripp, and congratulated him upon the complete freedom of Catholicism in the United States. His holiness alluded to the coming elevation of Mgr. Satolli, the apostolic delegate to the Roman Catholic church in the United States, to the cardinalate, and inquired concerning the health of President Cleveland, for whom the pope expressed warm regard. His holiness appeared to be enjoying excellent health.

Reform Laws Must Be Respected.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 10.—The police and judicial authorities at Guadaloupe announce that they will compel the Catholic and Protestants alike to respect the reform laws. Pilgrims will not be allowed to carry religious banners nor wear insignia in public. If the missionaries desire to worship the Virgin of Guadaloupe by means of the circulation of literature, they will be amply protected, but the Protestants no more than the Catholics are not to organize religious demonstrations in public streets.

Fourteen of the Crew Drowned.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 10.—The British steamship Natier, belonging to North Shields, bound from Cronstadt to Rotterdam, has been in collision off the Island of Aaland with the British steamer Livonia of Leith. The latter vessel sank and fourteen of her crew were drowned in spite of the efforts of the Natier's crew, who, however, succeeded in rescuing ten men.

Insurgents Near Havana.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—The Imparical publishes a dispatch from Havana saying that a band of insurgents has appeared in the province of Havana, where it has created consternation. The dispatch adds that the troops have succeeded in driving the insurgents from the vicinity of Remedios, province of Santa Clara.

Providing for Paid Consuls.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 10.—A bill was introduced in the lower house of the Danish Parliament today to authorize the appointment of twenty paid consuls for Denmark, including one at New York, Chicago, New Orleans and Rio de Janeiro.

Claus Spreckels Coming Home.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 10.—Among the passengers who will sail for New York on Saturday next by the American line steamer New York are Mr. and Mrs. Claus Spreckels.

Only Sixty-Five Deaths Reported.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Oct. 10.—Advices received here today from Hawaii show that there have been sixty-five deaths in all from cholera in Hawaii up to September 26.

British Consul Joins the Insurgents

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—It is reported here that according to official advices the British consul at Neuvitas, province of Puerto Principe, has joined the insurgents.

PEACE IS MADE IN MADAGASCAR.

Natives Come to Terms After the Capture of Their Capital.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The minister of war, General Zurlinden, received a dispatch from Mojanga today confirming the news previously received via Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, of the capture of Antananarivo, capital of the Island of Madagascar, by the French expeditionary force under the command of General Duchesne.

The official dispatch says that after a brilliant action Antananarivo was occupied on September 30. Peace negotiations with the Hovas were opened the next day and were successfully concluded the same evening by terms being agreed upon subject to the ratification of the French government. General Metzinger, the second in command of the French forces, was thereupon appointed governor of Antananarivo.

The above dispatch was immediately communicated to President Faure, who afterward sent the following cable message to General Duchesne: "In the name of all France the government congratulates you, your officers and men. Your admirable troops have all deserved well of the country. France thanks you for the services you have rendered her and for the great example you have given. You have proved that there are no perils or obstacles which cannot be removed by method, courage and coolness. You are appointed a grand officer of the Legion of Honor. Forward the names without delay of those in your command for rewards and the government will propose to Parliament that a medal be struck for distribution to your troops."

It is semi-officially announced that a rigorous protectorate will be established by France over the island of Madagascar, assuring to France the preponderance of the entire administration. The queen, Ranavalona III., will be retained, but the prime minister, her husband, Rainilairivony, will be transported.

The official news of the capture by General Duchesne of Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, has caused great satisfaction throughout France, and especially at Marseilles and Havre, where all the public buildings and large numbers of private houses have been decorated with flags and bunting.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Mr. Frederick Turner, a merchant of Antananarivo, has just arrived here, and his views have been sought upon the situation in Madagascar. He says the foreigners in Madagascar will welcome a sound French government, provided they be accorded equal rights under it with Frenchmen. "The country," he said, "must be open to all comers. Naturally, France will try to improve her commercial relations with the island, and it is hoped she will do so without making English and German trade impossible. America will have to be reckoned with, as the United States government has not recognized the French protectorate, and the Americans cannot afford to lose their much growing market."

The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "The protectorate over Madagascar will be exceedingly like annexation. The premier, Rainilix Arrivoni, the husband of the queen, and all the military and principal chiefs of his party will probably be banished. The native army will be disarmed, and there will be French garrisons to replace it everywhere. The police will be in the hands of the French, as will also be the customs and inland taxes."

The Standard says of the Madagascar question: "While congratulating M. Ribot upon the clearing of the way to the exercise of a protectorate in Madagascar, it is scarcely necessary to add that other parties interested will look to France for a practical recognition of their legally established rights. Even on selfish grounds the republic will do well to throw open the vast domain over which it has gained an influence to European and American enterprises. An attempt to exclude the commerce of other nations by prohibitive tariffs will be a clear breach of international obligations."

OFFICERS DID ALL THEY COULD.

Was Not in Their Power to Save the Cristobal Colon from Wreck.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—Admiral Gomeoe-y-Mas arrived here this morning from the Colorado reefs, the scene of the wreck of the Spanish cruiser, Christobal Colon. He confirmed the details previously given by the Associated press, saying that on September 29 the cruiser was off the western extremity of the island in a heavy sea, and with the Colorado reefs to leeward. As night approached the weather developed into a regular cyclone and the cruiser could not head out to sea. In addition her officers, owing to the total darkness, were unable to make any observations. Some of them were in favor of attempting to round Cape San Antonio and make Cienfugos, and others were of the opinion that it would be best to make an attempt to reach Havana. The majority, however, thought it best to ride out the storm off the coast of Pinar del Rio. But the cruiser was driven nearer and nearer to the reefs, and shortly after midnight she began to ground, and some time afterward was almost fast on the reef. The commander of the Cristobal Colon had previously done everything possible to keep her off the shore, but without avail, as the cyclone blew harder and harder, eventually early in the morning of September 30 driving her right over the reefs.

During the morning of September 30 the commander of the wrecked cruiser ordered the crew to lower the boats and try and reach the shore. He determined, however, to remain on board the warship with twenty men, and, addressing the second officer in command, said: "If you can send back the boats in safety, do so. But if the cyclone gets heavier do not risk anybody's life, and tell my wife that my last thoughts were for her."

The boats reached Santa Maria with great difficulty, and were eventually able to return and rescue the captain and the remainder of the crew. The cruiser and her heavy artillery will, beyond a doubt, prove a total loss, although her light guns and ammunition have been saved.

In conjunction with the column commanded by Colonel Palenca, the troops commanded by General Oliver have left for Seborucal in order to attack 2,000 insurgents, who are reported to be occupying a strong position there. A severe engagement is expected.

A dispatch from Remedios says the insurgents have thrown dynamite shells at a railroad train near Remedios, in the province of Santa Clara. One passenger was killed and six wounded. This action has caused great indignation against them.

Today eight more political prisoners have been sent to the Spanish convict settlements in Africa.

SPAIN PREPARING FOR TROUBLE.

Rushing Work on Many Cruisers and Gunboats.

MADRID, Oct. 10.—It has been noticed recently that there is quite unusual activity in the government dock yards at the different ports of Spain, and that workmen are busily at work refitting cruisers and gunboats. In addition, it has become known that certain government officials have been discussing the question of arming the steamships belonging to the Spanish Transatlantic company, and it is believed that these preparations are due to the belief that there is a possibility that the United States may recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

The minister of marine, Admiral Beranges, confirms the report cabled today to the Associated press that the steamers of the Spanish Transatlantic company are to be armed for service in Cuba, but he declares that this course is not due to any idea of a possible conflict, but is merely carrying out a convention previously made with the company for the use of its steamers.

Found Some of the Lilly's Jewels.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Some of the sapphires and rubies, which formed part of the jewelry belonging to Mrs. Langtry, which was obtained by means of a forged order from the Sloan street branch of the Union bank of London August 24 last, have been discovered in the possession of a firm of merchants in business in Hatton Garden, this city, to whom they had been sold. The value of the stolen jewels has been estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000.

BREACH WIDENS SOMEWHAT

Opposition to Constitutional Revision in the Episcopal Council.

BISHOPS VOTE TO GO TO LOUISVILLE

Action of the Deputies in Selecting the Next Place of Meeting Overruled—Alaskan Mission Excites a Controversy.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 10.—The opponents of the constitutional revision in the Episcopal church showed their hand in the house of deputies today when Stephen Nash of New York offered a resolution calling for the commitment of the constitution to a new revisional commission. It was stipulated that all amendments before the convention should be referred and that the commission should report to the next convention and that the report should be in the form of definite amendments to the present constitution.

Louis Stockton of western New York asked the ruling of the chair as to whether this resolution was in order. Dr. Dix ruled that it was not, since the present commission had not presented its full report nor had it been discharged from duty. As no one was ready to move the discharge of the present commission consideration of its report was resumed.

A motion to strike out section 3, which provides for the office of "primate" to be held by the senior bishop, was defeated, 178 to 120.

When section 4 was taken up Judge Fairbanks of Florida moved to amend by restoring the number of clerical and lay deputies from each diocese to the present number of four. This was accepted with practical unanimity. Buchanan Winthrop was re-elected treasurer of the convention.

The house of bishops took up the proposal for the erection of the diocese of Marquette in north Michigan, which was favorably voted on by the deputies yesterday. The bishops voted in favor of the division, but appointed a committee of conference with the deputies to straighten out some technical difficulties.

A set of resolutions was adopted, deploring the Armenian atrocities, commending their ancient church to all Christian people as deserving of succor and contributions for the relief of its sore necessities, and respectfully asking the Church of England to take such action as would commend the cause of the Armenian church to the English speaking world.

The house then went into council on the subject of Christian unity.

The deputies concurred in the Armenian resolutions adopted by the bishops and at 1 p. m. adjourned for the day.

BISHOPS VOTE FOR LOUISVILLE.

It has developed that the house of bishops this morning voted for Louisville as the next place of meeting. The two houses are thus at odds, the lower house having voted for Atlanta. A conference will be necessary.

The board of missions of the Episcopal church this evening debated a resolution offered by Bishop Gilbert of Minnesota, which requested the house of bishops to immediately elect a bishop of Alaska. The debate was quite sensational. Bishop Rullison of central Pennsylvania answered some of the charges that have been made against Alaska and the missions. He pleaded for a missionary bishop for Alaska, and he "hoped to God the Methodists and Presbyterians would occupy the field if his church did not wake up."

Bishop Neely of Maine vigorously opposed what he called the spending of money for the petty work in Alaska. He intended to see the missionary funds more equitably distributed. He declared that the people there were inaccessible to missionaries. He used some choice sarcasm in referring to Alaskan statistics, and figured that there was some sort of a religious institution in Alaska already for every seventy people, and that the Episcopalians [illegible] have hard work finding a place to put their feet. Referring to the missionary chair [illegible] whom they proposed to make a bishop, he would not accept him as a missionary for Aroostook county, Maine. He could not talk the language after being there seven years.

Bishop Tuttle of Missouri defended the proposition for a bishop, and Bishop Whipple of Minnesota observed that it was the first time in the history of the church that a faithful missionary had been so harshly criticised. Bishop Seymour and others made vigorous replies to the bishop from Maine, and Bishop Parel and others defended him and said he deserved the thanks of the board for introducing a new era in missionary discussion. The matter will come up again tomorrow.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN COUNCIL.

Relations with the General Synod Discussed at Length.

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 10.—At today's session of the council of the Evangelical Lutheran church of North America Rev. Prof. L. G. Lund of the United States Norwegian Lutheran church conveyed greetings of his body and President Moldenke responded, expressing hope that a union of the two bodies would soon be consummated. Rev. Dr. Seizz of Philadelphia made an address on the relation between the general council and general synod and read the report on material relations, which was presented by the committee appointed by the general synod. The report recommends that where a field in foreign missions is already occupied by one body no other body of the Lutheran church shall seek to establish missions therein in the same language. As to home missions, the report recommends that all missionaries work together for the advancement of the Lutheran faith, and deprecates the strife manifested as to church papers. The report was discussed by Rev. S. W. Owen of Maryland and others.

Rev. Dr. Owen appeared as a delegate from the general synod and said it was the desire of the general synod to establish friendly relations with the general council, and asked that a visitor from a general council be sent to the general synod. The overture was favorably received.

At the afternoon session Dr. Offen addressed the general council as the representative of the general synod. This was consequent on the resolution passed in the morning session. It was the first time the general synod had sent a delegate to the general council, and it was also the first time the latter had ever received a delegate or sought to reunite the two bodies.

The report of the committee on fraternal relations between the general synod and the members of the general council was adopted with every member voting in the affirmative, except Rev. Dr. Spatts. The report of the committee as a whole was then adopted.

MAY ESTABLISH A NEW MAGAZINE.

Christian Endeavor Society Branches Out in a New Role.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—It is announced that the Christian Endeavor societies have decided to start a monthly in Chicago to be known as the Christian Endeavorer. The four great forward movements for which this paper will stand will be: First, missionary extension; second, Christian citizenship; third, evangelistic endeavor, a movement to carry the gospel among the people not ordinarily reached by church service; fourth, the rescue of the Sabbath. This last is the newest movement in Christian Endeavor ranks. It means the upbuilding of the Christian Sabbath in the affections, the habits and the laws of the people. The movement aims to acquaint the Christian Endeavorers with the history, the value and absolute necessity of the Sabbath to the people. The plan is first to bring the Christians up to what is considered the proper stand for them to take on the subject before the work is carried on among those outside of the churches.

This paper will be in the nature of a co-operative paper, as 40 per cent of the subscriptions received from each state will be donated to that particular state union.

DELEGATES CAME FROM ABROAD.

Congregational Congress Assumes an International Character.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The second day's session of the national council of the Congregational churches of the United States took an international aspect this morning, when delegates were welcomed from the unions of England, Wales and Canada. Rev. George S. Barrett, the English representative, spoke on the reception tendered him, and said that the English send greeting. The American church had sprung from England, but the child had outgrown the parent. He continued: "You Americans have a knack of getting ahead of us, especially in athletics." Mr. Barrett discussed the situation in the English church, saying that the rise of the sacerdotal movement was the main difficulty.

Addresses were made by Revs. E. M. Hill and John Morton, representing the Canadian union.

Moderator Dingley made a response on behalf of the council.

The council considered the matter of erecting a memorial to John Robinson, the founder of Congregationalism.

A committee reported that $1,100 had already been subscribed toward the erection of a church at Gainesboro, England, where the Pilgrims worshipped. It was intended to dedicate this church next year. Resolutions recommending that the American ministers attend these exercises were adopted.

The remainder of the morning's session was devoted to addresses on "Training of Ministers for Our Foreign Population."

The report of the committee of city evangelization was presented by Rev. Judson Titsworth of Milwaukee.

The report of the committee on union with the Free Baptists was read by Rev. William H. Ward. The report says that there are two ways in which the union of separate denominations can be made visible in the world. One is by actual corporate union; the other by confederation, each denomination maintaining its separate existence, but meeting and conferring together at stated times for their mutual advantage and the prosecution of their common work. Where corporate union cannot be secured confederation may partly serve the purpose of exhibiting the unity of believers.

The New Jersey association presented a series of declarations defining their position on church unity. This evening the subject for discussion was "Two Hundred and Seventy-five Years from Plymouth Rock, Including Reference to the Twenty-five Years of the Life of the National Council."

The evening session was more largely attended than any of the previous sessions, great interest being taken in the subject under discussion, "Two Hundred and Seventy-five Years from Plymouth Rock." Rev. William H. Moore was the principal speaker.

Dr. Levitt H. Hall paid a tribute to Rev. Marcus Whitman, who was a missionary to the Indians in 1837 in the northwest, and the speaker presented a silver mounted gavel, the wood of which was from an apple tree, the seeds of which Dr. Whitman had carried from the east to the site of Walla Walla, Wash. The moderator accepted the gift in memory of a Christian martyr and pioneer, delivering a further eulogy to Dr. Whitman. Rev. George H. Wells continued the presentation of the subject of the evening. Rev. George S. Barrett of London, the representative of England and Wales, gave a slight sketch of the present condition and prospects of Congregationalism. Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell of Connecticut was the final speaker of the evening. "Civil and Religious Liberty, 275 Years from Plymouth Rock," was his theme.

MISSIONS OF THE METHODISTS.

Annual Meeting of the Topeka Branch in Session.

The opening services of the twelfth annual meeting of the Topeka branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society were held last evening at the First Methodist church. Rev. Frank Crane presided and made the opening prayer. After a well rendered solo by Miss Mae Robbins, Bishop Thoburn, the principal speaker of the evening, was introduced. He has spent the last thirty years in missionary work, and is the missionary bishop of the Methodist church.

The bishop said that there were several good reasons for the work of the society in India. There are 143,000,000 girls and women in that country, and over 142,500,000 of them know nothing of Christ's kingdom. There are 22,000,000 widows in India, most of whom are mere children, and nearly all of whom are ignorant of the teachings of Christianity. Of the female population 142,000,000 are unable to read or write a single line. There is need for the establishment of homes among this numerous people. They have not the slightest conception of a Christian home. All they know is a house. There is not a word in their language that expresses the idea of home. The position of women is something deplorable. They are secluded. If they chance to be seen on the street two conclusions are likely to be made concerning them. They are either disreputable women or their poverty has forced them out of their houses.

The work of Clara Swain, the first woman physician who visited India, was highly commended. She was sent out by the society under whose auspices the present meetings are being held here. Bishop Thoburn said that before her first year of service expired a large hospital had been erected to better enable her to work among the women; this, too, in spite of the fact that her entrnace into this field was opposed by a large number of the older missionaries.

The missionary in conclugion made an earnest appeal for more Christian workers for the India field. He said that there was need of two Christian women in each district of India. One of these he would place in charge of a Christian school, the other to conduct religious services among the natives. He said that India must be a Christian nation before the close of the next century, and added that he believed that it would be. "I left my wife and family engaged in work for the Master in Calcutta on the 23d of March. I expect to preach there on Sunday evening, December 1. There I shall be greeted by 10,000 Christians who were worshiping idols when I left the country."

There will be services of the society this morning in the First Methodist church at 9 o'clock, conducted by Mrs. R. L. Hyde. The address of greeting will be delivered by Mrs. A. J. Curtis, and a response will be made by Mrs. C. C. Andrews. There will be reports of officers and committees, and reports from the following conferences: Kansas, south Kansas, southwest Kansas, northwest Kansas and Colorado.

The devotional exercises at 2 o'clock will be in charge of Mrs. Sisson. The following addresses will be made:

An Hour on China .....
..... Miss M. I. Stevenson, M. D.
Why Do I Attend the Monthly Missionary Meeting....Delegates from sister churches, followed by M. M. Torrington.
Mite Boxes ..... Mrs. Isabella Spurlock
Symposium .....Mrs. C. F. Wilson
Discussion—District Work .....
..... Led by Mrs. Ida J. Moe

This evening's services will commence at 7:30 o'clock. There will be addresses by Misses K. L. Ogborn and L. A. Trimble, missionaries from China.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN TROUBLE.

With a Heavy Burden of Debt Its Cash Runs Out.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The Congregational Home Missionary society is in unusual straits financially. It is in debt to the banks $179,000, its treasury is empty and inasmuch as only $100,000 of the indebtedness is secured by collateral, the banks have refused further unsecured loans. The salaries of the home missionaries were due October 1. Failure to receive them means, in many cases, borrowing of local banks at high rates of interest. The society is absolutely dependent for the time being upon the gifts of churches and individuals. The present situation is due not only to the hard times, but to the chronic omission of Congregational churches to take their missionary collections in the summer and early fall. The severity of the crisis is but temporary.

RESUMES THE EVICTIONS

Work of Ejection Promptly Taken Up by Winnebago Indian Police.

FLOURNOY AGENT INTERFERES SOME

Manager Myers Stops the Process in the Case of the First Man and Defies the Authority of the Police.

PENDER, Neb., Oct. 10.—(Special Telegram.)—Eviction of Flournoy sublessees was resumed this morning. Gus Swanson, a Swede, who lives about six miles north of Pender, was moved from his house just after breakfast. His household effects were loaded into wagons by the Indian police and he and his family were started off the reservation. Before the procession had gone far it was met by J. F. Myers, manager for the Flournoy company, and United States Deputy Marshal Garrett.

These latter immediately interfered with the eviction. Mr. Myers told the Indian police that they must not proceed to evict or in any way interfere with the settlers who claim to hold under leases from the Flournoy company. He said it was not the intention of the court that the evictions should be made by the Indian police, but that United States marshals would be sent to do the work if it became necessary. This assurance did not have the effect desired by the speaker, as the Indian police questioned his right to interfere. Some warm words passed and Myers ended the quarrel by laying his hand on his revolver and threatening to kill the first Indian who meddled with a settler. Just what will occur next can only be guessed at, but it is altogether probable that Captain Beck will proceed to carry out his instructions from Washington without further delay or ceremony.

When an application was made by the Interior department to the War department for troops to assist in ejecting the trespassing whites from the Omaha and Winnebago reservation Secretary Lamont gave it as his opinion that the work could be done by the forces at the agent's command. Secretary Smith then, through Commissioner Browning, authorized Captain Beck to increase his Indian police force if necessary. Captain Beck was proceeding to eject settlers under the instructions from Washington when Judge Norris of the district court for Thurston county issued a restraining order enjoining him from proceeding with evictions until after January 1, 1896. At Lincoln on Tuesday Judge Shiras of the federal court, to which the matter had been removed, dissolved this injunction. In giving his opinion Judge Shiras said that the Flournoy company had no rights on the reservation, and could therefore grant none to sublessees. His decision was a complete victory for Captain Beck and left the agent free to act under his instructions from Washington.

All whites on the reservation who hold under the Flournoy leases are greatly worried over the turn the situation has taken. They now fear that they are to be turned out of house and home at the beginning of winter, losing their crops and all. It will leave many of them in destitute circumstances. Most of these settlers leased in good faith from the Flournoy company, relying on the representations of its agents that leases given under its authority were good. Whatever protection they may receive from General Peebles' army will probably be theirs, but as the matter now stands it is extremely probable that all who have not leased from the Indians direct will be removed at once from the reservation. It is not likely that United States Marshal White will take any hand in the evections, as the matter is wholly under control of the Indian office.

PRIVATES PASS FOR PROMOTION.

Result of the Examination Just Ended at Fort Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 10.—(Special Telegram.)—The examination of a class of twenty-one privates of the army for promotion to lieutenants has been in progress at Fort Leavenworth for the last two weeks. The result of the examination was sent to Washington this evening, to be approved by the secretary of war. The men in the class are from all parts of the country, nearly every regiment in the service being represented. Seven of them are relatives of officers, and three of them, Sydenham, Ryther and Turman, are men who were students at West Point, but were dropped at that place after examinations. Of the class four failed, and the same men tried and failed last year. One of them, Macklin, a son of an officer, has tried twice under the old and twice under the new army law.

These passed: Corporal French, troop I, First cavalry; Private Merchant, troop E, First cavalry; Private Anderson, troop B, Sixth cavalry; Corporal Allen, troop D, Eighth cavalry; Corporal Drips, troop I, Eighth cavalry; Sergeant Sydenham, company B, First infantry; Corporal Rithers, company A, First infantry; Sergeant Creary, company C, Third infantry; Sergeant Cochran, company B, Fifth infantry; Sergeant Ryther, quartermaster; Sergeant Munsen, company A, Sixth infantry; Corporal Hartman, company H, Seventh infantry; Private Siebert, company G, Twelfth infantry; Corporal Turman, company G, Sixteenth infantry; Sergeant Drew, company C, Eighteenth infantry; Corporal Shaw, company A, Twenty-first infantry.

These four failed: Sergeant Sexton, company F, Fourth infantry; Sergeant Corey, company G, Fourth infantry; Sergeant Henson, company K, Seventh infantry; Sergeant Macklin, battery A, Fifth artillery.

CENSURE RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN

Practical Admission that the Humane Society Was Too Hasty.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—William H. Balloue, vice president of the American Humane association, today wrote to John G. Shortall of Chicago, president of the society, asking him to withdraw from its minutes the resolution recently passed at a meeting in Minneapolis censuring Governor McIntyre of Colorado for "timidity and indifference in not stopping the bull fights in his state." Governor McIntyre sent to the society a statement to the effect that he exerted his official powers so far as he could lawfully do to prevent the fights. Another brief, supporting the governor, was also filed by George L. Byrn, United States army, which confirms the executive in every point. Governor McIntyre declares that he had the state militia in readiness to raid the arena, but that the sheriff of the county refused to call upon him for assistance. He states that he could not use the militia under the circumstances, only by a gross usurpation of power, which would have rendered him liable to impeachment.

BURLINGTON MAKES ANOTHER CUT.

Assert that it is Made to Meet Those of the Wabash and Union Pacific.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Freight rates to Colorado common points took another tumble today. The Burlington road issued a tariff making a 35-cent rate for fifth class, 40½ cents for classes A and B and 38 cents for classes D and E. The same road announced a 33-cent rate for all the classes named from St. Louis and a 23-cent rate from Kansas City. The reason assigned for putting in these rates was that the Union Pacific and Wabash railroads have taken similar action. These rates will go into effect October 14.

Grangers Demand an Export Duty.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—The Missouri state grange, in annual session at Warrenton, has adopted resolutions demanding the protection of agricultural products by an export duty as a right to which farmers are entitled as long as protection is given to manufacturers.

TOWN COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

Capital of Lower California Wiped Out by a Hurricane.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—Private dispatches received here say that Lapaz, Mex., has been completely destroyed by a hurricane. The storm was followed by a tidal wave, the waters in the bay rising to an unprecedented height, invading that portion of the city fronting on the bay, and carrying out to sea animals and debris of wrecked buildings as the tide subsided.

The dispatch announcing the destruction of Lapaz was dated at Guayamas and was received by Shipping Agent Reuter. The dispatch said the steamer Willamette Valley of the Pacific Mail line had been delayed two days at Guayamas by the same storm which visited Lapaz, but that she left Guayamas last night for the north.

Mexicans here say that they have had dispatches about a severe storm prevailing all along the coast early this week. The loss of life is reported heavy, but details of the disaster are meager. Lapaz is the capital city of Lower California, and situated on a bay of the same name. The port is well sheltered and easily defensible against attack from the sea. The city has a population of 3,000, a cathedral, a government house and a town house, and the place was once the abode of luxury, as evidenced by the handsome dwellings of the wealthy classes. Lapaz was once the seat of extensive pearl fisheries.

Captain Olsen, owner of the schooner Czar, received a private dispatch from Guaymas confirming the story of a hurricane and tidal wave at Lapaz, Lower California. The Czar is at Lapaz, and is high and dry on the beach. It is feared that she is a total loss. Loiza & Co. of this city, who have extensive interests in Mexico and Lower California, have had no advices from their Guaymas or Lapaz agents, and it is understood that the news of the disaster was received at Guaymas from passengers on some steamer plying between Guaymas and Lapaz. There is no telegraphic communication from the Lower California capital, so news from the scene of the disaster is necessarily slow.

The Pacific Coast Steamship company, owner of the steamer Willamette Valley, has received no advices bearing on the matter of the storm. Their steamer, the Willamette Valley, was delayed at Guaymas two days, but is now on her way north. Mexicans here have had dispatches about a severe storm which prevailed all along the coast early this week. The loss of life is reported heavy, but details of the disaster are meager.

GUAYMAS, Mex., Oct. 10.—(Via Nogales, Ariz.)—In the hurricane which swept over Lapaz 184 houses were destroyed, four lives lost and about twenty-one persons were wounded. Nineteen crafts, including the American schooner Czar, partly loaded with dynamite, were beached and a government revenue cutter was sunk. Gardens and orchards were washed away. An iron safe containing $5,500 in Mexican dollars was washed over half a mile, but was rescued. At San Jose del Cabo several houses were damaged. Gardens and orchards were destroyed. At Mazatlan many residences were damaged. Considerable damage was done at Playa Colorama. The customs house at Tobolampo was partly destroyed and the adjoining buildings were damaged. Many residences of the American colony were destroyed and the remainder were more or less damaged. Agiabampo was almost entirely destroyed. The whole country around rivers Yaqua, Nayo and Fuerte were overflowed and immense damage done. The sugar refineries at Aguila and Florida were totally destroyed. The cane fields were all washed away. There is no news from the towns of Fuerte and Altata. It was supposed that great damage was done. Additional particulars are expected by the steamer Mazatlan, which is now due.

WILLIAM S. MANNING IS INSANE.

Son of the Iowa Millionaire Confined in the Cleveland Asylum.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 10.—(Special Telegram.)—William S. Manning, who comes from Keosaqua, Ia., was adjudged insane by Probate Judge White yesterday and committed to the Cleveland State hospital. Manning is of a good family and was once well-to-do. His father is Edwin C. Manning of Keosaqua, president of the Iowa National bank of Ottumwa, Ia., and one of the wealthiest men of the state.

Several weeks ago Manning spent the night in the Men's Home, and toward morning was found unconscious on the steps of the institution on Michigan street. It was supposed at the time that he had been sandbagged, and he was sent to the Cleveland hospital. There it was discovered that his condition was due to natural causes. He was treated in the hospital until one day last week, when he was discharged, apparently much improved. On Saturday night he was picked up in the streets of Painesville, in the same condition in which he was found on Michigan street. The Painesville people shipped him back here, thirty miles, and this morning he was discovered hanging to a telephone pole and waiting, so he said, to kill and rob a man who was to pass by with $2,000. The police took him to the probate court, where he had a kind word to say for every one except his father.

The man has not been in shape any of the time to tell much about himself, but the name and address he gave were found on his person, and Mrs. Kirkpatrick of the Cleveland General hospital has been in correspondence with his people, who write that he is beyond their control and they have done all they can for him. It is through Mrs. Kirkpatrick's statements to the police that his Iowa connections and history are known. It seems that the man lost his mind through overwork, and was for a time in a private institution for the insane in Iowa.

CUBAN FLAG RAISED AT KEY WEST.

Celebrated the Anniversary of the Execution of the Havana Students.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 10.—A special dispatch to the Citizen from Key West says: Today being the anniversary of the execution of students at Havana, it was celebrated in a fitting manner by ceremonies which began by the raising of the Cuban flag underneath the American flag at the city hall and court house, amid cheers, music and the booming of cannon. Residences and business houses were gaily decorated, many of the latter being closed for the day. A long procession paraded the streets, and then went to the cemetery, where the monument in memory of the Cuban leaders who perished for the cause was decorated. Addresses were made then, and at night the people were very enthusiastic.

John Buell Frazier, a negro, was accidentally killed by the explosion of a cannon used in the celebration.

SIXTY BUILDINGS BURNED DOWN.

Were Mostly Occupied by Poor People Who Were Uninsured.

CHATAM, N. B., Oct. 10.—The most serious conflagration that has ever visited this town broke out this afternoon. A high wind prevailed, and the fire got such headway that it was impossible to check the flames until sixty buildings were destroyed, entailing a loss of more than $60,000. About ten acres were burned over. The Gillespie foundry and machine shop, and the Alexander Robinson carriage works are the only two factories destroyed. The other buildings were small stores and tenement houses. Most of the small houses were owned by poor people and were not insured. The total insurance amounts to only about $15,000. About fifty people are without a roof to shelter them tonight.

Trial of Colonel Colt Commenced.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., Oct. 10.—After an examination of seven witnesses in the case of the state against Colonel A. B. Colt, the state rested their case this afternoon. The examination of witnesses for the defense will be commenced next Monday unless a motion to dismiss the case should be granted.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Oct. 10.

At New York—Arrived—Spree, from Bremen.

London—Arrived—Mohile, from New York.

At Bremen—Arrived—Aller, from Southampton.

At Glasgow—Arrived—Circassia, from New York.

CITIZENS' CITY TICKET

Candidates for Municipal Offices Nominated Yesterday Afternoon.

CHARLES H. BROWN HEADS THE LIST

Convention of Careful Business Men Whose Sole Aim is to Secure Honest and Competent Public Servants.

For Mayor.....CHARLES H. BROWN
For City Treasurer.....THOMAS SWOBE
For City Comptroller.....GUY R. DOANE
For City Clerk.....WILLIAM COBURN
For Police Judge.....LEE HELSLEY
For Councilmen at Large—
W. C. BULLARD,
FRANK BURKLEY,
ALBERT CAHN,
A. H. COMSTOCK,
MILLARD F. FUNKHOUSER,
LUTHER A. HARMON,
JOHN LEMLY,
ALLEN T. RECTOR,
JAMES WOLSHENSKY.
For Board of Education—
W. F. ALLEN,
J. F. BURGESS,
J. H. M'INTOSH,
EDSON RICH,
ELMER E. THOMAS.

Following the example set a week ago, when a county ticket of conceded excellence was nominated, the Citizens' league delegates met at Washington hall yesterday afternoon and named a city ticket that will command the support of friends of good government, regardless of partisan affiliations, and that is the dominant principal of the league.

If any refutation were needed of the dervish charge that there is no demand for a reform movement in city and county affairs at this time, the personnel of yesterday's convention would furnish it. The convention was composed of and dominated by men who have been strangers in political conventions, men whose business interests are such that they would not lay them aside for a moment to consider public affairs did they not realize the imperative necessity of taking some action that would rescue the city from the clutch of the political plunderers who have held the city at their mercy for the last four years. It was distinctly a taxpay