

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

ENGLAND MAY NOT USE FORCE

Circumstances Give it No Right to Ride Over the Venezuelans.

DIFFERS FROM THE NICARAGUAN AFFAIR

Must First Prove that Her Soldiers Were on Her Own Soil Before She Will Be Allowed to Demand an Apology.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Great Britain's radical steps on the Venezuelan question continue to excite the liveliest interest in official and diplomatic circles. The demand has not yet reached Caracas, as is evident from the fact that Minister Andrade has not yet heard from his government on the subject. President Crespo, who has been absent from the capital on a vacation, has started back for the purpose, it is believed, of filling the four vacancies in his cabinet which occurred recently. One of these new officers is the minister of foreign affairs. There is no doubt entertained here that Crespo's new minister will share the views of his predecessors, as no ministry or administration could survive in Venezuela which did not make resistance to British aggression its foremost policy.

NOT LIKE THE CORINTH AFFAIR.

As it becomes more and more evident that the British government is disposed to make it appear that the Uran incident is parallel to the Corinto affair and may therefore be treated in the same fashion, without leading to the intervention of the United States, officials here are pointing out essential points of difference in the two incidents, and Mr. Bayard will doubtless be anxious to emphasize these in further representation on the subject to the British foreign office. In the first case, Great Britain demanded and obtained an apology from the United States, and the latter, in return, demanded that the British government should apologize to the United States. In the second case, the United States has demanded that the British government should apologize to the United States, and the latter, in return, demands that the United States should apologize to the British government. This is a material difference, and it is not likely to be overlooked by the British government.

ALWAYS GOES AGAINST ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The afternoon newspapers of this city again comment upon the fact that the United States is always going against England. The St. James Gazette, for example, declares itself to be opposed to arbitration in the present dispute, but it is the usual thing when there is recourse to arbitration to find fault with the arbitrators to find against England, and in the few cases where the finding has been in our favor the United States has been the first to object to it.

WINDWARD HAD A ROUGH PASSAGE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The steam yacht Windward, which conveyed the yacht Harrow worth polar expedition to Franz Josef land and which arrived at Bergen on October 16, passed south today. The Windward later in the day was docked. The documents she brought from the explorer, Jackson, who was off at Franz Josef land, have been sealed up in one of the cabins and will not be opened until tomorrow. After repairing and refueling, the Windward will return to Franz Josef land in order to bring the explorers home. It is understood Jackson, on the journey north, made some unexpected discoveries. The Windward had a perilous voyage home, battling with the ice for sixty-five days and was reduced to a mere skeleton of fuel when she was compelled to burn all the wood work on board of her which could be spared and in addition portions of her masts, spars and bulwarks, as well as the two decks, which were consumed in the furnace.

CUBANS ACCUSED OF WEAKENING.

Madrid, Oct. 22.—The insurgent chief, Quintanilla, has been reported to have fled from the city of Havana. It is believed that he has fled to the mountains near the city of Sancti Spiritus. It is also reported that the insurgent chief, Quintanilla, has been reported to have fled from the city of Havana. It is believed that he has fled to the mountains near the city of Sancti Spiritus. It is also reported that the insurgent chief, Quintanilla, has been reported to have fled from the city of Havana. It is believed that he has fled to the mountains near the city of Sancti Spiritus.

Testified the Lieutenant Was Drunk.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The general court martial for the trial of Lieutenant Samuel F. Pague of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, charged with the murder of Corporal R. E. Crofton of the same regiment, commenced today in the assembly hall at Fort Sheridan. The lieutenant was called in evidence by the prosecution. He testified that on the day the shooting occurred Lieutenant Pague was in a state of intoxication. He said that he saw the lieutenant drink a quantity of liquor from a canteen which he had with him. He also testified that he saw the lieutenant shoot at Crofton.

Forest Fire Spreads to a Town.

JUNCTION CITY, Wis., Oct. 22.—Word has been received here that Meadow Valley, a small city on the Valley division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, has been wiped out by fire. The blaze originated in the lumber camp near the town and spread rapidly to the town itself. The fire destroyed the town and the surrounding country. The cause of the fire is believed to have been a camp fire which got out of control.

French Naval Estimates Rejected.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The budget committee today rejected all the credits asked for by Admiral Besnard, the minister of marine, on October 18, to carry out the naval program for 1894, 1895 and 1896. The committee found the expenditure of \$15,000,000 exclusive of torpedo-boats, an increase of \$2,000,000 annually. The entire program represents a total outlay of \$200,000,000 for the next twelve years.

GREAT SCANDAL AT AN ORPHANAGE.

Son of the Manager Indicted and Another Son Implicated.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The Herald today publishes in substance the following: Charles Oberlander of San Diego, Cal., is in custody here, having been arrested by a crew on a steamer, eight days old charging him with grand larceny. Oberlander is alleged to have stolen clothing from a store here in which he was employed. He was arrested by a police officer who was on duty at the store. Oberlander came to Syracuse from southern California several months ago to press a claim for \$50,000 against Mexico for having been injured by a volcanic eruption. The State department at Washington is said to have regarded Oberlander's case as one of the most serious which Mexico make immediate reparation. Oberlander's father is Rev. Alexander Oberlander, who resigned the pastorate of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran church in 1878 to devote his time to Tabor orphan asylum as its superintendent. Another son, Rev. F. Oberlander, died within his father's arms who has his dwelling in a part of the institution.

Charles Oberlander has been in the habit of visiting the home of his father and his brother. Four girls, inmates of the Tabor orphanage, were before the grand jury to-day. It was suspected by the grand jury that the girls had been seduced by Oberlander. The girls are now in custody of the police. The girls are now in custody of the police. The girls are now in custody of the police.

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Young Armenians Being Enrolled and Supplied with Arms Which Have Been Smuggled Across the Frontier.

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TURKS CONTINUE ASSAULTS

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Great Episcopal Conference Closes Its Three Weeks' Work.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—The two houses of the Episcopal convention met in joint session this afternoon as the final act of a very busy three weeks' session. The pastoral letter prepared by the bishops was read by Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island. The document addressed the faith in Christ and the church and contains some 7,000 words. The bishops refer to the successful deliberations of the convention, to the progress in the work of revising the constitutions and canons and to the need of more general contributions for the work of the church. A paragraph is devoted to the heroic self-sacrifice of the missionaries in China and to the justification of the church's policy in keeping them there and sending more to join them in the work. The fact that four new dioceses and two new missionary jurisdictions have been created is mentioned as evidence of the healthy growth of the church at home.

In discussing church unity the bishops are hopeful of immediate or general agreement in the spreading of the sentiment for unity throughout Christendom. The bishops' letter is a strong appeal to the laity and is turning out many converts. The dates for orders are about as numerous as ever, there is a lack of self-sacrificing men to carry the faith in foreign and heathen lands. The progress of the work among the Afro-Americans is noted and its needs pointed out. The work of the sister churches in America are sympathetically mentioned and the remedy for it is declared to be accessible in the church. Fully a third of the letter is devoted to the work of the church in the world.

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