THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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RUSH FOR COVETED GROUND

British Troops Said to Be Headed for the Disputed Territory.

ARE BEING SENT THROUGH BRAZIL

Evidently Going on the Hypothesis that Possession is Nine Points of the Law—Newspaper Correspondents Start for Guayara.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—A special to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: "The Herald's correspondent in Rio, Brazil, telegraphs that news has been received from the governor of Para confirming the report of the passage of British troops through the territory."

A special from Washington says: The confirmation that an armed British force was marching through Brazilian territory to that part of Venezuela claimed by Great Britain will, it is said, bring the international dispute to a crisis at once. In some quarters fears are expressed lest the negotiations be prolonged until England gets all the soldiers she wants in the disputed territory. Possession in law as in diplomacy is several points in favor of the aggressor. England, it seems, is playing her trump cards.

A special to the Herald from Havana says: The correspondent of an English newspaper has just received orders from his paper to embark at once for Venezuela, in anticipation of the demonstration that Great Britain is expected to make at La Guayara to enforce the demands of her ultimatum.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The State department has been furnished further details of the status of affairs in British Guiana concerning the boundary agitation. It covers the press publications at Demerara up to October 16. In pursuance of the policy of the British foreign office, Captain Marshall and Inspector Coyle of the British colonial constabulary, or militia, have been dispatched to inspect the post of Uruan, where the conflict with Venezuelans occurred. The semi-official announcement is made at Demerara that the departure of the officers and their party is in connection with the recent dispatch from Minister Chamberlain.

The public and press criticism of Minister Chamberlain for his recent dispatches continues. The Miners' Gazette points out that Mr. Chamberlain's solicitude for the gold industry of British Guiana is due to misinformation given him by those interested and unreliable persons. Mr. Chamberlain's statement that the northwestern territory should receive the most attention is controverted, and it is alleged to be due to a desire of certain persons to secure a British port of entry in the northwest. Mr. Chamberlain's plan of interesting British capitalists in concessions is ridiculed, on the ground that these concessions are already made and that nothing more can be granted.

The Demerara Chronicle fully reviews the report that Secretary Olney has written an urgent letter to Great Britain supporting the Monroe doctrine as applicable to the Venezuela dispute. The paper reports that the Monroe doctrine has no more relevance to the present contention than it would have to a claim by Venezuela on British Guiana. The same paper characterizes Mr. Chamberlain's plans as ridiculous and as disclosing that he does not comprehend the isolation of the Uruan.

Up to the 16th, when the mail closed, the notification of Lord Salisbury's ultimatum to Venezuela had not reached Demerara, but strong pressure was being exerted on the home government for a move of this kind.

NOT CONSIDERED TO BE SERIOUS.

So-Called Uruan Outrage Looked Upon as an Individual Act.

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LONDON, Oct. 30.—Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K. C., M. C., governor of British Guiana, arrived at Plymouth at midnight, having been recalled to England to confer with Colonial Secretary Chamberlain on the Venezuelan boundary question. Sir Charles was seen upon his arrival by a representative of the Associated press, who sought to obtain his views upon the Venezuelan question, and to whom he accorded an interview. He said:

"I regard the frontier outrage (the so-called Uruan incident) as a purely individual act, as the British subjects, Barnes and Baker, who were arrested by the Venezuelan officers, when brought before the higher representatives of the Venezuelan government were asked by them to return to the British territory, but they declined, on the ground that there was no means of transit back."

The Uruan incident referred to by Sir Charles was that upon which the reported British ultimatum to Venezuela was based. A British sergeant of police, the Barnes above referred to, and two assistants crossed the river at Uruan and planted the British flag on the Venezuelan side. The Venezuelan police tore down the flag, drove the intruders across the stream and subsequently arrested them. While on their way to Ciudad, Bolivar, with their prisoners, they were instructed from Caracas to release the Englishmen and to permit them to return to British Guiana. The British government demanded reparation for their arrest.

Sir Charles was asked further to explain the action of the Guiana council in voting its disapproval of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's suggestion for the purchase of Maxim guns to be taken to the Venezuelan frontier. Sir Charles said: "With regard to this vote, the matter was purely an imperial one. There is only a post consisting of seven men at Uruan, being merely a police station, to mark the frontier on the Schomberg boundary line, and there is practically no military station there at all, though the colonial government has repeatedly asked for a supply of Maxim guns."

Sir Cameron has come home principally to recruit his health, and although some matters of private business will also receive his attention, he will see Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, as early as possible. Going back to the Uruan incident, President Cameron said: "The Venezuelan party, when they crossed the river at Uruan, hoisted their flag upon a building within the Schomberg boundary. Sergeants Barnes and Baker hauled it down, merely to show that it was within the British lines, although the colonial government would be delighted to welcome squatters to that territory, and only desired to show that it was British territory."

He was asked if he thought that any serious affair would occur in the event of a crisis, to which he replied: "I think not, as there is only a very small police station on the Venezuelan frontier. The Venezuelans tried their utmost to persuade Barnes and Baker to return to British territory after they had been arrested."

The Associated press representative then asked the governor if any difficulty was likely to arise out of the concessions made to American capitalists by Venezuela. He said: "No concessions have been made within the British sphere of influence, and therefore no difficulty is likely to occur. I have no idea that there will be any serious resistance to the British demands growing out of the Uruan incident, as the Venezuelan government seems desirous of doing everything possible to repair any injury done to British subjects."

Make Light of Chandler's Utterances.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The few comments made by the London press upon the war predictions of Senator Chandler in his paper, the Evening Monitor of Concord, N. H., on October 28, may be regarded as summed up by the Standard in the following utterances: "Senator Chandler may excite enthusiasm among the riff-raff of the great towns, but his prophecies, we may be assured, will be received with indignation and disgust by the bulk of the people of the United States."

Plots Against the Sultan.

VARNA, Oct. 30.—Three cavalry officers, who have been stationed at the Yildiz Kiosk, have been exiled to Yemen, Arabia, on the charge of plotting against the life of the sultan.

ABANDONED A HOME OF LUXURY.

Miss Lancaster Left Her Parents to Live with a Poor Socialist.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The newspapers of this city today devoted much space to the latest phase of the case of Miss Lancaster, the young lady of wealthy parentage who became a socialist, residing in the working district of London, and who was desirous of living with a workman named Sullivan, a prominent socialist, although neither of them believe in marriage. The two decided to dispense with any formalities and started housekeeping together, whereupon the young lady's parents consulted a specialist on diseases of the brain and had her confined in an asylum for the insane. The case attracted much attention, as Miss Lancaster was an eloquent speaker upon socialism. After Miss Lancaster's incarceration in the asylum Sullivan for a time searched for her without result, but eventually he obtained knowledge of her whereabouts, and, after seeking the assistance of the commissioners of lunacy, the release of Miss Lancaster was ordered. At the time the affair was treated as a joke, and Miss Lancaster, who is about 24 years old and fairly good looking, was called "the woman who would."

John Burns, the socialist-labor leader and ex-member of Parliament, took a leading part in the release of Miss Lancaster. Burns had the pleasure of escorting Miss Lancaster from the asylum to her home, where she and her lover had a levee, which was largely attended by enthusiastic socialists and others who hold the views regarding matrimony entertained by Miss Lancaster and Sullivan. The lovers took occasion to announce to their friends and admirers that they had not in any way changed their opinions on the subject of matrimony and that they intended to carry out their original program of living together as man and wife without previously going through any religious or civil ceremony, such formalities being, in their opinion, useless and stupid.

The marquis of Queensbury has written a letter on the subject to Sullivan, expressing great interest in the case and offering to contribute toward the expenses incurred in obtaining the release of Miss Lancaster, adding: "We doubtless have similar opinions upon marriage. I advise you, however, to go through the ceremony for the future protection of your wife and children, but the instant it is finished protest against it and repudiate it. Changes may follow. We want changes in the law. I should like to know you and shake hands with you and your wife."

The marquis of Queensberry writes to the Standard this morning, offering to give £100 toward a wedding present for Miss Edith Lancaster, provided she legally marries under protest the socialist, Sullivan, whom she has been living with.

LITTLE CREDENCE IN DENIALS.

English Newspapers Stick to the Correctness of Their Dispatches.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The newspapers are not inclined to accept as correct the official denial from the foreign office of the accuracy of the Times and Globe dispatches of the important concessions said to have been obtained by Russia from China.

The Globe, referring to the foreign office statement, says: "Something more than an ambiguous official disclaimer is needed to make us disbelieve the statements which not only reached us on good authority, but which are in consonance with the known aim of Russian diplomacy in the far east."

The Westminister Gazette hints that Japan and Russia understand one another, and that Great Britain ought to prepare for startling news, adding: "Russia is trying to, or has succeeded, in squaring Japan. On the side of Japan, seeing that she is still alliance free, it is not improbable that there are statesmen in Tokio who would be ready to listen to and consider such proposals, if Russians approached discreetly, for a Russo-Japan secret treaty. What a coup it would be!"

Over £8,000,000 will be transferred tomorrow to the Japanese by the Bank of England, as the first payment of the Chinese indemnity. It is thought probable that £3,000,000 of this amount will be used immediately to pay debts which have been incurred for ships and war material. It is expected that the balance will be wanted soon in payment for more ships and munitions, which are already ordered. It is not considered likely that any gold will be taken out of the banks, but it is thought possible that some gold will be used for the purchase of silver.

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph learns that Russia admits that a seizure of Port Arthur, even with China's consent, would constitute a breach of international engagements, but she considers that the railway concessions in Manchuria concern only herself and China.

FREE TRADE RUINED THE FARMER.

Admission Made by Lord Salisbury in a Public Address.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The marquis of Salisbury made a speech at Walford today to an audience which included Earl Compeer, Earl Brownlow, the earl of Clarendon, the earl of Essex, the earl of Dudley, Baron Rothschild, Lord Hyde and a number of conservative members of Parliament. During the course of his remarks the prime minister referred to the agricultural question and said: "Since the repeal of the corn laws we have had the strongest cause to lament that, though the protectionists resisted, their warnings had not been listened to more carefully. The repealers scouted the idea of its injury, but a lowering of prices resulted, and free trade has almost killed husbandry in several counties."

The marquis did not blame those who had passed the free trade bill, but they should have thought more of the peculiar burden under which the land labored, and should have lightened the worst of those burdens when it could have been done with ease. He then adverted to the foreign policy of Great Britain, and in this connection he declared that he had carried out the work of his predecessors for the sake of maintaining the very important object of a unity of English policy in the face of foreign nations. The speaker protested against Mr. Gladstone's interference in the Armenian affair in a passage of his speech, in which he said that he regretted that any man, however earnest and eminent, had thought it worth while to add to the difficulties with which the nations of Europe had to contend in dealing with countries in which bitter differences of race and creed were traditional.

BOURGEOIS ASKS A LITTLE TIME.

Wishes to Consult His Friends Before Undertaking to Form a Cabinet.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—President Faure, after conference with MM. Peytral, Bourgeois, Lockroy and Cavaignac, has asked M. Bourgeois to form a cabinet. The latter has requested the president to give him until tomorrow in order that he may consult with his friends.

Object to an American Manager.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk railroad of Canada, Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, the new president, in the chair, the annual report was adopted unanimously. The meeting was harmonious, and the shareholders present expressed their confidence in the present board of directors. Some criticism, however, was provoked by a shareholder asking why an Englishman or a Canadian was not appointed general manager of the road instead of an American, as recently announced. In reply the chairman said that the exigencies of the case demanded that the best man obtainable should be appointed, and therefore Mr. Charles M. Hays of St. Louis, recently general manager of the Wabash railroad, was appointed.

Carlos Ezeta Ruined at Monte Carlo.

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SAN SALVADOR, Oct. 30.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Letters received here confirm the report that ex-President Carlos Ezeta lost at Monte Carlo the balance of the money he took from here. This actuated the government in confiscating his coffee estates and he is left completely ruined.

CAMPOS' CLAIMS IN CUBA

Spanish Chieftain Said to Have Bribed Rebel Generals to Quit.

OTHER RUMORS STILL MORE STARTLING

Prospects of the Patriots Were Never Brighter and Spain Anxious to Negotiate a Permanent Peace.

(Copyright, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.)

HAVANA, Oct. 25.—(Special Correspondence of the New York World—Special Telegram.)—General Campos arrived this morning unexpectedly and quietly, as he is in the habit of doing. After a few hours' rest he will leave for Matanzas, where the situation is becoming so serious that his immediate presence there is of great importance.

General Campos has been scouring the interior in Santa Clara, and has met the insurgent forces several times. On one occasion he was hotly pursued and caught in a trap. Coming to a river, he found it impossible to cross. A battle ensued, but night set in and gave him ample time to escape in the darkness. His traveling bag was pierced by a bullet. All details of his perilous journey show the obstinate resistance made to his progress. It is said that the object of his trip is to hold a conference with each of the most prominent insurgent chiefs.

According to Spanish reports, Generals Gomez, Kabi, Sanchez and Roloff have all been bribed with heavy sums of money, and will soon leave the island. Another story is that the insurgents have demanded a separate government and would agree to make a treaty of peace, provided Spain would take upon her own shoulders Cuba's national debt.

CAMPOS HARD PRESSED.

General Campos is said to have replied that his power as governor general did not authorize him to grant autonomy. The most probable version is that General Campos met everywhere with a stubborn refusal to arbitrate, and that his soldiers had to fight hard to bring him back to a place of safety.

In Camarioca, six miles west of Matanzas, there is an armed insurgent force of 2,000 men.

The news of the successful landing of two filibustering expeditions is confirmed, though not officially. The expeditions have landed large quantities of arms and ammunition and large numbers of volunteers are fast enlisting with them.

In Guayaba, Puerto Rico, a revolutionary movement has been started. Twenty-nine persons involved in the movement have been taken prisoners and will be court martialed.

General Antonio Maceo is said to be in Puerto Principe, marching toward Santa Clara. This report has been published already several times during the last few weeks, but only now it appears to have any semblance of truth.

It is rumored that General Enrique Collazo, who has brought so many filibustering expeditions to the island, has just succeeded in landing the largest that has ever reached the island. One-half was landed at Cana, two miles west of Matanzas, and the other half at Camarioca, six miles west of the same city. Tomas Collazo, a brother of the general, is said to be in command of the men who landed. General Collazo did not embark, but returned to some unknown place to secure more men and other expeditions.

INSURGENTS MEET WITH A CHECK.

Driven Back While Attempting to Enter Matanzas.

HAVANA, Oct. 29.—According to official advices a large force of insurgents has met with a check while attempting to pass from the province of Santa Clara into the province of Matanzas. The details of the affair, as given out here, are that 2,000 insurgents, under Lacret Marot and his lieutenants, Nunez and Roban, have been trying for some time past to force their way into Matanzas. They were met partly in that territory and partly in the province of Santa Clara by a detachment of 1,000 Spanish troops, commanded by General Suraez Valdez. During the fight which followed the insurgents made great efforts to drive back the troops and pass into Matanzas, but the troops succeeded in barring their way and compelling them to retreat. General Prats, who had been informed of the retreat of the insurgents, pushed forward with reinforcements from Colon to assist General Valdez in pursuing the enemy and for the purpose of stationing troops at places where it is apprehended the insurgents might attempt to pass. The loss sustained by either side is not known.

The town of Hongo los Ongo, province of Santiago de Cuba, containing 500 inhabitants, has been burned by the insurgents, who did not leave one house standing.

CUBANS APPOINT PALMA MINISTER.

Will Wait His Time to Ask Recognition of Belligerent Rights.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Thomas Estrada Palma, delegate of the Cuban revolutionary party, received today advices that the Cuban assembly (or deputies) have appointed him minister plenipotentiary. The election took place in Jimaguayu and was unanimous. The office of minister plenipotentiary makes Senor Palma the head of the entire Cuban party, with power to act on its behalf if he sees fit. Senor Palma said today that the most important duty he will have to perform as minister is to ask the government of the United States for recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. This he will not do until he has consulted other members of the party.

Delegate Palma has received a letter concerning the celebration from the chairman in charge of the Cuban celebration, which was to have taken place at the Atlanta exposition, but which, on request of President Cleveland, was postponed. The writer says that the postponement was entirely satisfactory to the committee. Senor Palma believes that the postponement, rather than hurting the Cuban cause, will benefit it.

Summarily Transported to Africa.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Information reaching those in Washington prominently identified with the Cuban movement is that on September 30 four prominent citizens of Santiago de Cuba, who had been identified with the autonomist club, were sent without trial to the Spanish colony of Ceuta, on the coast of Morocco, Africa. The facts in the case come from authentic sources in Cuba. They were arrested by the military authorities on suspicion of being friendly to the insurgents, and the Spanish commander directed their transportation to the Morocco colony. An appeal was made on September 29 to Captain General Campos, on the ground that the prisoners had not been given a trial and that there was no proof against them, but it was rejected by Campos.

Made Spain Pay His Debt.

HAVANA, Oct. 30.—A corporal of volunteers named Francisco Yanez, in charge of the garrison of the fort at Vigian, six kilometers from Carajuani, owed a debt of $500 to an insurgent leader. It is reported that Yanez made a proposition to his creditor to deliver the fort into his hands, and thus pay the debt. The corporal sent nine of his volunteers, who made up the garrison, to cut wood in the neighboring woods, and when they returned they found the insurgents in possession of the fort. Two of them fled and seven of them joined the insurgents, who burned the fort, carrying away with them thirty-two Remington rifles and 1,000 cartridges.

Aristocrats Arrested for Forgery.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Rome says that a great scandal has occurred at Palermo, and warrants have been issued for the arrest of several aristocratic persons charged with forgery of a will. Two nephews of Cardinal Rampolla have already decamped.

CLEVELAND SENDS WELL WISHES.

Telegram from Him Read at a Democratic Mass Meeting.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 30.—There was an interesting feature of the democratic mass meeting here tonight that was not down on the bills. The feature of the meeting was to be the presence of United States Senator David B. Hill, who was to make a lengthy address. The meeting was presided over by Congressman Charles Tracey, a personal friend of President Cleveland, and this may have accounted for the incident. At any rate, while the secretary was reading the usual number of regrets, Senator Hill caused a sensation by reading this one:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—General Charles Tracey, Albany, N. Y.: I have wou letter, and beg you to convey to my Albany friends and former neighbors at the democratic ratification meeting this evening my congratulations on the wise and patriotic declarations in their state platform concerning the leading questions before the American people and the assurance of my earnest wish for the success of our excellent state ticket.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

When the vast audience of over 3,000 people had recovered from the surprise that the telegram seemed to cause there was a cheer that very nearly rent the building in twain and this continued for some time. Senator Hill smiled and joined in the applause with a hearty good will, and this seemed to encourage the audience to renew it again and again. Senator Hill was received with vociferous applause when he rose to speak. In a great measure he repeated his New York speech upon the issues of the campaign.

LINCOLN MONUMENT IS A WRECK.

State Officials Find it Impossible to Repair the Structure.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 30.—The Lincoln monument at Oak Ridge cemetery, which has for the past twenty years been admired by thousands from all over the world, will have to be torn down. It is too far gone to be repaired, and besides, its construction is such that it will not admit of repair. During the last session of the general assembly, the historic pile was turned over to the state and $30,000 was appropriated for repairs, and a law making the governor, state treasurer and state superintendent of instruction trustees of the monument, to care for it and make the much needed repairs. When the trustees set about to arrange for the repairs they discovered that the magnificent monument erected to the memory of "Honest Old Abe" was a sham and a fraud. What appeared to be huge blocks of granite were nothing but thin slabs laid over brick.

Governor Altgeld stated tonight that the monument could not be repaired and made permanent. He favors tearing down the structure and erecting a solid granite shaft in its stead. He says the trustees have nearly money enough to do this, though they do not feel like taking the step unless required so to do by the surviving members of President Lincoln's family.

The Lincoln monument was completed in October, 1874, and cost $206,500, which amount was raised by popular subscription. Instead of being granite, it is a brick monument, and has a veneering of granite slabs three inches thick. The trustees feel that the state of Illinois should have a monument to Lincoln that is not a sham, but a solid structure.

ONE ASSOCIATION TO CONTROL.

All but Minor Details of the Trunk Line Association Arranged.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The presidents of the trunk lines and their principal connections met today in the rooms of the Trunk Line association to take final action on their proposed traffic agreement, by means of which it is hoped to effectively control all competitive freight and passenger traffic passing to, from or through the western termini of the trunk lines. Their plan contemplates a single traffic association, controlled by a board of management of not less than nine directors, who shall include representatives of the Grand Trunk, Vanderbilt, Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, Chesapeake & Ohio and Wabash systems and any system hereafter admitted. Power is to be given the board to examine under oath officers accused of violations of the agreement. The expenses of the association are to be met by a contribution of $5,000 by each road interested and a monthly tax of 1 per cent of the gross revenue from business subject to the agreement. The agreement is to continue for five years and is to be signed by the presidents of the companies and to have the seal of each company at its head.

The meeting lasted until late this evening, and though the details are said to have been practically agreed upon, it was announced after the session that a further meeting of the presidents and another meeting of the committee were deemed desirable and that the committee had adjourned to meet again in the near future.

HAVE PAID OFF AN OLD DEBT.

Woman's Board of Missions Get Out From Under a Load.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 30.—It was announced to the Woman's Board of the Interior that a debt of $9,000 of several years' standing had been paid off, and all current obligations met. This morning "Current Events of the Kingdom of God" were spoken of. Mrs. Mosea Smith, Mrs. C. B. Wilcox gave a review of the work in India, Ceylon, Japan and Mexico, and was followed by Miss Eva M. Swift of Madura, India, in an urgent appeal for renewed efforts. Miss Sarah Pollock reviewed the work in China.

In the afternoon the home department was reviewed by Mrs. George M. Clarke, and an address upon the value of educational work was made by Mrs. E. W. Blatchford. Then came a number of sectional conferences, the delegates separating into groups and discussing individual lines of work. Missionary addresses were made by Miss Lizzie G. Webb of Turkey, Miss Eva M. Swift of India, Mrs. W. M. Stover of Africa, and Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich of China.

COMPANY RULES ARE BINDING.

Verdict Against the Western Union in a Peculiar Suit Reversed.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 30.—(Special.)—The somewhat noted cases brought by Joe Kirby against the Western Union Telegraph company have been decided by the supreme court. The decision is made on the test case. Several years ago Kirby wrote out several dispatches on blank paper and the telegraph operator here refused to take them on the ground that they were not written on the company's blanks. Kirby insisted that they be received, and kept tendering messages in this way until he had some fifty or more. Then he brought suit for $50 damages in each case and won in the lower court. The company then appealed to the supreme court and the decision was reversed. The costs in this case are taxed to the plaintiff and will amount to something over $1,000. Had Kirby won all of the suits the total damages would have been about $20,000.

Convicted of Election Frauds.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Oct. 30.—The case of R. L. Kruegier, charged with participation in the election frauds perpetrated in Kansas City last November, was concluded this evening, when the jury, having been out since 9:20 this morning, returned a verdict of guilty as charged and imposing a fine of $100. Kruegier promptly appealed the case and was released under $500 bonds. The cases of Deputy Sheriff George J. Pearce and Justice of the Peace O. W. Kruegier, implicated in the same frauds, are set for Friday next. Arthur O. Clark, under similar charges, has already been convicted at Kansas City and sentenced to the penitentiary. Fred G. Kanoske, also implicated, committed suicide at Kansas City rather than face his accusers in court.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Oct. 30.

At New York—Arrived—Circassia, from Glasgow.

At Southampton—Arrived—Havel, from New York for Bremen.

At Southampton—Arrived—Steamer New York, from New York.

At New York—Arrived—Lahn, from Bremen—Rotterdam, from Rotterdam.

ARMENIANS IN OPEN REVOLT

Twenty-Six Thousand Reported to Have Rebelled in the Mountains.

SULTAN CALLS OUT THE ARMY RESERVE

News Meager but of the Most Alarming Nature from the Locality—England Left to Face the Music.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 30.—The most alarming news yet received from Armenia was made public today. It is stated that the situation is so grave that in the Zeitoni mountains and in that district there are 26,000 Armenians in open revolt against the rule of the sultan. The Turkish government, in view of the gravity of this outbreak, has decided to call out the army reserves.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says: "The sultan declines to accept the names which the grand vizier has suggested for the Armenian commission. He wishes to have men who are in his own confidence."

A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople says that the massacre at Marash has ceased and the missionaries are safe. A demand has been made to the British embassy and to the American legation that relief operations at Sassoun shall cease.

The Daily News (liberal) in an editorial upon the foregoing says: "This is a fresh proof of the designs entertained at the palace. In such a demand there can only be a most peremptory and contemptuous negative. Lord Salisbury's lukewarm and perfunctory references to the Armenian question in his speech at Walford come at a very inopportune moment."

A dispatch to the Times from Vienna states that the correspondent hears on good authority that the sultan is convinced that certain powers are trying their utmost to isolate England, and that Germany will not move to save England from a diplomatic fiasco.

A Vienna dispatch to the Chronicle refers to the excitement caused there by the article in the St. Petersburg Official Messenger, accusing England of ambiguity and double dealing in the Armenian question, as has already been cabled to the Associated press. The article was printed in the unofficial column of the paper, but was undoubtedly inspired by the Russian government, and indicates a conviction that England has been isolated in Europe.

France Takes Two More Islands.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The two islands of Huahine and Borabora, belonging to the Tahitian group in the South Pacific, have been annexed to France by consent of the natives. The islands referred to are probably Huahelne, also known as Huahine, and Borabora. The former is situated northwest of Tahitia and has a population of 2,000. The latter is also situated northwest of Tahitia and is nearly thirty miles in circumference. Both form part of the Society Islands proper, otherwise the Leeward Islands, and have hitherto been considered distinct from the Tahitian or Windward group, which have been under a French protectorate, although nominally governed by Queen Pomaro, a native ruler.

Judgment Against the Turkestan.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—In the queen's bench division in the high court of justice today judgment against the owners of the British steamer Turkestan, which ran into and sunk the steamship Edam of The Netherlands-American line, off Start Point in a fog early during the morning of September 19. The owners of the Turkestan will therefore have to pay all the damages resulting from the collision. The Edam was valued at $250,000 and her cargo was estimated to be worth about 120,000. The Edam foundered shortly after the collision.

Made and Lost a Fortune.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The financial article in the Times this morning referring to the European bourse collapse, says: "Turks were much depressed on selling orders from Constantinople, where two failures were reported."

The financial article in the Daily Telegraph says: "The stock exchange failures included Nicholer Bermis, who a few years ago amassed a fortune of £200,000 ($1,000,000) by speculations, and has lost it all since, mostly in American railroad and South African securities."

Journalists Convicted of Lese Majeste

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The trial occurred today of a number of journalists charged with lese majeste, among them being Herr Joseph Dierl, editor of the Voerwaerts, who was sentenced to imprisonment for six months. Others tried on the same charge were Herr Pfundt, who was sentenced to nine months imprisonment, and Herr Randmann, whose sentence was to imprisonment for a year. All were liberated on bail in the sum of 5,000 marks.

Trilby Boom Struck London.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Trilby boom was started in London with great enthusiasm tonight with Beerbohm Tree's production. The play was received with much applause, but the verdict of those who have seen both is that it is not equal to the New York production, with the exception of Mr. Tree, who was pronounced far better than any Svengali seen in America.

Attempted to Plunder the Wreck.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 30.—The steamer Nimrod, which has arrived from the wreck of the Mariposa, brings details of an attempt made last week by 500 wreckers, led by a gang of Canadians, to plunder the wreck. The plans were frustrated by customs collectors, who drove the mob away with revolvers.

Mining Broker Commits Suicide.

VIENNA, Oct. 30.—Jack Sertzka, a broker, well known in the mining market here, committed suicide today by shooting himself.

Islands Devastated by a Cyclone.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 30.—The British steamship Honiton, twenty-seven days from Antwerp, arrived in port this afternoon. The captain reports having passed the Bemini islands, in the Bahamas on Saturday last, when ten men, white and colored, came out to him in two boats and asked for food, telling him that the islands had been devastated by the cyclone of October 22 and that the people were starving. He gave them as much of his supplies as he could spare. As he passed along others came out and begged for food. The British jack was run up to half mast at one place as a sign of distress. The matter has been reported to the British consul here.

Asserts the Boy Fell Over the Cliff.

BOURGES, France, Oct. 30.—In the trial of the marquis de Navo on the charge of murdering his stepson in 1885, the testimony of the defense was continued. The marquis insisted that the boy fell over the cliffs along the Sorrento road, on the bay of Naples, while he himself was absent for a few moments. The boy's body was found at the foot of these cliffs, and it has been hitherto claimed that on behalf of the marquis that his stepson, who was of a despondent nature, committed suicide by jumping over the cliff.

Deaths of a Day.

DETROIT, Oct. 30.—Word was received in this city today of the death of Commander Heyerman of the United States navy, who was formerly commander of the Kearsarge. Commander Heyerman died on board the steamer Havel, while enroute to Dresden, where he was going to visit his mother. The remains are now at Bremen.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 30.—Mr. J. B. Patterson, formerly prime minister of Victoria, is dead. His ministry resigned September 25, 1894.

Mill Boiler Exploded.

LONDON DEPOT, Ky., Oct. 30.—The boiler of the Needman mill, of Owsley county, exploded this morning, instantly killing Matthew Herndon and a boy named Fields and seriously wounding two others.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—
Fair; Warmer in East; East Winds.

Page.
1. England Lands Troops for Venezuela.
Course of Campos in Cuba.
Revolt of Armenians Reported.
Extravagance in Omaha's Government.
2. A. P. A. Domination Denounced.
Bob Fitzsimmons Under Arrest.
3. Penitentiary Ring Becomes Desperate
Fireman's Wife Recovers Judgment.
Sugar Bounty Cases Held Up.
4. Editorial and Comment.
5. Mrs. Pitzel Confronts Holmes.
Durrant Terribly Arraigned.
6. Council Bluffs Local Matters.
7. Commercial and Financial.
8. City Council Changes Clerks.
Courts and Campaign Correspondence
Priests Defy Bishop Bonacum.
9. Evidence of A. P. A. Rule in Omaha.
10. Citizens' Meeting in the Seventh.
Timme's Name Goes on the Ticket.
11. "Hostess of the Griffin."—Concluded.
12. Ward Precinct Maps of Omaha.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF REFORM.

Meetings to Be Held Each Night from Now Until Election.

During the week the campaign of reform will be vigorously pushed throughout the entire city. Speakers who are in earnest will address the voters, who are waking up, at the following meetings:

October 31, Thursday, 7:30 p. m., Knights of Labor hall, 110 South Fourteenth street. Speakers, H. C. Miller, W. S. Shoemaker, I. J. Dunn, Thomas J. Flynn.

October 31, Thursday 7:30 p. m., Forest hall, Sixth and Pierce streets. Speakers—J. B. Sheean, E. Rosewater, D. C. Deaver, Frank T. Ranson, W. D. McHugh, W. S. Poppleton, and Judge H. J. Davis.

October 31, Thursday 7:30 p. m., Erfling hall, Sherman avenue and Corby street. Speakers—F. A. Borgan, I. J. Dunn, E. W. Simeral, W. S. Shoemaker, George Bertrand and Silas Cobb.

November 2, Saturday 7:30 p. m., Saunders hall, Twenty-fourth and Cuming streets. Speakers—E. W. Simeral, George W. Doane, W. S. Poppleton and Ed P. Smith.

Other meetings and speakers will be announced in time. At these meetings the local situation will be canvassed thoroughly and all classes of citizens are invited to attend.

MONSTER MASS MEETING.

Hear the Prominent Speakers at the Coliseum Friday, November 1.

Arrangements have been made by the committee in charge of the campaign for reform in our judicial, county and city governments for a huge mass meeting of all the citizens of Omaha interested in securing clean and honest local officials, to be held in the Coliseum at 8 o'clock Friday evening, November 1.

The misrule of county and city government will be fully discussed and the remedy now in the hands of the voters plainly pointed out. The able speakers who will address the audience are:

HENRY D. ESTABROOK,
EDWARD ROSEWATER,
WILLIAM S. POPPLETON,
WILL F. GURLEY,
JAMES B. SHEEAN.

A special invitation is extended to the women of Omaha to be present and provision will be made for their accommodation and convenience. Several of the speakers will dwell upon the assistance which the women can lend to the movement for reform in our local government.

Remember that the meeting is called for good citizens of all of Omaha and vicinity. It is called for Friday evening, November 1, at 8 o'clock. It is called for the Coliseum, which is large enough to accommodate every one. It is called in the interest of good government and every taxpayer and citizen must be interested in the cause of good government. To show that interest be sure to attend this meeting and bring your friends with you.

Fire Soon Got Beyond Control.

MILLER'S FALLS, Mass., Oct. 31.—Fire which started in a Main street livery at 10:30 tonight has already swept away eight buildings, including a big hotel, on one side of the street in the business section, and has jumped across the street, and is destroying the buildings on that side. The fire department early proved utterly inadequate and help was summoned from Greenfield and Northampton.

At 1 o'clock the loss reached $50,000, and a number of other blocks and the depot were practically sure to go. The blocks already gone are: O'Keefe's hotel, Union block, Miller's Falls company's blocks, Congregational church, Moran's block and other small buildings.

The fire burned itself out about 2:45. The total loss will reach about $60,000. Insurance not known.

More Respect for Authority Wanted.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 30.—The Presbyterian general assembly's special committee of the young people's societies of that church met here today. One of the principal objects of the committee is said to be to instill into the societies a higher regard for the constituted authorities of the church. There is in some quarters an impression that the committee will take action looking to the transfer of all Christian Endeavor societies in the church to the Westminster league, which is the denominational society. Protests against such action are already in the hands of Dr. Breed, chairman, and it is not likely such radical action will be recommended by the committee.

Home Architect Gets the Job.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 30.—The new capitol commission, after an all day's session, decided in favor of the plans submitted by Cass Gilbert of St. Paul, and he was, under the terms of the new capitol law, chosen as supervising architect. Cash prizes were awarded second, third, fourth and fifth choice of plans as follows: George R. Mann of St. Louis, $1,000; Bassford, Traphagen & Fitzpatrick, St. Paul and Duluth, $800; Clarence Johnson, St. Paul, $700; H. W. Jones, Minneapolis, $500. The winners of first prize in the former contest, Wendell & Humphreys, Denver, had been given fifth place, but the commissioners considered the plan of Mr. Jones as properly fifth, and so decided.

Tom Patterson Arrested for Libel.

DENVER, Oct. 30.—Hon Thomas M. Patterson, proprietor of the Rocky Mountain News, was arrested this evening on a charge of criminal libel preferred by the officers of the Denver Tramway company. The cause of complaint is found in the News of Tuesday, which says juries in cases where the tramway company is defendant are systematically corrupted. Damages amounting to $200,000 are asked.

Ram Katahdin Ready for Trial.

NEW LONDON, Oct. 30.—Everything is being made ready on board the Katahdin for an early departure, when, the weather permitting, the Amman ram will be given her official trial. The members of the government trial board have arrived and General Hyde, president of the Bath Iron works, where the Katahdin was built, says the vessel is ready to show the required speed of seventeen knots or better.

Scheme to Limit Suffrage.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 30.—The constitutional convention has devoted the day to a discussion of the Patton substitute, requiring as suffrage qualifications service in the confederate or union armies, or descent from such, with property and educational qualifications. The debate has been mainly as to the constitutionality of its object.

Boundary Commission at Work.

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 30.—The Mexican Boundary commission is here to settle the Mexican claims to the south part of the city of El Paso, and to locate the island in the Rio Grande, some twenty-five miles east of this city.

REASONS FOR THE REFORMS

Eighth Warders Hear Arguments Against the City Hall Gang.

ENORMOUS COST OF RUNNING OMAHA

Nearly as Much Money Used to Carry on the City Government as the Entire State Spends.

Despite the threatening weather there was a good attendance at the meeting held under the auspices of the Citizens' league at Wolff's hall, at the corner of Twenty-second and Cuming streets, last night. There were a half dozen speakers, and none of them recognized the old adage in reference to the merit of brevity, and yet, when the last speaker wanted to cut his remarks short, he was met with cries of "Go on," and it was 11 o'clock before the meeting was concluded.

The meeting was called to order by J. J.