

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1895—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

SIX TO BE HELPED

All the Powers of Europe After a Slice of Turkey.

TWO MYSTERIES PARTLY CLEARED UP

Sudden Unity of European Action and the Fresh Atrocities Explained.

SULTAN HAS NEARLY REACHED HIS END

Long Expected Assassination Thought to Be Almost at Hand.

SITUATION IN THE EAST REASSURING

If War Comes from the Armenian Massacres it Will End the Turk as a Source of International Trouble.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—A political revolution in Turkey commonly takes the form of a palace intrigue, and a palace intrigue usually expresses itself in a cup of coffee. It is not a fortnight since Mr. Henry Norman telegraphed from Constantinople his belief that the death of the sultan was imminent. Yet the most unassailable of the known to be ill. Since then have come ominous rumors of disaffection among the guards of the palace. It is not too much to say that every sultan's life depends on the fidelity of the troops which surround him. Those troops are carefully picked and of different races, each having its own chief, and it is calculated that these different troops will be ready to act of treachery, and that no conspiracy can be organized in which all of them will be parties. The precautions about coffee and the precautions against armed attack from within or without are equally elaborate. They are perfect on paper. In practice there comes a moment when they are for nothing, and that moment is supposed to be near. Abdul Hamid II has been nearly twenty years on the throne, to which he succeeded on the deposition of his elder brother, Murad V in August, 1876. He has passed for an able man and a master of business. He has been popular because he kept the infidel at bay. His new brother, Sultan Abdul Hamid, who, at Berlin, in 1878, tore up the treaty of San Stefano and forced Russia to assent to the treaty of Berlin instead. The reign of the sultan would have been a short one had Russia been allowed to exact from Turkey the terms first imposed after her victories in 1877. Armenia has been a standing difficulty ever since. The difficulties became acute last year, and the present crisis grows out of it. Mr. Gladstone, in that unhappy letter to Mrs. Novikoff, pictures England, France and Russia at the feet of the sultan. He drew up his imagination for that work of art. It is because of the sultan's submission, and because of the treaty of October 17, that we hear now of Mussulman revolts and the probable murder or overthrow of the sultan.

SHOWS TWO MYSTERIES.

There are, however, two points of mystery. The first is diplomatic. What we do not know is by what process and on what terms the six powers suddenly agreed to that agreement in pursuance of which their ambassadors notified the sultan not many days since that he must restore order in Armenia or they would take such steps as they thought proper. Down to that moment England was supposed to be isolated. She had never had any friendly co-operation in her efforts for the Armenians. Russia and France had joined formally in her request, but she had not joined in her spirit. Her attitude was that of a bystander, and she was, in fact, in a position to do nothing. It is not clear how she came to be so suddenly united with the other powers. The second mystery concerns Armenia itself. It is impossible to know exactly what goes on in the remote districts of that country, and of course, impossible to know what orders go forth from Constantinople. My conjecture is that the issue of the imperial decree of October 17 sanctioning reforms in Armenia was accompanied or preceded by private instructions to the governors that the massacres were to be resumed. It is not clear why well what danger he ran from the sultan's party in Turkey by his submission, no matter how far qualified to England. He seems to have said to himself that the readiest way to reassure him Mussulman subjects was again to let loose the Kurds and his own troops on the Armenian Christians. The ambassadors in Constantinople came to the same conclusion. Next to England, and perhaps before England, Russia has the most direct interest in the fortunes of Armenia and of all Turkey. She became convinced that the moment to act had arrived, and her decision would be enough to secure the adhesion of the other powers. The action of Russia, if not controlled, means the reopening of the eastern question in its largest form, and the probable repartition of Turkey. Europe cannot look on unconcerned at a transaction of that kind. Every one of the six powers, Germany excepted, has a territorial or naval or political interest in the fortunes of a distributed Turkey, and Germany, though Prince Bismarck in 1878, or earlier, made his famous declaration of indifference in the east, cannot afford to let a European council assemble in which she has no part. It will be seen, therefore, that the issues raised by the joint action of the ambassadors are of the largest kind. They involve the future of Turkey and the concord of Europe. They are discussed as if they involved war. But the apparent unity of the powers is precisely the best guarantee against war. Either England or Russia might easily have precipitated a conflict, but England and Russia, hand in hand, with their four European consorts, have no conceivable opponent. They are all on one side, and to have a war someone must be on the other side. The Mussulmans are fanatical enough, no doubt, or some of them are, to declare war against Europe, but that is not a prospect which disturbs a serious statesman. The crisis will arrive when the division of the spoils begins.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ENGLISH FEET ARE ALSO MYSTERIOUS, BUT DISMISSABLE.

The movements of the English feet are also mysterious, but dismissable. It is not at Lenois have gone to Salonica, to provisions that mean they are not likely to be wanted at once in the Bosphorus. If six more

WARNING TO RUSSIA

Significant Remark at the Swearing in of German Recruits.

UBLIC EXCLUDED FROM THE CEREMONY

Agrarian Activity Renewed in View of the Reopening of the Reichstag.

GRAIN MONOPOLY THE REMEDY PROPOSED

Return to Bimetallism Will Complete the Cure of Their Ills.

REFORM DEMANDED IN MILITARY TRIAL

Circulation of Socialist Literature Strictly Prohibited, Even Among the Reserves of the Army.—Bismarck Growing Weaker.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Nov. 9.—This has been another week of court fees and public ceremonies. Two somewhat sensational incidents occurred on Monday at the swearing in of the recruits at Potsdam. One of the recruits, a man named Kallwieser, a Monmouth from Dalkow, East Prussia, refused to take the oath and was instantly arrested by order of the emperor and carried off to a dungeon. As this occurred in the presence of the king of Portugal, who was visiting his imperial majesty and as the king failed to grasp the meaning of the incident the matter was explained to him in French by the emperor himself.

BOURGEOIS IS A POLITICIAN.

The new Prussian minister has already shown himself a clever politician. He has planned his ministry on a policy of purification. Almost his first act was to remove M. Christophle from the directorate of the Credit Foncier, because he was one of the Southern railway syndicate and implicated in the scandals which drove the last ministry from office. This is supposed to involve an inquiry into M. Christophle's press syndicate business, in which case M. Bourgeois will soon have a hornet's nest about his ears. There are few journals in Paris which do not take bribes. There are many which exist only by blackmail. Few financial schemes are launched without a secret press budget, and there are few Paris papers which do not farm out their financial columns. Panama and the Chamberlain are unassailable. The French press, yet there was no alteration in the system, nor did individual journalists to whom hush money was traced hold their heads the less high for that. M. Bourgeois was a leading man in the proceedings against Panama. His probity is beyond dispute. His present purpose is one of honesty, based, however, on the calculation that the Chamberlain would as it may be further investigations into the financial transactions of deputies and journalists and public officers, cannot turn him out while he is engaged in such an inquiry.

IT IS AN ADROIT MOVE.

M. Bourgeois' bid for socialist support by his proposal of an income tax and a progressive probity duty and a board of councilors for the Chamberlain strike has been a brilliant move. The Chamber and the country will not long tolerate socialism as a governing power, and the issue may be raised at any moment in such a form that investigation or no investigation, the country would support the Chamber in turning out a minister with a socialist program.

CRITICISM OF DAYARD.

Mr. Bayard's address before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute is described as a scholarly and patriotic discourse, in which the institutions of the United States were glorified. The London papers, so far as they are quoted, commend Mr. Bayard and his discourse. He is popular in England, so popular that the Chamberlain might as well be a pariah. Mr. Bayard, however, does not always forget that he is a party man, nor always remember that his avowed aim is to be the ambassador, not of the democratic party, but of the United States. There is a passage in this discourse of an extremely partisan kind. He denounces protection as a form of despotism, and he denounces the American legislation, corrupted public life, blunted the public conscience, and done many other horrible things, including the ruin of the American commercial marine. If he had said the same thing of free trade, or tariff for revenue, or whatever the democratic doctrine may be, it would have been equally a mistake. The truth, of course, is that this country is the American Republic, and that it is of equal strength. An ambassador who discredits or misrepresents either of them is deriding and mistreating half, or nearly half of his own countrymen. Mr. Bayard's tirade against protection was acceptable enough to Englishmen, because the majority of them are free traders. But no English ambassador would have made such a speech, and he has, would he have expected without rebuke from his own government. GEORGE W. SMALLLEY.

BELIEVE THE HEAD IS GENUINE.

Expert Opinion on the Alleged Remains of Cromwell.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Nov. 9.—The mystery of Cromwell's head, supposed to have been found, transfixed by a pike head and discovered by spirits, hidden up a chimney and exhibited in a show, is still attracting much attention, and it is probable a committee will be appointed to investigate and report upon the authenticity of the remains of the great protector. The Chronicle yesterday published a page history of the travels of the relic, with a careful drawing of the head as it now appears, a ghastly object with the dry skin still clinging to the chestnut hair of the scalp, and with a spring of the same colored hair on the chin and upper lip, which is regarded as additional proof of the authenticity of the head, as Cromwell refused to shave for some weeks before his death. The halberd end, or pikehead, pierces the head right from the neck to the top of the forehead, and close to the bridge of the nose there is a mark resembling Cromwell's historic wart.

THREATENING OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

Fears that Another Massacre May Occur at Peking.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 9.—(New York World Special Correspondence.—Special Telegram.)—The outlook in China is threatening. The great firmness needs to be displayed untidily by the foreign governments all along the Yangtze valley. Riots, attended by rape and murder, may occur at any moment. So serious is the situation that the British admiral has put on the Yangtze one of the most formidable squadrons ever seen in the east, a demonstration which he hopes will effectively calm Chinese turbulence. In the west the Mohammedan rebellion is spreading with increasing rapidity. The central government appears to be utterly unable to cope with it and is getting worsted on every hand.

ONLY FOR THE LOYAL

Reforms Recommended by Campos Do Not Affect Insurgents' Interests.

DID NOT ENDORSE CUBAN AUTONOMY

Many Cubans Think This Would Divide the Rebel Forces.

REVOLUTIONISTS ARE GAINING GROUND

Province of Santa Clara is Practically in Their Possession.

GENERAL CAMPOS IN A TIGHT PLACE

Cubans Levy Tribute on the Friends of Spain and Have Plenty of Money—Secure Arms and Ammunition Readily.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) HAVANA, Cuba, Nov. 9.—(From a Staff Correspondent New York World—Special Telegram.)—Lieutenant General Arderius, second in command under Campos as governor in Havana, personally informed me today, speaking of the report that Campos had recommended autonomy for Cuba to the Spanish ministry, that the policy of Campos is to inaugurate the reforms enacted by the Spanish Cortes last March. General Arderius added that Campos has no intention of going further, and the provinces in rebellion against the government cannot expect commutation until they cease resistance. The general spoke very emphatically and with entire candor on the subject. "How can you expect favors to be granted to rebels?" he asked.

He evinced deep interest in the World's dispatch from Paris on the subject of General Campos' views of the situation, and requested that I allow him to send the dispatch to Campos. The reforms granted by the Cortes, but not yet put in force, established a local government very much like that of the English crown colonies, with a council of thirty members, one-half elected here, the other half appointed by the Spanish government from certain specified classes of the people resident in Cuba, with power over education, public improvements, ports, and to make up an annual budget of expenditure. The governor general has a temporary veto power until matters in dispute can be referred to the home government.

TOO LATE FOR CONCESSIONS.

Cubans generally are inclined to think it too late for the concessions to be favorably received, but some of the most intelligent say large defections from the insurgent ranks would follow a declaration of liberal reforms. Rafael Montoro, the leader of the autonomist party, expressed incredulity to the government officials, as he is a well known insurgent. He said: "If autonomy should be declared I believe it would excite a great influence in restoring order in the island. Many insurgents would not accept anything but separation, but many others would be satisfied with liberal reforms."

EXCITEMENT OVER THE STRIKE.

Then there is the great building strike at Belfast, and on the Clyde, to trouble the British mind. This struggle has broken out in work at Belfast. The Engineers' society repudiated by calling out on Thursday all the engineers on the Clyde. The result is that nine big yards on the Clyde are idle, including the Barclay's, Inglis, & Co., and the Glasgow Dock Co. There is little sign today of any signs of yielding. They claim they will hold out for ten years, if necessary, as the society has \$1,000,000 in funds, and a levy of 12 cents weekly on each workman. The officers of the society can give up the work as long as the strike lasts. The important work of the strike is the work of the two yards, the Thomson and the Fairfields, which closed in sympathy with the Belfast employers, have government work which they were asked to expedite. This work is now at a standstill, and many of the newspapers strongly denounce the agreement which so interfered with the naval work. The important announcement was made this evening that the Clyde firms have decided to withdraw from the combination and open their yards, and it is rumored others will follow their example. It is also stated in Belfast that the masters there have received a favorable intimation from the government that it is extremely desirable that the dispute with their employes should be mediated as soon as possible to avert a prolonged strike.

NEW FRANCE MILITARY WILL TRY TO EXPEDITE THE MATTER.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) PARIS, Nov. 9.—The Matin today says that the case of Mr. John L. Waller, formerly United States consul at Matanzas, island of Cuba, now under a sentence of twenty years imprisonment after having been convicted by a jury for corresponding with the Hovas, is one of the first questions which the new minister for foreign affairs, M. Berthelot, will have to deal with. The United States government is still waiting a reply to communications on the subject, although from Madrid the case was received by the French minister, M. Vignaud, secretary of the United States embassy here, had a conference yesterday with M. Leon, the deputy of M. Berthelot's department, to try to expedite matters.

NEW CHINA HAS A REBELLION.

Sixty Thousand Rebels Are Armed with Russian Rifles.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Nov. 9.—Special dispatches received here from Shanghai say that the rebel forces in the northwest of China are mostly armed with the Russian manufacture. It is added that their leader, while maintaining strict discipline among his followers, accords for the benevolent protection. He has sent a letter of ultimatum to the imperial government, demanding his intention to advance upon Peking, and the answer is unfavorable. The rebels are now said to number over 60,000 men, and the imperial forces are reported to be in a state of resistance and to be committing excesses in the territory under their control. Whole towns and villages are said to have been subjected to rape and pillage in their neighborhood are said to be filled with corpses of men, women and children.

GAINS GROUND IN MATANZAS.

Cuban Revolutionaries Capture Some Approaches to the City. (Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) MADRID, Nov. 9.—A dispatch from Havana says that the insurgent leader, Maximo Gomez, has sent a circular to all the insurgent forces directing them to destroy all the property of persons who do not contribute to the insurrection funds. Maximo is also said to be exacting enormous sums from the landed proprietors of Cuba under threat of destroying their plantations. The insurgents are said to have disappeared from the province of Havana, but it is admitted that the rebellion is gaining ground in Matanzas.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Warmer; Southerly Winds.

POWERS UNITED AGAINST TURKEY.

Campos in Close Quarters. Singular Suit on Trial in London.

ENGLAND'S FLEET IN TURKISH WATERS.

Lord Mayor's Show a Spectacle. Diplomats in a Dark Brown Study.

VIC McCARTY BREAKS JAIL.

Kansas City on the Defensive. Past Crime Proving Troublesome.

LAST WEEK IN LOCAL SOCIETY.

Ill Jury Commission. Further Figures on the Election.

CONCERNING THE MARRIAGE OF A YOUNG MAN.

What the Churches Offer Today. Prof. Von Wagner's Eye.

FAMOUS BETS OF FORMER SPORTS.

The "Substitute." Editorial and Comment.

WHAT THE CANDIDATES PAID FOR.

Venezuela Makes a War Talk. Railroad and Steamship Lines Pool.

DANIEL WEBSTER, THE MIGHTY.

Two Admirals in One Family. Quotations at Atlanta's Show.

"A WOMAN INTERVIEWED."

"Woman: Her Ways and Her World." Stories of the Field of Electricity.

TWO GOOD STORIES OF LINCOLN.

Weekly List of Sporting Goods. Some of Sherman's Recollections.

WHEEL RIDING IN THE WINTER.

Amusement Notes and Gossip. Career of Archbishop John Ireland.

SOME STREET SCENES IN MEXICO.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Nov. 9.—(New York World Cablegram.)—The trial of Dr. Herring, who was brought by William Conyers Herring, an American, for the recovery of \$5,000 (\$15,000) insurance on his burned yacht, Mohican, is full of remarkable developments. It is given columns daily in the newspapers. Herring is a smooth-shaven, handsome young man, with a monocle. He is the present one and the former one, are pretty and well dressed. He says he was born in Atlanta, Ga., in 1862, but that his father brought him to England after the close of the war. He was a student at both Oxford and London universities, and was graduated also in law and medicine. He is the son of a wealthy family, and left an estate of \$400,000, of which his share was about \$50,000. He himself made money as a broker on the New York Consolidated Mining exchange in 1885 and 1886. As to the other details of his life he was either not interrogated or is silent. He does not say when or where he married his first wife, Florence, nor does he say when he married his second wife, Mrs. Herring, who is the present one and the former one, are pretty and well dressed. He says he was born in Atlanta, Ga., in 1862, but that his father brought him to England after the close of the war. He was a student at both Oxford and London universities, and was graduated also in law and medicine. He is the son of a wealthy family, and left an estate of \$400,000, of which his share was about \$50,000. He himself made money as a broker on the New York Consolidated Mining exchange in 1885 and 1886. As to the other details of his life he was either not interrogated or is silent. He does not say when or where he married his first wife, Florence, nor does he say when he married his second wife, Mrs. Herring, who is the present one and the former one, are pretty and well dressed. 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