LATE NEWS BY WIRE

Return of Captain General de Campos to Havana.

HIS PERIL IN A RECENT FIGHT

Residents of Santa Clara Ordered to Surrender Their Arms.

NUNEZ ORDERED TO LEAVE

HAVANA, October 25.—Captain General Martinez de Campos arrived here shortly before noon from Cienfuegos. In his journey from Ciengo de Avila to Santi Spiritus, escorted only by a detachment of 100 cavalrymen, he was attacked by a band of insurgents, whom he routed after a sharp fight. During this engagement the captain general's cloak was pierced by eight bullets, and a bullet went through his saddle bag.

The governor of the province of Santa Clara has ordered all the citizens within his jurisdiction to deliver up any arms which may be in their possession to the authorities, and officers of the volunteer corps have been detailed to search all houses. These officers have already discovered numbers of carbines and revolvers concealed on the premises.

The governor has also ordered Nunez, a popular leader of men in that province, to emigrate with his family to some spot in another province, at least thirty miles distant from Santa Clara.

Capt. Gonzales, at the head of a squad of eight volunteers, has had a skirmish at the Adela plantation near Remedios with a band of forty insurgents. The latter lost two killed, and the troops captured four horses and a number of mules leaded with boxes, which were afterward found to contain 2,000 dynamite cartridges.

Col. Yzquierdo, one of the Spanish officers, died recently of yellow fever, at Santi Spritus.

In the district of Sandiego del Valle the recent cyclone destroyed 1,700 huts.

NEW ENGLAND FOR REED.

The Delegation Will Be Solid, Says Gov. Coffin.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

RICHMOND, Va., October 25.—Governor Coffin of Connecticut who stopped over here on his way home from the Atlanta exposition, was interviewed on national politics. He stated that he was a firm friend of Reed, McKinley and Allison, and said that Reed would have no trouble in securing a solid New England delegation for the presidential nomination. Governor Coffin was much pleased with the south, and said that if the people would diversify their industries the south had the capacity to rival New England in point of wealth and commerce.

NICHOLSON LIQUOR LAW.

Held to Be Constitutional in Indianapolis Today.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., October 25.—Judge Cox of the police court in a test case today held the Nicholson liquor law constitutional. The section in question was the one forbidding persons other than the saloonkeeper and his family to enter the saloon in prohibited hours. The defendant was Frederick Brandt, who has a restaurant attached to his saloon. Under today's ruling restaurants to which saloons are attached will have to close when the bars are shut up. An appeal is probable.

Judge Sturtis from the same court, before retiring from office, a month ago, held this section unconstitutional.

GILBERT THE WINNER.

Result of the Championship Shooting Match.

BALTIMORE, October 25, 2:30 p.m.—H. Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa, wins the world's championship, the Dupont trophy and the money in the great match. McAllester takes second money. They were the only men who killed twenty-five straight. McAllester missed his second bird in shooting off the tie. Gilbert killed his, making thirty straight.

APPOINTED JUDGE.

Yancey Lewis to Take the Central District of Indian Territory.

The President this afternoon appointed Yancey Lewis to be United States judge for the central district of the Indian territory. There has been a big fight for this office, and the appointment settles an interesting controversy.

NOT IN THE RACE.

Senator Palmer Not a Candidate for Re-Election.

DETROIT, Mich., October 25.—A special to the News from Springfield, Ill., says:

"United States Senator John M. Palmer has authorized the announcement that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

HEARN ALSO DEAD.

Another Victim of the Railroad Wreck at Bowie.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—The flagman who was injured in the railroad wreck at Bowie died of his injuries at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Disagreement After Forty Years.

CHICAGO, Ill., October 25.—A dispatch from Richmond, Ky., says: John G. Fee, the founder of Berea College, and for over forty years pastor of the church at Berea, has tendered his resignation. A few weeks ago he became convinced that his teachings had been erroneous, and so notified his congregation. The members protested against a change, and by a large majority vote decided to adhere to the views. This produced a rupture between Dr. Fee and his congregation, and the doctor tendered his resignation.

Troops Leave Jackson's Hole.

SALT LAKE, Utah, October 25.—A special to the Tribune from Pocatello, Idaho, says: A soldiers' train passed through here last night from Fort Robinson with four companies of soldiers and officers of the fifth infantry. Two of these companies are from Jackson's Hole and one from Ross Fork Indian agency where they have been stationed all summer to quell Indian troubles. They expect to be joined at Montpelier by three companies of cavalry. This leaves Jackson's Hole entirely free from government protection.

Hennepin Canal Work Suspended.

CHICAGO, Ill., October 25.—A special from Princeton, Ill., says: "Work has been suspended on the entire line of the Hennepin canal, with the exception of two forces on the extreme eastern end. This action was taken, as the appropriations of Congress have been about exhausted, and work cannot be resumed to any great extent until further appropriations are made. Eight miles on the west end have been completed, and on the east end the excavations for twenty miles have been made and seven locks have been finished."

Mrs. Langtry a Creditor.

LONDON, October 25.—Sir Robert Peel has compromised with his creditors at 50 per cent. Mrs. Langtry, who, it was rumored about a month ago, was contemplating marriage with Sir Robert as soon as she obtained a divorce from her husband, was among the persons to whom he was indebted. He owes her about £1,500.

Found Dead in a Pool of Blood.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CUMBERLAND, Md., October 25.—Walter Trimble, colored, for a number of years employed by Dr. J. J. Wilson, was found in a shanty in Butler's alley this morning dead. He was lying across a bench in a pool of blood. A coroner's jury will investigate the case this afternoon.

THE PLAIN PROPOSITION

Partnership Proposed Between This Country and Great Britain.

Not Entertained in Any Degree by the United States Representatives.

The United States will not consider the suggestion of Lord Salisbury for an alliance for the building of the Nicaraguan canal and the direction of South and Central American affairs. It is understood that the suggestion did not come in a way to require a formal reply. It was made in a tentative way, with the intimation that it would be put in the form of an official proposition if this country should indicate a disposition to consider it. It is uncertain whether the suggestion was ever put into writing by the British officials. The suggestion was made verbally by Lord Salisbury to Mr. Bayard and by him unofficially communicated to the Secretary. It is understood that Sir Julian Pauncefote has broached the subject in the way of a casual suggestion of what ought to be done, either to Mr. Olney or to the President himself, with whom his personal relations are quite intimate. No disposition to consider the matter was shown by the representatives of this government, unless, perhaps, Mr. Bayard acquiesced to the general idea that something of the sort ought to be considered.

The Plain Proposition.

The proposition plainly was this: That Great Britain would be satisfied if this country would permit her, without interference on our part, to take possession by force of all the territory she claims from Venezuela, and would agree to the joint construction and ownership of the Nicaraguan canal. She would then pledge herself not to seek the acquisition of any more territory on this continent, and would recognize and join us in enforcing the Monroe doctrine. It was represented that the governments of South and Central America are irresponsible and do not afford proper protection to foreigners and foreign interests, and that Great Britain and the United States should join in compelling proper respect to the citizens or subjects and the interests of the United States and Great Britain, one country or the other to maintain a naval force in the vicinity to protect the interests of citizens of either country.

The Alternative Presented.

It was intimated that unless such an arrangement could be made Great Britain would not recognize the Monroe doctrine as having any force, and that she would be compelled to take such steps as she deemed necessary to protect British interests on this continent. This suggestion is treated as having no reference to the letter of Secretary Olney on the subject of the Monroe doctrine, and is entirely informal. The tone of the delayed reply to Mr. Olney's letter will, however, be influenced by the manner in which this informal suggestion is received. Being satisfied that the United States will not consider a proposition for an alliance, probably none will be formally made, and the subject will be ignored as if never broached. The reply to Mr. Olney is expected to be simply the alternative proposition, that Great Britain cannot recognize the Monroe doctrine, and will protect her interests in her own way.

LATELY DISCOVERED CLAIM.

Efforts of the Canadian Alaska Boundary Surveyors.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 25.—Capt. E. F. Dickins, the chief officer in charge of the American survey in Alaska, to determine the boundary between the territory of the United States and Canada, has arrived in this city. Capt. Dickins talked about the work of the season, and also concerning a general summary of the work accomplished up to date.

"The first year of the survey the Canadian parties worked with us to some extent," said Capt. Dickins.

"We had one of our members with the Canadians and they had one of their surveyors with us. Since then they have gone by themselves and this year we have not met them. The Canadians never discovered until about one year ago that they had any claim. Then they suddenly changed their maps and boundary. We proceed according to our understanding of the terms of the treaty under which Alaska was acquired by the United States, which rests on the agreement reached some years ago between Russia and Great Britain concerning the boundary.

"The Canadians want to get a port of entry at the head of Lynn canal for the Yukon and also to get everything in Clarence strait. They are ignoring the Portland canal. Last year we saw the Canadians on Chilcat and Chilcoal inlets, but this year we have not seen them."

Captain Dickins spoke very cautiously about Canadians. In a general way he said they aimed to establish the boundary line as far west as possible.

LONDON THEATER LICENSES

Granted to the Empire and the Alhambra.

LONDON, October 25.—The county council today granted, unconditionally, licenses to the Empire and Alhambra Theaters, and refused the Palace Theater a promenade license.

There was a great array of lawyers in attendance. Sir Frank Lockwood, Q. C., appeared for the Empire Theater. The vote granting the license to the Empire stood 62 to 45.

TO BE WELL ARMED.

Express Company Messengers to Be Prepared for Bandits.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., October 25.—All the messengers in the employ of the American Express Company have been furnished an outfit of Winchesters and revolvers to resist any train robbers. Under new regulations issued they are required when they come in from a trip to remove the cartridges from their Winchesters and revolvers and examine the shooting irons and ammunitions. Under these regulations the cartridges are not to be replaced until they start out on their next run, when the guns will be loaded, in readiness to protect the money and valuables.

The company also advises its men to become proficient in rifle and revolver practice, and hints that in the near future prizes will be awarded to the most proficient marksmen.

Here is another suggestion for the business man who advertises or ought to advertise.

Advertising space is valuable in proportion to the extent and character of circulation of the advertising medium.

The Star's advertising rate for a given space for three months or more is less than 5 cents per line, without changes; for ten thousand lines to be used within a year, changes at will, the rate is 7½ cents per line.

The Star's circulation is believed to be five times that of any afternoon paper in Washington—no other afternoon paper makes public its circulation. On this basis it is therefore easy to calculate that a fair rate for space in other afternoon papers would be one cent a line where The Star charges five and 1½ cents a line as against The Star's charge of 7½ cents.

DISTRICT PROJECTS

Some of the Improvements the Commissioners Want.

TO RECONSTRUCT THE COURT HOUSE

How It is Proposed to Get a New District Building.

THE SEWERAGE PLANS

One feature of the estimates of the District Commissioners, which were printed in full in The Star of yesterday, is the number of new and important recommendations. The Commissioners consider each recommendation important to the best interests of the national capital, and will do their utmost to get an appropriation sufficient to cover them all.

Perhaps of all the recommendations submitted, the one asking for an appropriation of $3,100,000 for completing the sewerage system of the city and the item of $1,000,000 for constructing trunk sewers outside of Washington are the most important items. Many people believe that the typhoid fever in the city has been due to the insufficient sewerage facilities. There is little doubt that these two items will attract the most attention in Congress. The board of trade will assist materially to get an appropriation covering them, and it is believed that the medical society of the District will lend its best efforts to secure this much needed legislation.

Then there is the item for $300,000 for the purchase of underground conduits. This means District control eventually of all the conduits in the city, which will be rented to the different corporations and bring into the coffers of the District a large revenue. And not only this; it will bring into competition other companies for supplying light, heat and power to the citizens of the District. The engineer department is especially anxious that this recommendation go through.

Other Things Needed.

The Commissioners, in order to bring their estimates within the estimated revenues, were forced to reduce from $10,000 to $1,000 the estimate for the improvement of the bathing beach. The Commissioners, however, considered this item of such importance to the citizens that they inserted an item of $9,000 in their supplemental estimates for improvement.

The absolute necessity for a morgue has long been manifest, and the estimate of $12,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building is considered reasonable. At the present time an insufficient building, without any modern conveniences, is used for this purpose. The coroner is quite anxious that this new morgue be provided, as it will give him a place to hold inquests.

The experiences of last winter is considered argument enough for the purchase of a new harbor boat, which shall be used not only for enforcing the harbor regulations, but also to keep the river free from ice, and thereby prevent flooding, and to act as a fireboat in case of conflagration on the river front, as well as rescue wrecks which obstruct navigation. An appropriation of $50,000 for this boat is asked.

The District Building.

Equal in importance is the item of $100,000 for the erection of a new municipal building and court house. If such an appropriation is obtained (and a strenuous effort will be made to have it included in the new appropriation bill) the plan which contemplates the building of a new District building around the city hall will be followed. There are numerous advantages in such a scheme, for, aside from the facts that no money will be necessary for ground, the building will be centrally located and altogether more convenient to the people than any other site known. This is no new idea with the Commissioners. Ever since the present form of government was established it has been the desire of the authorities to get a comfortable home for the municipality.

Returning now to the sewer estimates, it should not be overlooked that the Commissioners have followed the recommendation of The Star with respect to the old James Creek canal and included an estimate of $50,000 to commence the work on the "high-level intercepting sewer," which is to finally cost $483,500. A full description of this was published in The Star of the 17th instant. Estimates are also included for completing the construction of the Rock creek and B street intercepting sewer, the Eckington valley sewer, the Kenesaw avenue sewer and the Brookland sewer.

The Street Schedule.

The street schedule in which are recorded the improvements to be made next year, has, it is understood, given much satisfaction. It calls for an appropriation of $600,000, and all sections of the city are fairly dealt with. September 11 last The Star printed a schedule that was adopted with the exception of some few additions, which were the result of this publication. The list of streets, as published in The Star, called for an appropriation of $400,000. But the earnest appeals of interested citizens and taxpayers convinced the Commissioners that an addition of $200,000 would not be too great, and it was accordingly made.

A gratifying feature of the estimates is that in relation to public schools. A new Western High School, to cost $100,000, the Commissioners are especially desirous of obtaining, as well as the erection of five new public school buildings and the reconstruction of several old ones. With a desire of improving the efficiency of the police force an increase of 125 police officers is recommended. The city has grown so large within the past five years that the Commissioners deem such an increase absolutely necessary to insure proper police surveillance.

Then the Commissioners have estimated for three new engine companies, one for Anacostia, one for Mt. Pleasant, and one in the vicinity of Florida avenue and North Capitol street. Chief Parris of the fire department, in discussing this subject, said it was a matter of the gravest importance that these engine houses should be built in the sections where it was desired to locate them, because they were so sadly in need of protection.

The Contagious Hospital.

Not long ago a young German suffering from a minor contagious disease was carried from one hospital to another, unable to receive proper care, finally losing his life, as it was believed, by reason of the exposure he was subjected to. Then it became manifest that the District should own a hospital for the treatment of diseases of this class. Then it was that the authorities started in to get an appropriation suitable for this hospital. This year the Commissioners have included in their estimates an item of $49,000 for the purchase of a site and erection of an isolated hospital for the treatment of contagious diseases. For this they will make a strenuous effort.

Charities and Reformatories.

In the District estimates for the support of charities and reformatory institutions and associations the increases recommended over the present appropriations are:

Washington Asylum, $10,573; Reform School for Boys, $2,594; Government Hospital for the Insane, $1,798; Columbia Hospital, $4,000; Children's Hospital, $4,000; National Homeopathic Hospital, $750; Freedmen's Hospital, $1,975; Reform School for Girls, $43,160; Church Orphanage of St. John's parish, $100; German Orphan Asylum, $100; National Colored Home, $1,100; St. Ann's Infant Asylum, $600; Association for Works of Mercy, $100; House of the Good Shepherd, $150; St. Rose's Industrial School, $250; St. Joseph's Asylum, $100; Industrial Home School, $2,100; Board of Children's Guardians, $8,000; Hope and Help Mission, $500; Newsboys and Children's Aid Society, $500; Eastern Dispensary, $10,500; Washington Home for Incurables, $3,000. Total, $95,851.

The largest new item is $45,000 for a new building for the girls' reform school, so as to increase the capacity of that institution to 125 inmates from its present capacity of 35 inmates. The superintendent of charities recommended $50,000 for this purpose, on the ground that the present per capita cost of the institution is too high, and that there is urgent need of a larger reformatory for colored girls committed by the courts for minor crimes, and by officers of the institution for incorrigibility. In this case, however, as in others, it was found necessary by the Commissioners to scale the estimates at the last moment, in order to bring the budget for the District within probable resources as calculated from expected District revenues. The next largest item of increase is $10,000 for the purchase of the property on Delaware avenue now occupied by the Eastern Dispensary, the title to the property to be held by the District. Columbia Hospital, in addition to $5,000 for repairs, the same amount being appropriated last year for furnishing, gets an increase of $4,000 for maintenance, and the Washington Asylum Hospital is to have a new steam heating plant, at a cost of $4,000.

Several items strongly recommended by the superintendent of charities and favored by the Commissioners were reluctantly deferred for congressional consideration, in view of financial necessities. Among them were $12,000 for a new chapel at the reform school of the District of Columbia for boys; $25,000 for building a new municipal lodging house, and $5,000 to assist the Home for Friendless Colored Girls in building on donated property. The request of the Association for Works of Mercy for $35,000, to purchase ground and erect a new home, was also laid over, pending the presentation of definite plans.

In maintenance appropriations the new items are $3,000 for the Washington Home for Incurables, $1,000 for the Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society, $1,000 for the Eastern Dispensary and $1,000 for the Hope and Help Mission, the last three mentioned being each now in receipt of $500 as allotment from the "poor fund." For the Board of Children's Guardians $30,000 was the figure first fixed, on recommendation of the superintendent of charities, and the reduction was made finally as part of the general cut in the estimates which applied to all child-caring institutions, as well as others for which advances had been asked.

Garfield and Providence hospitals are not mentioned in the estimates, as their appropriations are made through the sundry civil bill, and the proposed home for inebriates is necessarily omitted, because of the failure of Congress to pass the bill for the foundation of such an establishment.

The Supplemental Estimates.

After the Commissioners had completed their estimates there were so many important matters that needed attention they decided to submit a supplemental list, embodying what they considered of the utmost importance to the city.

Of course, there is no revenue to meet the expense incident to these items, or the Commissioners would have included them in their regular estimates. This supplemental list includes an appropriation of $3,100,000 for completing the system of sewage disposal recommended by the board of sanitary engineers; an appropriation of $1,000,000 for constructing trunk sewers outside of Washington; for street lighting, $58,700; for grading ungraded streets in Washington, $500,000; for the purchase of the underground conduits at $300,000; for a storage yard for the Washington aqueduct, $10,000, and $9,000 for adapting the inner basin of the Potomac flats for a bathing pool.

The question at once arises: Since the Commissioners are evidently anxious to have these matters provided for by appropriation, how do they hope to accomplish it? That appears to be a secondary consideration with them. They believe the appropriations should be made, even though it be found necessary to issue bonds sufficient to cover the expense thereof.

NO FRESH DEVELOPMENTS.

Text of Great Britain's Former Demand on Venezuela.

So far as can be learned here there are no fresh developments in the Venezuelan affair, and apparently none is expected for some days. It is said that the present unpublished British demand on Venezuela is a reiteration of a former demand, but couched in considerably stronger language. In view of the assertion that the question involved is one of reparation for wrongs done a British official, and does not involve the territorial question, publication is authorized of the first demand made by Great Britain. Its text is:

IMPERIAL GERMAN LEGATION.
CARACAS, November 12, 1894.

To Senor F. Ezequiel Rojas, Minister of Foreign Relations: In pursuance of a telegraphic communication from my government, I have had the honor, in the capacity of charge of British interests in Venezuela, to protest in the name of the cabinet of Great Britain against a violation of the frontier of British Guiana, perpetrated by Venezuelan soldiers on the Cuyuni river, and to ask that an order of prohibition be issued to the Venezuelan soldiers against crossing that river, also against their cutting timber on the right bank of the river.

I have the honor to request your excellency to bring this communication before a council of ministers at your earliest possible convenience, and as a solution of the vexatious question is desired by the parties interested, I hope to receive the reply of your excellency at an early moment.

(Signed) BODMAN.

The protest was sent through the German minister, Baron Bodman, as the British have discontinued diplomatic relations with Venezuela.

The text of Venezuela's answer, also made public, shows that the demand was rejected, on the express ground that instructions to Venezuelan soldiers not to cross the Cuyuni river would be a surrender of the entire territorial question continually urged by Venezuela.

MR. AIKEN'S HOMEWARD TRIP.

No Clash Between Him and the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is said at the Treasury Department that there will be no clash between Secretary Carlisle and Supervising Architect Aiken on the latter's return to the city next Monday. The business of the architect's office demanded the personal attention of the architect, and the Secretary simply notified him by telegraph to that effect. When he received the Secretary's telegram he was in Portland, on his way to Alaska. He abandoned the latter project and started post haste for Washington, at the same time notifying the department that he would be here by Monday. Mr. Logan Carlisle, chief clerk of the department, said today that the Secretary had no complaint to make of Mr. Aiken, and that there was no reason to believe that their past pleasant relations had been strained in the least merely because the architect had been politely notified that his presence in this city was desired for the settlement of certain questions connected with the construction of public buildings in various parts of the country. The complications which have recently arisen in connection with the work on the Washington city post office are said to be mainly responsible for the Secretary's sudden desire for the return of the architect. The report that Mr. Aiken is offended at his recall and will resign in consequence thereof finds no credence among his friends in the department, who say he would not have extended his trip of inspection so far if he had known of the situation of affairs in his office.

MONEY TO CARRY MARYLAND.

Results of the Eastern Trip of the Two Senators.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., October 25.—The democratic campaign fund has received a substantial addition, the result of a visit by Senators Gorman and Gibson to New York and Philadelphia during the present week, and the democratic leaders are in a jubilant frame of mind in consequence. This is not the first occasion that the Maryland Senators have invited their friends outside the state to contribute, and the amount of money received as well as the frequency of the invitations indicates the nature of the task imposed in the effort to elect Mr. Hurst. Many democrats admit that Mr. Hurst is the weakest member of the ticket, and while they are confident that the other nominees will be elected, they are by no means sanguine of his success, and strenuous efforts are being made to make him run ahead of the ticket. Unquestionably, hundreds of democrats who may be called on to vote the rest of the ticket will vote for Mr. Lowndes.

These men argue that in the event of Lowndes' election as governor and the election of the democratic ticket, with the exception of Hurst, the protest against Senator Gorman and Mr. Rasin will be all the more apparent, and the claim of republican victory under such conditions would be absurd.

State Senator Wilkinson of St. Mary's county visited the republican headquarters this morning. Mr. Wilkinson said that the situation in southern Maryland is very favorable to Lowndes, and that the republican ticket would undoubtedly be successful in Calvert, St. Mary's and Charles counties. Mr. Wilkinson also said that Lowndes would poll more votes than the rest of the republican ticket in his section of the state.

ARMENIAN OUTBREAK

Said to Have Attacked Four Turkish Villages.

REPORTS OF FIERCE FIGHTING

Arrival of the Marblehead at Mersina, Asia Minor.

CONSTANTINOPLE RIOTS

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 25.—The United States cruiser Marblehead has arrived at Mersina, Asia Minor, to protect the missionaries of that district.

Fierce disturbances, accompanied by serious bloodshed, are reported to have taken place at Erzingjan. Sixty Armenians are said to have been killed.

The Turkish government has sent a circular note to the representatives of the powers announcing that the outbreak was provoked by the Armenians.

According to advices received the Armenians of the district of Marash have attacked the inhabitants of four Turkish villages.

STORY OF THE RIOTS.

Massacre of the Helpless Armenians in Turkey.

CHICAGO, Ill., October 25.—A letter received today from Constantinople by a member of the Armenian National Union of this city from a young lady who was an eyewitness of the recent riots and members of whose family were among the victims says:

"On the Monday of the Holy Cross immediately after the church service, some fifty young men from fourteen to twenty years of age, proceeded to the Babi Ali (sublime porte) to present a petition to the grand vizier. They had no evil intentions whatever. About half of this number had their revolvers and the other half had no weapons at all. But they were ill-treated by the police, who beat and slapped the petitioners on their faces. One of the young men fired at the major, who fell dead from the wound he received on his breast. Some of the major's men fell dead, too. At this point the cavalry were summoned to the scene of conflict.

"They patrolled the streets, and riding up and down, they trampled many under the feet of their horses. Those who escaped death this way were beaten to death with the swords of the soldiers. Hardly from ten to fifteen were left alive from this group. This was the first conflict.

"The Galata bridge was closed to all Christians and Armenians, only Mohammedans from Galata were allowed to come over to Stamboul. All armed with swords (tatsghans). The Mohammedan residents helped the massacre by throwing domestic utensils, namely, kettles, lamps, plates, trunks, shovels, upon the Armenian young men in front of Turkish Kraks. In half an hour all the Softas Moohagirs (immigrants) and Lazes were let loose, with their wives, from the Mohammedan mosques. Some had their bludgeons, others their knives, others stones. After making the streets clear of Armenian men and women they attacked those Khans in which Armenians were living.

"They forced the doors open and killed every one they found. Few escaped death. Many Armenians that were found in the streets were butchered. The corpses of the dead were carried off in the night in dirt wagons and dumped into the sea. Out of 200 residents of Tchatal Khan, 150 were found killed, and the remaining fifty were wounded. No one is to be found from the Anielleh class (those who are dependent upon daily labor work).

"The houses across the Church of Karagomerogo were attacked, and Misak, the brother of Rev. Khoren of Kadig Pasha, his (messk) mother-in-law and his wife were cruelly butchered. The body of Misak's pregnant wife was mutilated, and the body of her child lay by her side. The fourteen-year-old daughter of Misak, seeing the horrible end of her parents, had cried that she was a Mohammedan, and had escaped torture. She has been taken away. Many are of this class. All the Armenians have great apprehension for their lives. Some say 'We will be killed tonight,' others, 'Tomorrow.'

"In the Kassim Pasha quarter many were taken unawares and killed while at meal or asleep. The weapons used by the Turks were stones and bludgeons. Most of this havoc of Stamboul was wrought by the Bashi-bazookks, those who are not in active military service, and the Tesshaneh-lees (criminals who have been condemned to hard labor in the imperial arsenal)."

LIEUT. GOV. MILLARD DEAD.

A California Official Passes Away After a Long Illness.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., October 25.—Lieut. Gov. Spencer Millard died last night, after an illness which has extended over a period of nine months. Since his return to Los Angeles Mr. Millard has gradually grown weaker, and last night his physician announced that he was beyond human aid. At 9 o'clock the attending physician made his last call, and announced to the members of the family that the end was near. From that hour Mr. Millard was conscious only at intervals, and five minutes before midnight he breathed his last. Mr. Millard will be buried in Los Angeles.

Spencer Gordon Millard was born in Ionia county, Mich., in 1856. He graduated from Hillsdale College in 1877 and became principal of the Carson City, Mich., graded school. In the meantime he studied law, and in 1882 became a partner of Wm. O. Webster, an attorney in Ionia City. In 1887 he came to California, settling in Los Angeles, and practicing law. He took very little part in politics up to the time of his nomination for lieutenant governor in 1894, but was noted as a brilliant orator and was extremely popular in the southern part of the state.

After his nomination on the republican ticket he made a vigorous canvass of the state. He spoke sixty consecutive nights and covered the entire state. When his election was announced Mr. Millard was in good health, but just before the assembling of the legislature in January he was attacked by the grip, which developed into pneumonia. He was unable to attend the legislature, and as he could not shake off the disease here, visited his father last June in Michigan.

The change did him no good, and in September he returned to California, spending the time until last Sunday in the mountains. It was seen his case was hopeless, and on Sunday he was taken to Los Angeles in a special car.

Mr. Millard was married at Ionia City to Miss Ida Hall, and leaves two children—a boy and a girl.

FREE THINKER'S CONFERENCE.

Opened With Many Representatives in New York.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The national conference of Free Thinkers, with representatives from every city and state in the Union and Canada, was opened today in Hardman Hall. The especial object of the congress, which will last for three days, is stated to be to further the total separation of church and state and to secure the impartial taxation of all property; secular public schools, abolition of sabbatarean and blasphemy laws, free speech, free press, free mails and the right of man, woman and child.

Two special trains from Chicago, which will bring a large delegation of the western and Canadaian delegates, will arrive here late this evening.

President Putnam opened the congress.

At the afternoon session an address on "Evolution Under the Microscope" was delivered by Daniel T. Ames, which was followed by short speeches.

At the night session Dr. H. B. Foote, president of the Liberal Club of Free Thinkers, will speak.

Ocean Steamers Arrived.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Arrived, steamers Augusta-Victoria, Hamburg; Rotterdam, Amsterdam.

HAMBURG, October 25.—Arrived, steamer Prussia, New York.

SENOR DE LOME'S DENIAL

Has Not Reported the President Would Veto Favorable Cuban Action by Congress.

He Also Points Out Some Misapprehensions as to His Reports on This Government's Policy.

Some attention was attracted in Washington today by Madrid dispatches coming via Havana, alleging that the President had promised the Spanish minister to veto any action by Congress favorable to the Cubans. It can be stated positively no such promise has been made, and that such a promise would be so irregular and unprecedented as to be beyond the range of probabilities. The story can be set down as one intended to encourage the loyal element in Cuba.

Senor De Lome's Denial.

Senor Depuy De Lome, the Spanish minister, says he has made no report to his government to the effect that he had assurances that President Cleveland would veto any congressional resolution granting belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents.

"I have made no such report or anything akin to it," said the minister. He added that it must be evident to those having an intelligent understanding of the course of public affairs that no such assurances of a President's veto could be given him before legislation had been inaugurated by Congress or had reached the executive branch of the government.

Misapprehension as to His Reports.

The minister pointed out, also, some misapprehension as to his reports to his government on the question of the policy of the United States as to restoring seized arms to those suspected of being insurgents. A cable dispatch reports the Spanish minister of foreign affairs as saying that the United States had given assurances that seized arms would not be restored to filibuster suspects until they had sued for them, and had thus established their ownership. There is evidently, Minister De Lome said, some misunderstanding of what the minister of foreign affairs said. The United States has held seized arms until proofs were offered of their ownership, but no suits were instituted. In the case of the arms taken at Wilmington, Del., they remained unclaimed for nearly two months. Then a ship master presented papers, showing on their face that they were his. Senor De Lome was satisfied of the irregularity of the claim, yet, as the papers made out a prima facie case of ownership, the United States released their arms.

Regularity of the Course Not Questioned.

Senor De Lome says he does not question the regularity of this course, although he has information convincing him that the arms ultimately got back to the filibusters. In the case of arms taken at Cedar Keys, Fla., the marshal has published a notice that the owners must establish their rights to the arms by a given day or else they will be forfeited to the United States. These facts indicate the policy pursued by the United States in the restoration of arms, and it is this matter which Senor De Lome has made known to the Madrid authorities.

The minister declares that the battle reported by one of the Cuban junta now in Minneapolis is a fake revision of a small skirmish which occurred a month ago in which Maceo was reported wounded.

KURNITZKI ARRESTED.

He Says He Kept a Bucket Shop, but It is Now Closed.

This afternoon Detective Quinlan and Precinct Detective Helan arrested Mr. Kurnitzki, who was charged by the district attorney with keeping a bucket shop, whom they found at his shop, No. 1331 F street. When the officers called at the place they heard the clicking of the instrument, but no business was being done. Mr. Kurnitzki, who was alone when the officers called, said he had closed the business and had sold out to some one who would continue in the same business.

The officers went with Mr. Kurnitzki to police headquarters, where the accused was told that he would have to give $500 security for his appearance.

"I could give $100,000 security," he said, "but I won't give any. So long as you are going to make a test case of me you may lock me up."

Later Mr. Kurnitzki changed his mind and thought that he would prefer his liberty to remaining in a police station during such a pleasant afternoon.

What He Said to a Star Reporter.

In conversation with a Star reporter, Mr. Kurnitzki said that he had kept what is generally known as a "bucket shop," but said he had done no business for about two weeks. The reason he gave was that there was no business to do, and, to use his own words, "the business busted of its own accord."

He said he got his returns from a firm in the Corcoran building, and he thought that some of those who are now in business should be prosecuted, and not a man who is out of the business.

The case will be called in the Police Court tomorrow, but as the prosecution is under a law which makes it a grand jury case only one side will probably be heard. The hearing will be upon the law in the case, and should the court hold that the business is in violation of law, the case will go to the grand jury, and then other arrests will follow.

If, on the other hand, the court holds to the contrary, there will be no more arrests.

WANT A NEW STATE.

Proposed to Take Part of Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., October 25.—In an interview H. C. Sloan of West Superior, a leading man in that part of the state and the representative of Douglas county in the last legislature, declared that the people of that county desired the formation of a new state from portions of Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin.

This, he said, they could better plan than annexing Douglas county, Wis., to Minnesota.

"I do not know a man in Superior," said Mr. Sloan, "who wants to have the city annexed to Minnesota, and I don't suppose Duluth wants to make an unconditional surrender to Superior. The Michigan peninsula is entirely separate from the rest of the state, and has small voice in the affairs. Geographically and commercially it belongs with Northern Wisconsin, and with the portions of Minnesota and Michigan with which it would be consolidated would form a rich and well supported state. There is ample territory for a new state without doing any harm to the three from which the territory would be taken."

ALUMNAE IN SESSION.

Papers Read Before the Cleveland Convention.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, October 25.—The annual convention of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae began three days' session in this city today. An address of welcome was delivered by Miss Emma M. Perkins, president of the Ohio branch. Mrs. Martha Foote Crow of Chicago, president of the association, responded, after which the annual reports of the treasurer, Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith of Leland Stanford, jr., University of California was read, followed by the reports of the various state directors. Miss Mary E. Adams of Cleveland read a paper on "The Local Work of Alumnae," after which the committee on the proposed amendments to the constitution reported.

Miss Laura D. Gill of Northampton, Mass., read a paper on "The new opportunities for women in the University of Germany."

Explosion in a Candy Shop.

NASHUA, N. H., October 25.—By the explosion of combustible material in the candy manufacturing establishment of Charles Holman the Holman block, a large brick structure on Main street, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The loss will reach $40,000, but it is fully covered by insurance. The firm employs 100 hands.

FINANCE AND TRADE

Better Prices Throughout the Speculative List.

LATER YIELDED TO SMALL SALES

Commercial Bills Offered More Liberally.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The covering of yesterday's short contracts resulted in moderate improvement in all parts of the speculative list this morning. Dullness followed sharply upon any cessation in buying of this character, however, and prices yielded to small sales. The market for foreign exchange declined ½ per cent under more liberal offerings of commercial drawings. This fact was largely responsible for the nervousness of the recently created short interest, and induced purchases to even up the week's obligations.

The trading was confined to the room and no important changes in the main situation were reported. Manhattan was again an active feature of the railway list and entirely recovered yesterday's decline as the result of operations by the same interests, but in an opposite direction.

The announcement that the change in motive power is still among the company's indefinite contracts is a discouraging feature of the situation and tends to emphasize the good showings made by cheaply operated competing lines.

The granger shares were uniformly improved within fractional limits without anything new relative to crop conditions being evolved.

In the industrial list Distillers was a feature at an advance of 1 per cent over yesterday's figures. The signing of an important agreement looking to the protection of distilling concerns with a capacity of four hundred bushels a day or over was construed to be of great advantage to the corporation named.

The trading of the last hour was dull and irregular, an advance in Pacific Mail being about the only conspicuous feature of this period.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macartney, members New York stock exchange. Correspondents Messrs. Moore & Schley, No. 80 Broadway.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
American Sugar	104½	105⅞	105¼	105¼
American Sugar, Pfd	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
American Tobacco	93⅝	94½	93⅝	93⅝
American Cotton Oil	----	----	----	----
Atchison	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Canada Southern	55½	55¾	55½	55¾
Canada Pacific	----	----	----	----
Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅞	19	18⅞	19
C., C., C. & St. L.	42½	42¾	42¼	42¾
Chicago, B. & Q.	85⅝	86⅛	85⅝	85⅞
Chic. & Northwestern	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
Chicago Gas	65⅞	66⅞	65⅞	66⅞
C. M. & St. Paul	76	76⅞	76	76⅞
C. M. & St. Paul, Pfd	126½	126½	126½	126½
Chic., R. I. & Pacific	76⅞	77	76⅞	77
Del., Lack. & W.	----	----	----	----
Delaware & Hudson	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞