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TURKS PRESSED TO A CORNER

Present Condition of Affairs Cannot Continue Much Longer.

WAITING SIR PHILIP CURRIE'S RETURN

French and Italian Fleets Join the English and the Beginning of the End Looked For Every Hour.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 13.—The Turkish minister for foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha, replied today to the notes of the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Russia and France, assuring them, as he had previously assured the ambassadors of Germany, Austria and Italy, that the Turkish government's statement as to what measures it intends to take for the suppression of the disorders in Asia Minor will be presented to the ambassadors "without delay."

Another complication seems likely to arise which may give the sultan further excuse for inaction. The Hall Rifat ministry is said to be tottering and another cabinet change is likely to occur at any time.

The rumors concerning the possible disposition of Abdul Hamid are still current, but the statement that the imperial yacht is lying off the palace with steam up, intimating that the sultan is preparing to seek safety in flight, is a weak fabrication. The imperial yacht is sadly out of repair and is laid up for the winter.

The statement published in the United States that there has been trouble at Angora and Palu and that 1,000 Armenians there have been massacred, is also a clumsy invention, as no news of a disturbance of any kind has reached here from Angora or Palu.

In the meanwhile fresh disturbances are reported from Malatiah, where a number of persons have been killed, including four priests of the Society of Jesus, who were under French protection. The French ambassador, M. Cambon, has been appealed to and is preparing a very strong representation on the subject to the Porte.

WAR SHIPS GETTING TOGETHER.

A squadron of five French war ships has sailed from the Piraeus for Turkish waters and it is stated that an Italian fleet will rendezvous with the British fleet within a few days. There has been most serious trouble at Caesarea, not for from Jerusalem, but no details of the rioting there have yet reached this city.

A great panic prevails at Moosh owing to the Kurdish movement. All those who can do so are fleeing from the city and neighborhood. Many people are reported to have been robbed and murdered while fleeing. The Kurds are said to be in arms throughout the district. Trops are, it is claimed by the authorities, being hurried to the spot.

Replying to the inquiry of the United States ambassador, Mr. Alexander W. Terrell, as to the safety of the American missionaries, Commissioner Darnham has telegraphed from Harput saying that the missionaries are alive, but in extreme danger. Mr. Terrell has informed Tewfik Pasha that the government will be held responsible for the safety of the Americans. The Turkish minister for foreign affairs has assured Mr. Terrell that everything possible will be done for their protection. As Mr. Terrell has great influence with the palace authorities, it may be presumed that Tewfik Pasha will keep his word.

CAPTURED TURKISH TROOPS.

The most serious state of affairs still prevails at Zitoun, where the Armenians recently captured a battalion of Turkish troops, with their arms, ammunition and supplies, and afterward occupied the barracks and all the strategic positions in and about that city. The government is striving very hard to prevail upon the Armenians there to lay down their arms, promising that they shall not be in any way molested if they return to their homes and surrender the Turkish soldiers they hold prisoners, with their arms, etc. But the Armenians have so frequently been the victims of similar promises that it is not considered likely that they will give up their prisoners or the positions they hold. In this case some desperate fighting may shortly take place, as a large force of Turkish regulars and reserves is moving rapidly on Zitoun.

The captured soldiers, it is known, have been well treated by the Armenians, much to the surprise of the authorities here, who expected that they would be killed.

The Turkish minister of the interior, Memduh Pasha, has issued instructions to the provincial officials to carefully watch all public conveyances passing in and out of the boundaries of their districts for arms, ammunition and seditious literature, quantities of which are reported to have been smuggled into different parts of the empire recently.

The Turkish officials claim that some Armenians recently captured in arms against the sultan had Russian rifles and ammunition in their possession. This is not thought extraordinary here, as it has been known for a year past that the Armenians have been obtaining arms from the Russian provinces. But the Turks are trying to make much of this in their usual tactics of playing one country against another.

The distribution of revolutionary literature throughout Asia Minor is being carried on extensively in spite of the precautions taken by the Turkish governors and not a day passes without incendiary placards being torn down by the police here and in all the big cities.

There seems to be no doubt that the spirit of revolution is spreading even among the old Turks and the young Turk party is said to be ripe for a revolt.

TURKEY LACKS FUNDS.

The greatest trouble under which the Porte seems to be laboring is the great difficulty it is experiencing in carrying out the military measures decided upon in Asia Minor. The financial situation here is pretty nearly as bad as it can be and there seems to be no possibility of improving it. Even supposing a big new Turkish loan could be raised, which is unlikely, the money would, as usual, it is believed, be turned into other than legitimate channels and in a short time the situation would be as bad as ever. This condition of affairs is particularly aggravating on account of the spread of the revolts in certain provinces, particularly in Syria, where the Redifs, who were recently called upon to join the army, stubbornly refused to leave their houses. It is claimed in official Turkish circles here that the refusal of the Redifs to join the colors is due to their fear of being attacked by the Druses, but the real reason seems to be that they are almost certain to have to serve without pay and on the short rations.

The government is undoubtedly in a very bad position, and, as already intimated, another change of ministry is impending.

The army needs money for pay, equipment and provisions and the same state of affairs prevails in the navy. But the arrears of pay are not forthcoming and there is much grumbling in consequence, except among the palace troops. The latter are kept well fed, well paid and comfortably idle, for upon them depends the safety of Abdul Hamid, who, as is well known, is in hourly dread of assassination.

Under these circumstances it is not astonishing that army and navy are becoming disaffected and nobody would be astonished to hear that they have sided with the revolutionists should the expected uprising take place.

It is now believed that the powers will not take definite action against the Porte until all the naval squadrons have assembled in Turkish waters, which will be about the time that the British ambassador to Turkey, Sir Philip Currie, returns here after consulting with his government as to the future action of Great Britain.

In the meanwhile the state of suspense is decidedly wearying and the ambassadors themselves will be greatly relieved when the hour for action upon the part of Europe arrives. Nobody doubts that this time is coming; it now seems to be only a question of days.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The Turkish embassy here has communicated to the French press a protest against the alleged misstatements contained in the newspapers here regarding Turkey, adding: "The government has been obliged to repress some local disturbances, which have no bearing on the general situation. The government will punish the offenders should the disturbance be renewed.

TERRILL HAS BEEN WATCHFUL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The State department has received a circular, prepared for publication by Rev. H. O. Dwight, who is specially charged with watching over the interests of our missionaries in Turkey. The circular came unsolicited to Mr. Terrill and its purpose is to explain certain misapprehensions and misstatements concerning Minister Terrill's course. In the circular Dr. Dwight says the general allegation that Mr. Terrill has been careless in protecting American citizens in Turkey rests on no foundation whatever, for Mr. Terrill has fresly consulted them in every important crisis and has shown gerat willingness to give weight to their opinions.

"Mr. Terrill," the circular says, "has carried on his heart as a burden that permits no escape and allows no rest anxiety for the safety of American citizens in Turkey during all of the vicissitudes of the present year."

There is not a shadow of doubt, he says, that the maintenance of the Bitlis station during the fiery trial of the past year, the exemption of its members from molestations and perhaps the saving of their very lives, has been due to the sustained and vigorous action of Mr. Terrill at the sublime porte. And in every case where an Armenian naturalized citizen has been molested Mr. Terrill has interfered sharply and effectively to prevent unlawful punishment.

Disquieting rumors regarding the security of the Christian teachers in Turkey between Trebizond and Erzeroum were floating about the State department today, but the officials refused to allay the popular apprehension. There is ground for the belief the department has heard from Minister Terrill today, and that his advices, while showing that a perilous state of affairs confronts the American missionaries and teachers in that section, do not state that actual murders have been reported to him.

The Navy department also has a most energetic officer as near to the scene of the trouble as a warship can get in the person of Captain O'Neill of the Marblehead, and up to the close of office hours he had made no report of a massacre, as he would undoubtedly have done had the news reached him. The nearest State department representative is at Sivas, but he also has been silent.

NO CONSULS NEAR.

For the very reason that this section of Turkey, including important American missions, has all along been without any consular officer representing the United States congress at its last session provided for the establishment of two consulates therein, one at Erzeroum and another at Harpool. The State department several months ago sent to Turkey two experienced men from Washington to open the consulates there. But the Turkish government has persistently declined to issue exequateurs to them, so they have been unable to exercise consular functions. These men, Messrs. Chilton and Hunter, were in Erzeroum when the last massacre occurred there, and were compelled to seek safety in the British consular office during the rioting. Since then, as their lives were being needlessly jeopardized and there was no hope of securing recognition as consuls, the State department has seen fit to authorize their retirement from the scene of danger, and at last accounts they were in Constantinople, with every prospect that they would be ordered back to the United States and the project of establishing these consulates abandoned for the present at least.

Admiral Selfridge arrived at Marseilles yesterday, and last evening relieved Admiral Kirkland of the command of the European station and hoisted his flag on the San Francisco under orders from the secretary of the navy to proceed at once to join the Marbleheads in Turkish waters. With these two vessels present it is felt that our government will do all possible to protect the Americans in the interior of Turkey, taken in connection with a most vigorous notice from Minister Terrill that the United States will hold the porte responsible for any injury they may sustain.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Frankfurter Zeitung says that the Russian ambassador to Turkey, M. de Nelidoff, declares that Russia would not accept the mandate of the powers to pacify Armenia.

A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Constantinople says that all the Armenian Christian teachers in the Trebizond and Erzeroum districts have been killed.

IDEA CAUGHT THE SULTAN.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Reuter's Telegram company learns in well informed quarters that the Italian squadron may join the British squadron at Salonica at any moment.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says: "The effect of the moratarium on commercial affairs has been anything but beneficial. It was essentially an imperial ordinance, suggested to the sultan by interested parties as a measure calculated to calm public excitement, and to so insure his majesty's safety. The sultan had never before heard of a moratarium, but the Turkish fancy quickly takes in any idea concerning the nonpayment of debts, and the sultan was prompt to realize its soothing effect. The authors of the idea obtained their wish and the intermediary pocketed a handsome reward.

"Official reports," says the correspondent of the Times, "blaming the Armenians for the disorders at Diarbekir, are groundless, and although the action of the Armenians elsewhere has not always been judicious, the only region in which it can be truly said that the Armenians have risen against the authorities is the Zeitoun and Marash country.

"The sultan is conscious of the weakness of the present cabinet, and he is trying to coax some of the members of his former cabinets to return, but they have so far rejected his overtures and refused to set their fest within the doors of the palace.

"The cabinet has just dispatched a commission of five members to the provinces to examine into the situation. Reports continue to arrive of troubles at Mlaitich, Arabkir, Kharput and Moush. It is reported that innocent persons are being slain with the sword and their buildings destroyed by fire in all these towns.

"Some of the members of the palace party, it is reported here, acting as bears, sold large blocks of Turkish securities recently, with very profitable results."

A dispatch to the Times from Vienna says that on the initiative of Count Goluchowski, the Austrian minister of foreign affairs, a formal exchange of views of the cabinets of the six powers has commenced, with a view to arriving at a collective decision as to the best way of dealing with the Armenian problem.

MASSACRES OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.

A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople says: "Every day brings news of fresh massacres. It is quite clear if the powers waste additional time in negotiations the need for these negotiations will be passed." The Standard's Constantinople correspondent also says if the rumor should be confirmed that French and American missionaries have been injured in any of these outrages it is believed these powers will no longer confine themselves to protests. The American fleet, the correspondent thinks, is only too anxious to commence active operations. Continuing, the special correspondent says that recent details received from Erzeroum indicate that the massacre there was worse than at first reported. The outrages were evidently organized and planned days beforehand and the pillage was on a colossal scale. The Armenians who escaped were literally left naked.

Lord Salisbury's speech last Saturday at the lord mayor's dinner has thrown the sultan and members of the court into a state of panic. Abdul Hamid entertains the greatest fear of a declaration by the powers extending their jurisdiction over a portion of the Turkish empire or the calling of a general European conference. It is generally agreed, however, that the end is not far distant.

The Vienna correspondent of the Standard says that the foreign ambassadors possess ample evidence that the palace clique at Constantinople issued orders to the effect that the troops and police should only fire upon Armenians, no matter who the aggressors were. Observers of political events at Constantinople have noted that all the im-

(Continued on Second Page.)

BOUND TO BE BURGOMASTER

Dr. Lueger Re-Elected in Spite of the Opposition of the Emperor.

CIVIC COUNCIL ABANDON THEIR OFFICES

Crowd Gathers Around the Palace and Shouts "Long Live Lueger" Ejected from the Palace Grounds by the Police.

VIENNA, Nov. 13.—Dr. Lueger, the anti-Semite leader in the Reichsrath, who was re-elected burgomaster of this city on October 29 last and whose election Emperor Francis Joseph refused to sanction, was again re-elected burgomaster today in accordance with his announced intention of having himself elected over and over again until the government yields its approval to his selection.

Dr. Lueger intimated his readiness to accept the office, whereupon Dr. Fribeis, president of the imperial council which was appointed in May last to administer the municipal affairs of the city on account of the abolition for the time of the municipal body, announced on behalf of the lieutenant governor the dissolution of the civic council. The members of that body then quitted the hall amid great excitement and were greeted with tremendous cheers from the crowd of people assembled outside. The demonstration lasted for some time and the police were eventually compelled to make several arrests and disperse the gathering.

A mob of about 100 men afterward proceeded to the imperial hofburg, the palace of the Austrian prince since the thirteenth century, shouting "Long live Lueger." The police stopped the main body of the men engaged in this demonstration, but some of them succeeded in forcing their way into the palace grounds, from which they were eventually ejected by the life guard.

EXPELLED MR. TIMOTHY HEALY.

Another Meeting of the Irish Delegates Discusses the Matter.

DUBLIN, Nov. 13.—There were 100 delegates present at the meeting of the Irish National federation this afternoon, called to consider the resolution expelling Mr. T. M. Healy from that organization. This is a result of the charges of treachery which Mr. Healy made against the Irish Parliamentary party at the nationalist convention at Omagh, County Tyrone, on July 1, when he accused Mr. John Dillon of selling Tyrone to the English party.

The motion of Mr. Healy today to admit representatives of the press to the meeting was rejected.

Mr. Healy was recently removed for the same cause from membership in the executive committee of the Irish National league of Great Britain.

The meeting was resumed this evening. Lively scenes are reported to have occurred, but nothing that happened was allowed to become public. Justin McCarthy only saying at midnight that he might be able to give a communication to the press later.

The meeting of the Irish National federation at 1:30 o'clock this morning issued a notice to the press to the effect that Sir Thomas Gratton Esmond, anti-Parnellite, had introduced a compromise resolution proposing to appoint a committee to reconsider the subject matter of the organization of the party, and that the motion was rejected by a vote of 48 to 32. Mr. Loudon's motion to remove Messrs. Healy, Arthur O'Connor, Dr. Fox, William Murphy and Joseph Mooney from the executive committee was adopted. Messrs. William Murphy and Joseph Mooney were, according to the terms of the resolution, also removed from the positions of treasurers of the federation. This resolution of removal was adopted by a vote of 47 to 40 and amid cheers and counter-cheers the meeting adjourned.

TALKS OF RESORTING TO ARMS.

Costa Rica Notifies Nicaragua that She Is Ready for Trouble.

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SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Nov. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The boundary question between Nicaragua and Costa Rica is beginning to assume a serious character, as neither country proposes to recede from its position. The minister of foreign affairs has just sent a note to Nicaragua emphatically demanding that country state its intentions and declaring that Costa Rica is disposed to make its rights respected, even if it is necessary to resort to arms. It is believed that President Iglesias will be so displeased with this action that he will return the note in question.

THREE MEN AND TWO WOMEN SHOT

Executions in San Salvador for Conspiring Against the Government.

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SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.) Rafael Aguilera, a wealthy farmer, and five other persons were shot at Chalchuayaua. Among the victims were two women. All were accused of conspiring against the government. The matter has caused great and general indignation.

A committee organized at Santa Ana to collect funds for the Cuban insurgents has raised $500 in two days.

Revived the Ancint Dances.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 13.—The Americanists have been entertained at Oxaca, where a revival of ancient Zapotecan dances was held. Archbishop Pillow and Governor Martin Gonzales have showered attentions upon the party.

A project for a cable road up the volcano of Popocatepetl is on the tapis, the object being to bring down the sulphur which is mined in the crater.

A native Methodist preacher named Jose Tinakero at Durango seriously wounded, with a revolver, a woman named Marcina Estada. The minister immediately committed suicide, thinking he had killed the woman. He was madly in love with her and she refused to accompany him on a mission.

May Secure Some Mexican Antiquities.

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CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Congress has sent to the proper committee the bill introduced empowering Marshal Saville, the agent of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, to make archaeological excavations here. Half of the objects secured, the bill provides, shall go to the museum. The bill seems certain to pass, as it has the approval of President Diaz, who desires that New York City shall have a comprehensive collection of Mexican antiquities.

Russia's Financial Operations.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 13.—The ministry of finance next year will have agents in London, Berlin, Genoa, Constantinople, Manchuria, Corea and the United States. The mint issues from 1896 will be 100,000,000 roubles worth of gold coins, 25,000,000 of silver roubles, 300,000 roubles in small coin, and 800,000 roubles in copper.

French Investing in Colombia.

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COLON, Colombia, Nov. 13.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—French residents are investing liberally in Colombia. Some have begun operating a coal mine in Panama. Others have started rubber plantations on the banks of the Magdalena river.

Prolonged Drouth in Australia.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A dispatch to the Times from Melbourne says that owing to the prolonged drouth it is expected the wheat yield in Australia will barely supply the local demand. The scarcity of pasturage will also greatly curtail the exports of butter.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR DISSENSION.

John G. Wooley Charges the Society is Boss Ridden.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—John G. Wooley, who has a controversy with President Francis E. Clarke of the Christian Endeavor society, has written a letter to the society at large in which he declares the society to be under "boss rule," and declares that the "corporation policy" adopted by the management, leaves nothing to the judgment of the members. Mr. Wooley says: "The president of the corporation that controls the United Societies of Christian Endeavor is also chief owner of the Golden Rule.

"There are some 3,000,000 of us 'privates.' We have no president, no trustees, no secretary or treasurer, no newspaper, no voice and so I am forced to address you individually by the mail or submit to the injustice and tyranny of boss rule, which I refuse to do, for your sake no less than my own.

"On October 17, the Voice, newspaper, published an article containing portions of two speeches of mine, one delivered before the Genesee Methodist Episcopal conference at Rochester, N. Y., and the other before the New York Methodist Episcopal conference at Newark, N. J., on October 15, in which I alluded to Mr. Francis E. Clarke in terms derogatory to his leadership of the Christian citizenship movement in our society, but not otherwise. On October 22 Mr. Clarke, Mr. Baer and Mr. Shaw had letters in the Boston papers, and later in the Voice, from which it appears that Messrs. Baer, Shaw, and probably Clarke, are party prohibitionists.

"The Associated press dispatches of October 26 contained my reply. On October 31 the Golden Rule published one side of the matter and suppressed the other.

"Suppressed, I say, but also since that time its editors have been requested to publish my side and have promptly and curtly refused, which was perhaps fair enough to me, but not to you. This accords with the settled policy of the corporation. I do not even suspect that there is any conscious selfishness in the management of our organ—it would doubtless be an advantage if the 3,000,000 had less chaperoning and more responsibility.

"October, 28 I sent to the secretary of the United society a scheme of conciliation, in substance as follows:

"'1. I apologize to Mr. Clarke for the sharp language of my Newark speech and suppress so much of it as relates to him, it being still under my control and not having been as yet issued in pamphlet form.

"'2. Mr. Clarke to apologize to me for his conduct in the corridor of the Brunswick and print my Boston Common speech as written, with his comments upon its points seriatim.

"'3. Mr. Baer to write a brief statement of the difficulty and its settlement, this statement to be signed by himself, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Shaw and myself, and printed in the Golden Rule.

"'4. The whole matter to end there as to its personal features.'

"This proposition was also rejected and so, having done all I could, I stand and write you this for truth's sake and conscience sake. Nothing could induce me to lead a division of our society.

"We ought to be loyal and respectful to our leaders, but leaders are very prone to forget that they owe us loyalty also. And a president of our society, whose attitude toward the saloon is indefinite in its ordinary details, is deficient in loyalty or bravery, or capacity.

"Finally, I confess myself baffled and beaten in this last effort. Mr. Clarke's exact whereabouts remain undiscovered, but the effort has value for what it did not accomplish.

"After such a trial, one feels like a returned polar expedition—as if he had been close to a place which had neither latitude nor longitude, not quite.

"I will meet you at the equator.

"JOHN G. WOOLEY."

HOLMES ASKS FOR A NEW TRIAL.

Errors Alleged in Admitting Testimony and in Charging the Jury.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—H. H. Holmes, the alleged multi-murderer, who was recently convicted of the murder of B. F. Pitzel, today, through his counsel, filed reasons for a new trial. The grounds laid, which will be argued next Monday, are: That the verdict was against the law and evidence; new matter discovered since the trial; that the district attorney in his opening speech made statements which related to other crimes which could not be part of the evidence, and they were of such a terrible nature that their effect on the jury was so adverse to the defendant that it was impossible to decide purely upon the evidence in the case; that the district attorney in his closing speech mentioned the death of the children and the finding of their dead bodies in the morgue; that the court erred in allowing Mrs. Pitzel to testify or state what her husband had told her; in not allowing Mrs. Pitzel to testify of her own knowledge to the doings and troubles of her husband in Terre Haute, Ind.; in allowing the testimony of Mrs. Pitzel relating to the bottle of nitroglycerine; in ruling that the defendant's wife was a competent witness; allowing evidence of the whereabouts of the children and finding of their bodies in Toronto; in permitting the jurors to enter the box upon their statement that they had formed or expressed no opinion regarding the guilt or innocence of the defendant; in charging the jury by giving undue prominence to the evidence favorable to the commonwealth and not sufficient prominence to the evidence favorable to the prisoner.

STEAMER CAPSIZED BY THE WAVES.

None of Those on Board Left to Tell How the Accident Happened.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The steamboat James W. Boyle, technically known as an oyster dredge, foundered off the bell buoy at Rock inlet today, and all on board were drowned. It was on its way from Bridgeport, Conn., to Rockaway, with seed oysters, which were to be planted there. The boat was chartered by Walter B. Wood of Inwood, L. I., from its owner, James W. Boyle, the well known Tammany leader, after whom it is named. The drowned are: Walter B. Wood, 40, oyster planter, Inwood, L. I.; Peter J. McDonald, 28, captain, Princess Bay, S. I.; John Finn, 38, engineer, Rondout, N. Y.; John Carrol, 31, cook and deck hand, Hoboken, N. J.; John Newbury, 40, deck hand, Tottenville, N. Y.

The wreck occurred off Coney Island, near Norton's point and Rockaway inlet, in a high sea. The wreck was sighted by the tug Mutual this morning. When the tug drew sufficiently near to disclose the floating upper woodwork of the wrecked steamer plainly it was seen that there was no sign of life about the wreckage. For more than an hour the tug remained in the vicinity and did not leave until it was absolutely certain that none of the Boyle's crew was alive. The probabilities are that the Boyle was so rapidly turned bottom side up by the enormous waves which were running that the men were buried under it and had no chance for their lives.

Latter Day Saints College Dedicated

LAMONI, Ia., Nov. 13.—The Latter Day Saints laid the corner stone of their college today. Bishop E. L. Kelley was master of ceremonies. Elder Joseph Smith made a comprehensive address, setting forth the object of the institution, declaring it to be for general educational purposes and strictly non-sectarian in character. He was followed by Hon. Z. H. Gurley of the Iowa legislature and others. The attendance was large, though mainly composed of the local community. The corner stone contained copies of the leading newspapers and the Latter Day Saints revised bible, Book of Mormon. The college is a beautiful structure, located on a slight elevation.

Governor Resented the Accusation.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 13.—A special to the Post from Frankfort says: Governor Brown and W. H. Newhall, a clerk in the auditor's office, quarreled in the state house yesterday, passed the lie, and would have come to blows had bystanders not interfered. Newhall had accused the governor of voting the republican ticket and acting the part of a traitor. The executive responded with an emphatic denial and one of the men struck at the other, when friends of the two separated them. It was claimed that Governor Brown attempted to draw his revolver, but he denies that he was armed.

STEADY RAIN IN NEBRASKA

All Parts of the State Report Generous Showers.

SLIGHT SNOW IN WESTERN COUNTIES

Indications that the Moisture is in Plenty of Time to Save Fall Seeding in All Sections.

Reports reaching Omaha from all over the state indicate that the rain was general, not a county in the state escaping the fall, which was heavy in nearly every instance. It came so steadily and so gently that not a drop of it escaped the earth, all soaking in, and thus doing more good than several times the same amount would had it come in a heavy sudden shower. A little more than half an inch fell at Omaha, and, as has been the case all summer, the fall was lighter here than anywhere else in Nebraska.

WESTERN, Neb., Nov. 13.—(Special.)—A fine rain fell here last night. It is still raining today and prospects are good for rain all night. Fall wheat hereabouts is doing splendidly, and the prospects for a good crop next year are first-class, so far as the present can effect the outcome.

VALLEY, Neb., Nov. 13.—(Special.)—This vicinity was visited by a good rain last night which continued this morning.

WEEPING WATER, Neb., Nov. 13.—(Special.)—Last night a gentle rain set in and continued the greater part of the night. The Weeping Water, that three weeks ago was dry and dusty, has sufficient water for mill power now.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Nov. 13.—(Special.)—At an early hour this morning a drizzling rain set in here and has continued unabated all day. There was a slight fall in the thermometer since last night. George Young, county commissioner from the Second district, to a Bee representative today, in answer to an inquiry as to how the farmers were progressing with their work, and the amount of benefit the two recent rains would be toward a crop for next season, said: "I think, as near as I can estimate, about 75 per cent of the corn is cribbed, and within a month the crop will all be out. As far as the rains we have had lately are concerned, they are of little significance as far as next season's benefit is concerned, but they will do a world of good to the pastures, winter wheat and timothy fields, as well as clover and wild hay land. To illustrate, I was going through my hay field yesterday and discovered some blades of green grass fully two inches long, which have sprung up since the last rain. This will prove an inestimable amount of good to the pastures when spring comes, by giving them an early start. Further than this, these rains are of little use."

MOOREFIELD, Neb., Nov. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Four inches of wet snow fell here last night, preceded by a good rain. This will do immense good to fall wheat and rye.

DUNCAN, Neb., Nov. 13.—(Special.)—It began raining here last night, and has rained steadily since. It has been a long time since a good rain fell here, and owing to the sandy soil the roads had become very heavy.

FREMONT, Nov. 13.—(Special.)—Rain commenced falling here last night, and it has rained steadily all day. The ground was getting dry, and the rain was badly needed.

FAIRMONT, Neb., Nov. 13.—(Special.)—This place was treated to a fine rain last night. It commenced raining about 9 o'clock and continued until today.

ASHLAND, Neb., Nov. 13.—(Special.)—Rain began falling last night and has continued all day.

TEKAMAH, Nov. 13.—(Special.)—This section of the state has been favored with a good, ten-hour rainfall, and everything and everybody is feeling brighter.

INDIANS COMMITTED THE MURDER.

Coroner's Investigation of the Ute Tragedy.

DENVER, Nov. 13.—A special to the News from Mancos, Colo., says: Your correspondent has just returned from the camp of the Ute Indians, about seven miles north of Mancos. Six Utes, under charge of Sheriff Joe Smith and Chief Severo, accompanied Coroner Shaut and jury. One of the Indians, Tau-Mape, was shot in the right ear, the ball coming out the left side and lodging in his hair. Ogeres, the other, was shot through the chest, the ball going clear through. They have been dead at least ten days. A squaw was with them, but she is still missing. The bodies were found in a tepee on Chicken creek, and were certainly killed by other Indians, presumably Utes, as the remnants of two close by camps were not erased. Suspicion points to Juan Tobias, the Indian who took the news to Agent Day at Ignacio, as knowing more about the affair than he has yet told. Chief Severo and Indians buried the bodies where found, and the coroner's jury is yet in session. Juan Tobias will be examined tomorrow, and he may let out the secret of the murder. Severo and his Indians are satisfied that Indians committed the deed; therefore no trouble will occur.

POOR GIRL RECEIVES A FORTUNE.

Gardener's Daughter Gets $15,000,000 from an Uncle's Estate.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—A remarkable romance in real life has come to light by the sudden and unexpected inheritance of a fortune of $15,000,000 by the 25-year-old daughter of a poor gardener, William Kelly. The legacy comes from the estate of a long desd uncle, Peter Kelly, who amassed a vast fortune in the Australian gold fields over thirty years ago. Peter Kelly was living with his parents in Lancashire, England, when the Australian gold craze broke out, and he went to that land to make his fortune. Nothing was heard from him until nearly a quarter of a century ago, when his mother received word that he would soon return home a millionaire. He did not come, however. Inquiry was begun, and the son's story of his millions was verified, part of the money being in Australian banks. The family received the interest on the fortune, which was valued at $15,000,000. Some time ago Kelly learned of the existence of a will, in which all of the estate was bequeathed to his eldest child, Elizabeth. At the time he made no effort to secure it. Two years ago he engaged an attorney, who has declared that the enormous legacy will be placed at the disposal of the girl this week.

Drummers' Day at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Nov. 13.—Drummers' day at the exposition brought 5,000 commercial travelers to the city. The exercises consisted of a street parade of the drummers and gorgeously decorated floats representing the business interests of the city. At the exposition there was a commercial men's congress, at which many matters of interest to the commercial south were discussed. Afterward there was a barbecue for the drummers and their friends, at which 5,000 people were fed.

The International League of Press Clubs, 100 strong, are in Atlanta, and tomorrow will hold a congress. Today they held a preliminary meeting to discuss their program for the day. The majority of the members came in special sleepers from the east and their numbers are being added to by the arrival of every train.

Remembered Thurman's Birthday.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 13.—Judge Allen G. Thurman was 82 years old today. On account of his feeble health there was no celebration of the event. Numerous telegrams of congratulation were received from prominent men. Judge Thurman was able to eat heartily and seems to be rapidly shaking off the effects of his recent injury. The Thurman club, which has visited the "Old Roman" regularly on his birthday for a number of years, sent a floral piece and resolutions regretting that this recent affliction would not permit the members of the club paying their respects in person. The club extended its heartfelt sympathy in his affliction and expressed hopes for his speedy recovery. Judge Thurman was much affected when he received the kind remembrance of the club.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—
Generally Fair; Colder; Northerly Winds.

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1. Turkish Crisis Near at Hand.
Vienna to Ignore the Emperor's Wish.
Nebraska Gets a Needed Rain.
Archbishop Ireland the Guest.
2. Big League Magnates in Session.
Sovereign Scores the Backsliders.
3. New Pharmacists Given License.
Iowa Woman Suffragists Finish.
4. Editorial and Comment.
5. Mines and Saloons in Alaska.
Truce in Northern Pacific Affairs.
6. Council Bluffs Local Matters.
Treasure Hidden During the War.
7. Commercial and Financial News.
8. Schlatter Said to Be a Hypnotist.
Shocking Tragedy in Texas.
9. Aspirants for Edwards' Succession.
Vic McCarty's Escape to Be Sifted.
Stenographers Chosen for the Courts.
10. Omaha's New Union Depot Grows.
11. Evils of Defective Wiring.
12. "Madcap Nellie."

ALGER MAKES REPLY TO SHERMAN.

Never Had Control of Votes Enough to Have Nominated the Senator.

DETROIT, Nov. 13.—The attention of General R. A. Alger was called to the reference to him in the second volume of Senator Sherman's memoirs, the proof sheets of which had been sent to various newspapers throughout the country. General Alger said:

"I am very much surprised that Senator Sherman, laboring under the disappointment of not receiving a nomination, should connect my name with it. If he knows anything about the matter, he knows his charges against me were without foundation. There was never a time when his combined vote and mine would have nominated him in 1888. My request to my friends was that in case my nomination was not possible, they should cast their votes for General Harrison, believing as I did that a soldier should be nominated. Second to him, I asked them to support Senator Sherman. If any money was used, which I do not believe, to purchase votes from the south, it was against my positive instructions, and no bill of the kind has ever been presented by me or paid by me.

"I never could understand why Senator Sherman should try to blight the name of a man who has never by any act injured him or any other man."

The quotations from Senator Sherman's second volume to which General Alger excepts are those in which Mr. Sherman, in referring to the contest for the presidential nomination of 1888 writes: "I believe and had, as I thought, conclusive proof that the friends of General Alger ssubstantially purchased the vote of many delegates from the southern states, who had been instructed by their conventions to vote for me."

Sherman says he has no reason to believe that General Harrison resorted in the slightest degree to any improper or corrupt combination to secure his nomination and he adds that the only feeling of resentment that he himself entertained was "in regard to the action of the friends of General Alger in tempting with money to induce poor negroes to violate the instructions of their constituents."

Senator Sherman in this volume dwells upon the history of his part in the Hayes cabinet, gives a pretty complete history of the famous controversy between Blaine and Conkling, which was the momentous event in the political history of the next few years. It resulted, he says, in the nomination and election to the office of vice president of the United States of Chester A. Arthur, and so resulted in putting into the office of president the very man whom a few years before, in 1878, Sherman had removed from the office of collector of the port of New York "for good cause." In speaking of the contest for the nomination of 1888, Mr. Sherman says he was convinced that Blaine was not a candidate and he was confident that he was to be nominated.

He adds: "On Monday, June 25, I did not anticipate a change on the first ballot from the last one on Saturday. I did not expect from my dispatches that the nomination would be made that day and in my favor, but as the result proved, an arrangement had been made on Saturday that practically secured the nomination of Harrison. From the best information I could gather from many persons with whom I conversed, I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that I was defeated for the nomination by the delegation from New York. I believed then, as I believe now, that one of the delegates from the state of New York practically controlled the whole delegation, and that a corrupt bargain was made on Sunday which transferred the great body of the vote of New York to General Harrison, and thus led to his nomination. It is to the credit of General Harrison to say that if the reputed bargain was made, it was made without his consent at the time, nor did he carry it into execution."

CRISP STILL FOR FREE SILVER.

Opening of His Campaign for the United States Senatorship.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 13.—By special invitation, conveyed by joint resolution of both houses, ex-Speaker Crisp addressed the Georgia legislature tonight on the political issues of the day. Mr. Crisp confined himself almost exclusively to the financial question, and in the course of his remarks declared himself unequivocally in favor of the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. He advised an expression from the democrats of Georgia on the question, and said they should insist that their representatives in the next convention should insist upon the making of a platform by the people who elected the president, and not by those who lived in states that did not furnish the electoral vote.

Judge Crisp's speech tonight is considered the opening one in his campaign for the United States senatorship, to succeed Senator Gordon.

Forming a Silver Party.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 13.—A Birmingham, Ala, special to the Banner says: Three hundred populists, disaffected democrats and republicans are holding a conference here today. Hon. J. C. Sibley of Pennsylvania made a silver speech and was loudly cheered. The meeting was scarcely getting down to work this afternoon and it is possible a new party, to be known as the free silver-honest elections party, will be organized.

Fusion carried the day and the populists and republicans decided this afternoon to unite in the state campaign. Resolutions declaring for free silver, opposing the national bank system and advocating "honest elections" by force, if necessary, were adopted. Kolb withdrew his opposition to the fusion. Resolutions were adopted requiring the senate not to seat Senator Morgan and asking congress to investigate election methods.

Tabor Let the Case Go by Default.

DENVER, Nov. 13.—Default was entered today against the defendants in the suit of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company against H. A. W. Tabor, the Tabor Amusement company and the Tabor Real Estate company and their assignees for failure to answer within the specified time. This is the last step in the suit brought by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company for permission to institute foreclosure proceedings on the mortgages of $100,000 which they hold against the property involved. Unless further time is granted by the court to the defendants to file their answer the case will be set for hearing, and if the allegations in the complaint are substantiated permission to foreclose will be granted.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Nov. 13.

At New York—Arrived—Richmond Hill, from London.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Rhineland, from Philadelphia.

At Genoa—Arrived—Saale, from New York.

At Liverpool—Sailed—Germany, for New York.

At Southampton—Sailed—Ems, for New York.

At New York—Arrived—Werra, from Genoa.

At San Francisco—Departed—Peru, for Hong Kong and Yokohama.

OMAHA WELCOMES IRELAND

Representative Gathering at a Complimentary Banquet Tendered the