

TURKS ACCEPT THE PLAN.

QUESTION OF RELIEF FOR ARMENIANS IS SETTLED.

Under Pressure from the Powers Said Pasha, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Agrees to the Scheme Proposed. He Will Give Freedom to the Armenians—Christians Will Share with the Turks Important Offices—Commissioner to Carry Out the Reform Is a Christian.

London, Oct. 16.—The British Foreign Office, in addition to a dispatch from Sir Philip Currie, the Ambassador of Great Britain at Constantinople, announcing that Said Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, had accepted the scheme for reform in Armenia drawn up by Great Britain, France, and Russia, and it now waits the signature of the Sultan.

The scheme is almost identical with the proposals of last May, which in substance

Thomas F. Bayard, presented a long note to the Marquis of Salisbury on the Venezuelan question some weeks ago, stating at length the views of the United States Government and the rules and policy by which they guided such questions arising between a European government and an American republic.

Up to the present no reply has been given and since it advances a doctrine of such great importance and wide application, the matter will engage the serious attention of the British Government for some time.

The Times this morning declares in an editorial that no change has occurred in the Venezuelan question sufficient to bring it within the scope of "the Monroe doctrine."

It is beginning the question to assume that the British claim is for free territory. The British case rests wholly upon the vindication of our original right. The British contention is that as British Guiana became British by right of conquest from the Dutch, the British territory extends over the whole area possessed by Holland.

Every year adds to the value of a settlement in the colony within the Schomburgk line. It is no longer possible to submit the frontier question to arbitration, but a few years hence it will be equally impossible to admit such a question anywhere within the limits which we believe to be reasonable.

It is inevitable that a note such as the United States Ambassador, Mr. Bayard, presented to the Marquis of Salisbury, should excite some violent action should be drawn almost exclusively from Venezuelan sources. It therefore requires the fullest consideration before any definite action which a strong power is bound to display in

Fourth—There are no circumstances pending to mitigate the punishment which he has justly incurred and which I demand the court to inflict upon him—namely, imprisonment for life, as provided for in Art. 33 of the penal code, and that he be sentenced to pay half the expenses of the trial.

The defense of the prisoner is not yet known. Julio Sanguligui, it is claimed, has a bad record, and it has been reported the Cubans have threatened to assassinate him if he was released from custody. He was arrested in Havana during the month of February last with Aguirre, Ramon Perez, Trujillo, and others, and was incarcerated in the same prison on the charge of having rebelled against the Spanish Government.

Sanguligui fought with zeal and courage during the revolt of 1895 and rose from a private soldier to the rank of General. But his conduct recently has not met with the approval of the patriots.

He is said to have been short in his accounts with a railroad company at Havana a few years ago, and it is claimed he gambled away half of the funds collected by Mamet Garcia, which were given into his care to be used in the cause of Cuba, and some surprise was expressed at the fact that he was sent into exile.

A rumor was circulated in Havana some time after his arrest that he had been paid \$25,000 by the Spanish Government for his guaranteed protection, and offered a position in the Philippine Islands.

In any case Sanguligui, after being taken into custody, appealed to Consul-General Williams at Havana, and the latter called to the Cuban Embassy at Washington soon afterwards that the American citizen, his wife and child, had been transferred from the custody of the Spanish Government.

This was in March last. In May the General's eldest son, a boy of 15, was also locked up in the Cuban fortress to prevent him, it was presumed, from telling what he

dealing with weaker neighbors must have his own way. He is now in the hands of the Spanish Government, and it is not probable that he will be released.

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UNEASY RESTS HEAD OF THE TURK.

Discontent with the Present Government Is Growing Rapidly.

London, Oct. 16.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times in a dispatch to London, Oct. 15, writes that the Sultan is very uneasy at the present state of the empire, and upon the feeling of unrest manifesting itself by a decline upon the bourse, by long faces in the bazaar, and by mysterious whisperings of massacres in the provinces which are wholly unsubstantiated.

The Times correspondent believes the whole trouble is that the recent disturbances have accentuated the Mohammedan discontent with the present government. Mohammedans declare a storm is brewing which will sweep away the whole dynasty and liberate Islam from the thrall of the hated Hamidian system, which cramps its energies and paralyzes all its forces.

The activity at the Dardanelles continues, and 10,000 additional men are under orders to join the garrison. New batteries are being built at Dardanelles, Namaste, and Madjidieh, armed with heavy guns.

All the flannel in town has been bought up for cartridge making, and all the white-tinted are being made into cartridges. Many Mohammedans have been arrested in different parts of Istanbul for using seditious language.

A PLAN TO FORCE HOME RULE.

Proposed Irish National Convention to Be Held in Dublin.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—There will be published here tomorrow some important correspondence between the Hon. Edward Blake, Minister for the Colonies, and Archbishop Walsh of Toronto on the question of home rule. The Archbishop, in a long letter to Mr. Blake, formulates a scheme for the holding of an Irish National convention in Dublin to restore unity in the Irish Parliamentary party.

Mr. Blake in his reply to Archbishop Walsh expresses the opinion that the ultimate success of the Irish party consists in their unity, and warmly indorses the proposed National convention.

Mr. Blake concludes by declaring that upon the judgment of the Irish people depends the future of the empire, and the fortunes of the home rule movement.

INVASION OF ECUADOR IS FEARED.

Gen. Reyes Guarding the Frontier and Begs Liberals to Help.

Colon, Colombia, Oct. 16.—[Copyrighted.]—The Colombian Government is alarmed at the invasion of Ecuador by Gen. Reyes, who is guarding the Ecuadorian frontier, owing to an expected invasion.

The Isthmian Press is publishing daily dispatches from the Colombian frontier, emanating from Gen. Reyes, who is guarding the Ecuadorian frontier, owing to an expected invasion.

Reyes has means and influence. In Cayash he won laurels during the last revolution. He is now in the hands of the Colombian Government, and it is not probable that he will be released.

The American residents who appealed successfully to Washington for the appointment of a commission to investigate the See Chuen outrages are beginning to doubt the expediency of that measure. The See Chuen affair has been a source of trouble to the United States Government, and it is thought that the American residents who appealed successfully to Washington for the appointment of a commission to investigate the See Chuen outrages are beginning to doubt the expediency of that measure.

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FOR LIFE IN A PRISON.

DEMAND FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF GEN. SANGULIGUI.

Spanish Attorney-General of Cuba Asks the American Revolutionaries to Be Guilty of Treason and Asks a Severe Sentence—Prisoner's Record a Bad One and Insurgents Have No Sympathy for Him—Chief Leader and Delegate of New York Junta.

Havana, Oct. 16.—In the trial of Gen. Julio Sanguligui, an American citizen, on the charge of rebellion against the Spanish Government, the Attorney-General, Señor Enlulo, in concluding his argument today asked that the sentence of imprisonment for life be imposed upon the prisoner. Señor Enlulo made the following conclusions:

First—Julio Sanguligui, an American citizen since 1889, a born resident of this island and was, up to his arrest on Feb. 24 of this year, one of the most active and energetic leaders of the armed revolution, that since said date has broken out against the mother country with the aim of its independence.

He has taken the lead in this province and those of Matanzas and Santa Clara and was named as chief leader and delegate of the revolutionary junta of New York and having the power of appointing here the leaders he thought proper. Among these, who were selected, was Col. Juan Yucenocho Aescy.

Second—These crimes constitute the crime of rebellion, which is provided for in Art. 237 and the following paragraphs and by Art. 238 of the penal code.

Third—Julio Sanguligui is responsible for having directly taken part in the rebellion.

Fourth—There are no circumstances pending to mitigate the punishment which he has justly incurred and which I demand the court to inflict upon him—namely, imprisonment for life, as provided for in Art. 33 of the penal code, and that he be sentenced to pay half the expenses of the trial.

The defense of the prisoner is not yet known. Julio Sanguligui, it is claimed, has a bad record, and it has been reported the Cubans have threatened to assassinate him if he was released from custody.

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This was in March last. In May the General's eldest son, a boy of 15, was also locked up in the Cuban fortress to prevent him, it was presumed, from telling what he

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OCEAN FLYERS ON TRIAL.

ST. LOUIS AND MAJESTIC STEAMSHIPS LEAVE NEW YORK.

White Star Line Starts Four Hours Later and Has No Postal Clerk Aboard—Expectation That the American Vessels Will Win a Great Victory in Their First Voyage Under the Postal Contract—St. Paul Does Not Do So Well—General News from the Atlantic Metropolis.

New York, Oct. 16.—[Special.]—The American line steamer St. Louis, which left the harbor today on its run with the mails across the ocean. It left the pier in the North River four hours ahead of its rival, the White Star liner Majestic, but that fact may not in the least affect the auction of the craft to get their postal matter in London first.

What lends additional interest to the journey of the two ships is the fact that through the medium of the St. Louis the American line starts with this trip a postal contract with the United States Government, which will net the steamship company \$644,800 a year, or \$6,448,000 for the ten years in which the agreement will hold good. These figures are given on the basis of one trip to Europe each week by any of the four greyhounds, the St. Louis, St. Paul, Paris, or New York.

Each trip will be made over a course averaging 3,100 sea miles from dock to dock, the rate of compensation being \$4 a mile, or \$12,400 a trip. This postal revenue to the company is exclusive of any the British Government may give for the home passages.

Because of the magnitude of the sum involved the postal authorities of both continents will watch the first trip with the greatest interest. Comparisons will be drawn between the performances of the St. Louis and the Majestic, which also carries United States mails, to observe whether the Yankee flyer will be superior to the English one.

The Majestic, which left the pier at 10 o'clock, will be followed by the St. Louis, which will leave at 11 o'clock. The St. Louis has the advantage of having a postal clerk on board, a novelty that England has not yet adopted.

When it reaches the southwestern railway station at Southampton it will all be promptly delivered. There being no postal clerk on the Majestic, the mail of that vessel will be delivered at Queenstown in the same crude shape in which it was put aboard today, and the sorting process will have to be done on the other side.

Making a Test.

Many business firms down-town sent letters on both ships today to their agencies in London. These letters will be carefully marked on arrival, and the envelopes will be returned here for inspection.

The Superintendent of Foreign Mails, has also, it is understood, sent unofficial letters abroad as a check on the two ships. To the minds of the postal authorities, the mail will be delivered in London all ready for distribution many hours before that of the Majestic.

The St. Louis left the pier, dock of Fulton street, at 10 o'clock, and cleared Sandy Hook bar at 12:45. The Majestic backed away from its dock at the foot of West Tenth street at 3 o'clock this afternoon. "We are ready to start," said the Captain of the St. Louis, "and we will be followed by the Majestic today."

"We are just going to steam as fast as we can, and we intend to win it," said the Captain of the St. Louis.

The St. Louis carried 410 sacks of mail on the eastward passage. Of these 140 carried passengers and 270 held papers. The latter averaged 70 pounds each, making in all an aggregate of 10,430 pounds. The paper sacks averaged 55 pounds each, making in all an aggregate of 14,850 pounds. There were, according to the postal officials, 4,000 letters in each sack, making a total of 560,000 letters. The consignments, including 294 sacks from New York, 14 from Philadelphia, 24 from Boston, 8 from San Francisco, 30 from Chicago, 5 from Baltimore, 13 from Hamilton, Ont., 8 from Quebec, 5 from Ottawa, 7 from Winnipeg, 2 from St. John, N. B., and 1 from Halifax, will be distributed as follows: London, 170 sacks; Liverpool, 6; Southampton, 5; Glasgow, 10; Dublin, 1; Paris, 21; Lyons, 2; Bordeaux, 2; Calais, 5; Antwerp, 2; Luxembourg, 2; Ostend, 2; Amsterdam, 2; Flushing, 2; Rotterdam, 2; Cologne, 2; Bielefeld, 2; Zurich, 2; Madrid, 2; Barcelona, 2; Valencia, 2; Seville, 2; Cadiz, 2; Malaga, 2; Algiers, 2; Tunis, 2; Tripoli, 2; Alexandria, 2; Suez, 2; Port Said, 2; Haifa, 2; Bombay, 2; Calcutta, 2; Rangoon, 2; Singapore, 2; Hong Kong, 2; Shanghai, 2; Yokohama, 2; Kobe, 2; Manila, 2; Cebu, 2; Batavia, 2; Surabaya, 2; Medan, 2; Singapore, 2; Hong Kong, 2; Shanghai, 2; Yokohama, 2; Kobe, 2; Manila, 2; Cebu, 2; Batavia, 2; Surabaya, 2; Medan, 2; Singapore, 2; Hong Kong, 2; Shanghai, 2; Yokohama, 2; Kobe, 2; Manila, 2; Cebu, 2; Batavia, 2; Surabaya, 2; Medan, 2; Singapore, 2; Hong Kong, 2; Shanghai, 2; Yokohama, 2; Kobe, 2; Manila, 2; Cebu, 2; Batavia, 2; Surabaya, 2; Medan, 2; Singapore, 2; Hong Kong, 2; Shanghai, 2; Yokohama, 2; Kobe, 2; Manila, 2; Cebu, 2; Batavia, 2