

He was flogged on an average of once a day.

Apart from the actual butchery of Sassoun, the most painful feature of the Armenian situation is the position of the Armenian women. One cannot investigate this phase of the subject without feelings of rage and horror over the insults and outrages to which these poor creatures are subjected. After the most careful personal inquiry the correspondent is able to state that in hundreds of villages in Armenia there is hardly one woman, old or young, who is not from time to time made the victim of the passion of the Kurds and Turks. In all the villages of Armenia the Christian women, both old and young, are absolutely at the mercy of their Kurdish and Turkish neighbors. This is not the case in the larger cities of Van, Bitlis, Moush and Erzeroum, because in these cities the large Armenian population is in itself a protection to the women, but in the villages where the Armenians are in the minority protection is not possible and the women are at the beck and call of any Turk or Kurd who happens to take a fancy to them. Moreover, this state of things is said to be well known to the Turkish government.

It is the custom of the government to sell to the highest bidder the tax privileges of the various villages, the purchaser having the right to collect all of the taxes from the people. In very many cases the number of young Armenian women in a village has a great deal to do with the price paid for the tax privilege. When the public sale is made of the tax privilege it is no uncommon thing for the auctioneer to call out in the market place so that all may hear, that so many girls are available in the village. When a man has purchased the tax privilege of a village he considers that he also bought and paid for the women of the village and any attempt on the part of the husbands, brothers or fathers to resent this interpretation of the law is looked upon as high treason, punishable with death. If the Armenian men object to this treatment of their women they are beaten and driven from the villages and in many cases killed.

The tax purchaser is able to make an extra profit out of his village by renting out to his friends among the Turks and Kurds the privilege of making use of such women as he does not want for himself, and Kurds who cannot afford to pay for this privilege content themselves with taking the women by force when the owner of the village is not present.

The women who suffer the most are the brides. Kurds and Turks think it great sport to carry off a bride from the very arms of her husband and to keep her in their houses until they have become tired of her presence.

#### BRIEF LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

The Oneida Stake conference of Idaho will be held at Preston on Sunday and Monday, July 28 and 29, in the new Stake Academy building. The building has recently been completed and will be dedicated on Sunday, the 28th, at 2 p.m. Its seating capacity is about 1,500 and it is expected that it will be well filled on the occasion. The structure is built

of cut stone, and cost in the neighborhood of \$45,000.

Miss Ida Snow and Madame Ada Collett, late of Paris, pupils of Mme. Luboard, will give a lecture recital and concert at the Opera house, Brigham City, tomorrow evening, Saturday, July 20th. The program consists of personal experiences and impressions of Italy and a Shakespearean recital by Miss Snow, and vocal music by Madame Collett.

Next week Miss Snow and Madame Collett will give a concert recital in Ogden.

Last Wednesday evening Miss Ida Snow gave a lecture recital in Corinne to a highly appreciative audience.

A. SNOW.

July 19, 1895.

MERCUR, Utah, July 20.—Pat Foster, an old time miner who has been engaged of late at the Golden Gate mine, met with an accident last evening which cost him his life. He was engaged running the incline of the mine, and just after commencing work, on the night shift, a cave-in occurred which covered him up, with the exception of his head. He was immediately rescued from his perilous position, and after regaining consciousness was removed to his home, and a doctor summoned.

At first the extent of his injuries could not be determined, but later it was found that he had received serious internal injuries. Everything possible was done to relieve the unfortunate man, but death came this morning at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Foster had been in the camp about four months, was 28 years of age and leaves a wife to mourn his untimely departure.

CAINESVILLE, Wayne County,

Utah, July 13, 1895.

An event of no little significance has transpired in connection with our little rural settlement of Cainesville, Wayne county.

For a long time the establishment of winter evening classes has been a cherished idea with the leading minds of this place as has also been the formation of a literary society to enable them to keep pace somewhat with the progress of scientific knowledge.

These schemes have lately received a strong impulse through the courtesy of the Smithsonian institute granting them a loan of books, viz: their yearly reports—and the carrying out of these plans—with a public reference library as a center, has been resolved upon.

Through the kind co-operation of Hon. F. J. Cannon we hope the enterprise will very shortly materialize and by the aid already promised and given by the presidency of the Stake be a useful success during the coming winter. We hail it as a happy omen that the Cainesville Literary society and the State of Utah will enter upon their career of usefulness pretty much about the same time. Long may it live!

THE LIBRARIAN.

The validity of the fruit tree spraying law is to be passed upon by Chief Justice Merritt, proceedings to that end having been instituted in the Third district court today. The case is that of Territorial Treasurer J. W. Whitehead Jr., arrested for failing to spray trees. Mr. Whitehead raised the question of validity in Justice Harvey's court, taking the ground

that the law delegates legislative power to the probate judge in the matter of fixing the number of sprays, and therefore was invalid. Justice Harvey ruled against the treasurer.

The form in which the matter comes before the district court is on application for a writ of prohibition, made today. Mr. Whitehead's attorney, Mr. Hempstead, filed an affidavit setting forth the requirement made in the law, the facts of the applicant's arrest, the alleged invalidity of the statute, and the claim that the applicant has no other remedy, since it is proposed to punish him for disregarding the law. Upon this application Judge Merritt issued an alternative writ of prohibition, requiring Justice Harvey to show why he should not be perpetually prohibited from entertaining the prosecution against Mr. Whitehead.

Judge Merritt set the date of return of the writ and hearing of the case for Monday, July 29th. At first he wished it to go over till September, but as the attorney suggested that arrests under the law were going right along, an earlier date was fixed to determine the matter, which is of great public interest.

#### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

PORTLAND, Or., July 18.—Judge Bellingher, in ordering the foreclosure of the consolidated mortgage, gave a brief oral decision. He paid little attention to the question of jurisdiction raised by the defense. He said that the road was now in the hands of the Union Pacific receivers, who were appointed by the court and were officers of the court. The road was controlled by the court, and the suits concerning it had to be decided here. He said that the consolidated mortgage, amounting to \$10,000,000, was not disputed by the Short Line attorneys. They had not denied that it was valid, nor that the interest due on the bonds issued under it had not been paid. In answer to the bill of complaint filed by the trust company they had not set up any claim against the legality of the mortgage.

Then he went on to say that in the arguments which the Short Line attorneys made against foreclosure, no objection to the plaintiff's right to collect had been made. The objections were purely technical. They concerned merely the form of procedure in the courts. The answer had said that the mortgage was not fully described in the bill, but it was not denied that the copy of the mortgage was a true copy, and it was therefore to be inferred that it was a correct copy.

This decision means that the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern, or such portion of it as lies within this circuit, must be sold at public auction to satisfy the consolidated mortgage. The foreclosure is upon the failure of the company to pay its interest.

Before any action can be taken, the case must be heard and decided by two other United States judges—Sanborn of St. Paul and Merritt of Salt Lake. Part of the company's property is in Wyoming, which is in Judge Sanborn's circuit, and part in Utah, which is in Judge Merritt's district. It is presumed that Judges Sanborn and Merritt will concur in the opinion, and make decrees to cover the entire prop-