

building for parade and drill in fair weather.

And whereas, The said building and grounds are not now being used by the said D. A. M. S. for any special purpose, and both of said organizations are Territorial and mutually interested in the public welfare.

Now, therefore, be it Resolved, by the board of directors of the D. A. M. S. that the petition of the Governor and staff officers of the Utah National Guard be and is hereby granted on the following conditions, viz:

First—The petitioners agree to use their best endeavors to protect all of said property from damage and to be extra careful to preserve the building against fire.

Second—The petitioners to occupy the building and grounds, rent free, to provide their own light and heating if they require any, and shall pay one-half of janitor's salary for his services to them, the janitor to receive his instructions from the executive committee of the D. A. & M. S. as heretofore.

Third—The petitioners agree not to allow said premises to be used for any other purpose than that named in their petition without written authority from the D. A. & M. S. and agree to vacate said premises when required by the board of directors; provided, however, this requirement shall not be made unless it shall be necessary for the public good.

On motion of S. W. Sears the following was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, There are on file with this committee several communications making application for the use of the Exposition building for political and drill purposes, and

Whereas, information has reached the committee that the rates of fire insurance are likely to be increased if the buildings are used for such purposes; be it

Resolved, That said communications and applications be tabled for the present pending further investigation of the facts.

### HUNDREDS KILLED:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.—Yesterday the carriage which was conveying the ministers of the interior, foreign affairs and police to the council which was convened to consider measures for suppressing the disturbance, was pierced with bullets as it passed through the streets, fired from arms in the hands of the insurgent citizens. The public officials in the carriage escaped injury from the flying bullets so far as have been learned. Many passers-by in the streets were not so fortunate, and the latest accounts of the number killed and wounded place it at eighty.

The great church of the Patriarchat situated in the Greek quarter, which was the scene of the first outbreak on Monday, is now surrounded by troops. The Korompahon quarter is also in a state of siege.

With regard to the death of Serivate Bey, one of the officers who was killed in Monday's riot at the Patriarchat, the following details are learned: It is alleged that he called the Armenian bearer of the petition, which it was sought to present to the grand vizier, "Chacour." This is equivalent to saying "infidel dog," and is the term of opprobrium used by the Turks toward those who do not follow the prophet Mahomet. The Armenian retorted to this, and the quarrel in-

creased in heat until the shooting began.

The customs office in the city has been closed during the riots. It is reported that a number of Armenians broke into the law courts of the city during the disorder and killed two judges. The murderers were recognized and were subsequently arrested.

An Armenian cashier employed in the department of customs in the city has been assassinated, and this crime, it is believed, was actuated by motives of political revenge.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard says:

After the fighting on Monday a man who was present at the police station states that he saw four bodies brought in and eight prisoners, who as soon as they got in were bayoneted. The number of slain is variously estimated at from two to three hundred. As soon as the street fighting commenced arrests began to be made and before daylight many hundreds were imprisoned. The whole ministry of justice was converted into a jail and was soon filled. Today (Tuesday) the wholesale arrests continued. The irritation of the Turks against the Armenians seems to increase and no Armenian dare cross into Stamboul.

The trouble among the Armenians in this city has been brewing a long time, the bitter feeling against the authorities growing strong as week after week passes without the adoption by the Turkish government of the scheme for reform in Armenia, proposed by representatives of the powers. Finally the Armenians determined, at all hazards, to attempt to present a petition to the sultan, through the grand vizier, and a large body of Armenians, on Monday, marched with this intention toward the palace of the Porte. The authorities, in anticipation of trouble, had stationed a strong force of police about the palace, and the other buildings were also guarded.

The arrival of the Armenians at the palace was the signal for several desperate encounters between them and the police, during which several Turks and a number of Armenians were killed or wounded. A conservative estimate places the killed at ten, with forty severely wounded.

Many Armenians were thrown to the ground and severely beaten by the Turkish policemen, after which they were securely bound and carted away to prison. One Armenian, after having been terribly beaten with a bludgeon, was shot and killed by a policeman. The rioting was continued the remainder of the day and so alarmed the government that the garrison was hastily ordered under arms and has been so ever since, the troops being rigorously confined to the barracks. Students took active part in the rioting. A crowd of these killed two Turkish officers and wounded a number.

The arresting of the Armenian went on all day on Monday and yesterday, accompanied by more bloodshed, several Armenians who resisted the attempts made to take them into custody being killed while fighting the police. In addition, eight Armenians were killed within the precincts of the ministry of police, where, besides, many persons were wounded.

The Turks, greatly enraged at the outbreak, threatened vengeance upon the Armenians. As a result, during the evening on Monday, a body of sofas (Mohammedan students of theology) armed with ugly looking sticks, assembled on the public square, threatening to start out and massacre the Armenians, but the authorities hurried several detachments of police to the spot and the Mohammedan students have eventually dispersed. The authorities are doing everything possible to belittle the affair, but there is no denying that it was a most serious disturbance, and more trouble is anticipated.

The Turkish government in its efforts to calm apprehensions, has sent a quieting circular to the envoys of the foreign countries here.

At the place the utmost consternation is said to prevail and every precaution has been taken to suppress further outbreaks upon the part of the dissatisfied Armenians.

Owing to the condition of affairs a dinner which was to have been given tonight at the palace in honor of Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, has been countermanded and the French warship Petrel has postponed her departure.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 3.—A third slight earthquake shock was experienced here yesterday. This, with rioting and bloodshed, the imprisonment of about 500 Armenians, the killing of prisoners in cold blood and the presence of troops under arms at all points, excites even the most phlegmatic Turk.

The rioting and blood letting which began Monday were renewed Tuesday evening, principally by Mohammedan theological students, who chased and beat with bludgeons every Armenian they met. On Tuesday night, a mob of sofas and Turks attacked the house of a leading Armenian, Kassim Pasha, killing several persons. This mob also sacked a cafe frequented by Armenians, and twenty of these unfortunate people were beaten to death with bludgeons. Not a single policeman appeared and no attempt was made to save the lives of the Armenians. Naturally, the Armenians put no faith in the assurances of protection from further violence at the hands of Turkish mobs. Many sought refuge in churches where they were earnestly addressed by the clergy who enjoined them to be calm and give the Turks no further pretext for attacking them. The Armenian churches are now watched by the police, but the greatest uneasiness prevails and most of the other religious denominations express fear that the fanaticism of the Turks may extend in other directions. The Armenians have the sympathy of the foreigners here, but the fact that they are armed, in spite of their pacific announcements, is condemned by their best friends and lends color to the statements of the Turkish officials, who claim the Armenian agitators organized a revolt against the sultan's authority, and that the attempt to present a petition to the grand vizier, on Monday last, which led to the first rioting and bloodshed, was a mere pretext to serve as a signal for an Armenian outbreak.

The Associated Press correspondent