

self having a fine voice with great volume and sweetness; he fully sustained the musical fame of his native land, dear old Wales. "Come where the Lillies Bloom," by David Edwards and company, "the Whippoorwill Song," by Miss Minnie Adams and others; "Old Glory," by Miss Iselle Durham, were splendid, and indeed all the singing was finely done; an organ solo by George Hanke, a uoteu organist of this part of the country, we think would be hard to excel. "Sweet Home" with its variations, on the violin, by James Stones of Paragonah, we country people at least thought almost perfection; a number of comic songs, also recitations, comic and otherwise, were given. Altogether it was one of our most noted musical entertainments, and we have had several in our time.

ITEM.

Governor Heber M. Wells has received the following from the governor of Tennessee:

Dear Sir: It is my pleasure to formally announce to you, and through you to the people of your great State, the fact that the state of Tennessee will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its admission into the Union by holding a grand industrial interstate and international exposition in the city of Nashville, beginning September 1, 1896, and continuing 100 days.

As this will be the first instance in which such an event will be celebrated in the manner proposed, it is the desire and intention of the citizens of Tennessee to give to it that magnitude and importance which the dignity of the occasion demands. It will be our pleasure, with grateful hearts and patriotic pride, to call to mind the heroism and sacrifices of the men and women who made possible the Tennessee of today. We will review with pride the part Tennessee has taken in the affairs of our great republic, and it shall be our pleasant task to inculcate in the hearts and minds of our children greater love for Tennessee, for her sister states and the American Union.

I desire to invite yourself and the honored citizens of your State to join with us in this season of rejoicing, to come among us, to partake of our hospitality and good cheer, and through the influence of this event to renew and strengthen the bonds of patriotic love and American citizenship. I shall not only consider it a pleasure, but a great privilege as well, to have you with us at some time during the continuance of the above-mentioned exposition.

The details for carrying into execution the plans for the Tennessee Centennial and international exposition have been placed in the hands of our best citizens—men and women actuated alone by patriotic impulse—and I desire to commend these gentlemen and ladies to your kind consideration.

Again urging your kindly interest in this enterprise, I have the honor to remain, yours very truly,

PETER LUNNEY, Governor.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The American Relief association has received the following letter from Palu, Dec. 21:

"I received your letter of November 14. We were glad to hear from you. You ask us to give the details of the massacre. It is impossible to describe to you all that has happened here. I can only state the facts briefly.

"On Tuesday the Turks began carrying away our live stock from morning

until night and we learned from them that we were going to be attacked on Wednesday morning. At the first onslaught we lost 10 or 15 persons. Fully 2,000 Turks and Kurds crowded into the town and it was impossible for us to protect it. We tried to appeal to the officials for protection, but failed. We waited until evening, and then daring to wait no longer, started for the monastery without taking food. The Turks had full possession of the town, and the number of our slain was 30. In the morning we found that even the monastery, which was filled with men, women and children, was not safe. Thursday noon a gang of 150 Turks began to hammer at the heavy iron door, trying to force it, but we held out until night. Then they pulled the wall down next to the door and opened it in that way. In an hour 1,500 people, mostly women and children, were robbed and the women, among whom were a number of brides, were brutally assaulted. The cries of the women and children were deafening. After the Turks and Kurds had satisfied their beastly lust, they left the monastery. Then all of us who were able, in order to save our lives, started for the mountains with only the clothes we had on, leaving our homes and possessions in the hands of the Turks. Now, within twenty days at least 2,000 have been killed, among whom were two of our priests. Six hundred homes and stores have been reduced to ashes and the rest of the living have been forced to accept Mohammedism. My father is killed and we are left homeless, hungry and will be without a single garment. Barefooted we wandered among the ruins of our desolated homes, begging for anything to keep us alive. Before spring comes we must die unless we are helped. We are strangers in our own town. Oh, for God's sake send us succor lest we perish. This is but a little account of our miserable condition. Read it to all the Armenians that they may know our sorrows. Is there no Christian there (in America) to save us?"

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The first practical experiment in Chicago with Roentgen's rays was made yesterday afternoon by Electrician Charles E. Scribner and Dr. James Barry, in the laboratory of the Western Electric company.

Casper Schmidt came to the office of the Western Electric company complaining of a sore spot in the region of the palm of the hand. He said he had been shot in the hand two years ago, but was unable to locate the affected part. After an hour's exposure to the cathode rays the sensitive plate upon which rested the afflicted member, was taken to the photographic room. When developed the plate exposed a most excellent likeness of the anatomy of the hand, and also what appeared to be a buck-shot snugly encased between the metacarpal bones of the third and fourth fingers about an inch and a half below the knuckle. A silver print will be made from the negative and the buck-shot will then be removed by Dr. Barry, using the photoglyph, or shadowgraph, as a guide. Dr. Barry and Electrician Scribner are justly enthusiastic over their success, and predict for the "x"

rays a vast field of usefulness, especially in the domain of medicine and surgery. The experiment will be repeated today, and new methods and improved apparatus will be used. The result obtained yesterday not only eclipses all former results obtained by these investigations, but gives credentials to an improved process, which is probably original with the Chicago men.

"We used colored ribbons," said Mr. Scribner, "simply as an experiment to see, if possible, how different colors would affect the cathode rays."

Six volts of electricity were used in the experiment, being derived from a storage battery. During the test the patient felt no unpleasant sensations and the plate disclosed no evidence of perspiration.

The problem now resolves itself into the discovery of improved means of concentrating the cathode rays and of securing translucent media through which to pass them. In this color as well as substance promises to play an important part. Today Messrs. Scribner and Barry will probably try the lead diaphragm with such improvements as occur to them based on the experiments of yesterday. "One of the recent improvements in our methods," said Mr. Scribner last night, "consists in placing the object to be photographed close against the plate. The first difficulty with that plan was perspiration, due either to heat or nervousness, blurring the plate. The cardboard, however, seems to have met the objection."

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

In Watsonville, Cal., Friday the two-year-old son of F. E. Hoyt was drowned in a tank by accidentally falling in.

The Rev. Anna H. Shaw is coming west in March, to engage in a woman suffrage campaign in California this summer.

April 29 is the date of the Arizona Republican convention to select delegates to the national party convention at St. Louis.

At San Francisco, on Friday, Harry Stuart was sentenced to the State prison for three years for permitting his wife to remain in a house of ill fame.

Wm. Meadows, a brakeman, was killed at San Francisco on Monday, by two rock cars leaving the track, crushing him. He leaves a wife and two children.

Juan de la Cruz Bandini, aged 54 years and a member of one of the old Spanish aristocratic families, was accidentally killed Monday night near Vista, Cal., by being thrown from his cart.

John Bennett was caught by a cave-in Monday evening in his mine about a quarter of a mile below the Half-way house, on the Idaho City road, and he was injured internally so that he died in a short time.

James Williams was shot by E. B. Callahan Friday and fatally injured, at Everett, state of Washington. The trouble arose over wages claimed to be due Williams from Callahan for services in a logging camp.

A short time ago Superior Judge Baur, of San Francisco, detained a deputy sheriff to go to the Whittier reform school and bring a boy up to the