TELEGRAPHIC.

THE ARMENIAN HORROR.

Details Again Told by Fugitives from the Country.

Villages Deserted, Churches Defiled, Women Outraged and Many Victims Tortured.

ATHENS, Dec. 3.—Today a representative of the Associated Press met twenty Armenian refugees who arrived here from Armenia after a journey full of hardships and suffering. Securing the service of a Greek-as interpreter, he gathered the Armenians together at a convenient place, and, having relieved their present necessities, the interpreter questioned the refugees concerning the terrible events of which they had, in a number of cases, been eye witnesses.

This party of Armenians is the first that has escaped from the district where the massacres occurred, and it is believed that even worse remains to be told, as the horrors countried, are understood to have lasted a long time after this party left. Most of the persons who told their stories today escaped from Moush, Bitlis and Semalun, taking with them what little they could carry and making their way with the greatest difficulty to the Russo-Turkish frontier and going to Erivan and Alexandropol. Several Armenian women escaped in the villages with this party, but when near Erzeroum they died from the effects of cuts Moush inflicted upon them before their escape.

For about eighteen months, the Armenians say, the province of Sassoun has been surrounded by Turkish troops, and nobody has been allowed to enter it or leave. About four months ago the Turkish authorities learned that the inhabitants of Vatteniz, a village outside the frontier of Sassoun, were sending for the necessaries of life to the village of Daivaig. Such communication between the two villages being prohibited, the Turks massacred nearly all the inhabitants of Vatteniz. This was the excuse assigned for the outrage. The first took place about a year ago.

One of the refugees, a man named Khadjis, stated that his wife and aunt were both killed, the latter being tortured previous to being put to death. An Armenian priest named Kevork was killed for refusing to renounce Turkish rites in the church at Vatteniz. The village contained 325 Armenian houses before the Turks attacked it, but when the fugitives left only twenty-five houses remained standing.

Daivaig, it appears, is the largest village in the province of Sassoun, and its inhabitants, when they learned of the horrors perpetrated by the Turks at Vatteniz, attacked the Turks on the frontier. The Turkish commander eventually sent twelve soldiers into Daivaig to learn what had occurred. The Armenians, filled with indignation at the atrocities committed by the Turks at Vatteniz, attacked this detachment of Turkish soldiers and put them all to death.

When the Turkish commander heard of the death of his soldiers he determined on a vengeance in the most bloody manner possible. A strong force of Turkish troops was sent to the village with artillery and the massacre began. Guns kept up a continuous fire upon Daivaig until practically not one stone was left standing upon another.

Beki, the spy of Ibtisson, a Kurd, with a detachment of Kurdish cavalry, went with the Turkish soldiers to the village of Semal and forcibly took the Armenian priest from his church, after disgustingly defiling the sacred vessels and the priest's hands. They then bound him on a donkey, which they drove a distance of a few paces. The soldiers then fired at the priest and killed him and the beast he was bound on.

In the same village the Turkish soldiers entered an Armenian house and violated a woman and her daughter, the latter being 14 years of age. From this village Beki forcibly took eight Armenian girls and sent them to his harem at Ibtisson.

Further atrocities were committed by the Turks at the village of Kollibassen. Before dawn on this place was surrounded by soldiers, and while the inhabitants were still asleep it was set on fire. The brutal soldiers entered the residence of a man named Arakel, who was asleep with his wife, and tortured them both intensely in a terrible manner with red hot irons.

At Kollibassen the soldiers killed the Armenian priest, Margus, with twenty other inmates of a house. They were burned to death, the soldiers preventing anybody from escaping from the burning dwelling. The priest of the village of Cheung was captured by the soldiers and bound to his two daughters. All three were then subjected to death with boiling water. A detachment of twenty-five regulars of the Turkish cavalry, after committing indescribable horrors at the village of Seighanch, went to the village school and ravished the girls found there. The cavalrymen then devastated the building.

Ho Bey, the notorious Kurd brigand of the village of Ijimjan and a colonel in the regular army, went with a detachment of Turkish troops to the Armenian villages of Rabbin, Hatangend and Kunz, and at each place committed every crime there is to commit.

After driving out the unfortunate Armenians the Kurdish cavalry collected the female children of Rabbin together, about 200 in all, and after ravishing them, they killed them all with guns and swords. After this massacre the Turkish soldiers regaled themselves with wine and whatever else they could find in the village.

The Kurdish regular troops from Kiaus and Bahtan entered the Armenian villages of Alanang and Aghleg, killed the inhabitants and wrecked their houses. The number of villages devastated in this manner is said to be over thirty-two.

THE SENATE.

Resolutions on Various Subjects Introduced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—In the Senate Hoar (Rep.) of Massachusetts offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President for information not incompatible with the public service, concerning the recent massacres of Armenians in Turkey, and as to what protests, memorials, etc., had been presented by American citizens.

Tulpie (Dem.) of Indiana offered a resolution reciting that the time and terms for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. Turpie announced that on Friday next he would submit some remarks on the resolution. In the meantime the resolution went over.

Lodge (Rep.) of Massachusetts offered a resolution, calling on the secretary of state for particulars concerning the execution of two Japanese students by the Chinese authorities at Shanghai when the students had been given the protection of the United States. At the request of Gorman, the resolution went over under the rule until tomorrow.

Blanchard (Dem.) of Louisiana, presented a resolution, protesting against the recent Turkish atrocities against Armenians, and directing that the appearance of the government be communicated to Turkey. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Peffer (Pop.), of Kansas, offered two resolutions. The first directs the judiciary committee of the Senate to investigate the circumstances and legal authority under which the secretary of the treasury made the last two issues of bonds. The second resolution calls on the President for information concerning the circumstances and necessity for sending United States troops to Chicago during the pendency of the Pullman strike. Both resolutions went over under the rules.

JOHN BURNS SPEAKS.

Laborers Ought to Have Pensions, as Well as Soldiers, He Thinks.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—John Burns, M. P., and David Holmes, M. P., the English delegates to the annual conference of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in Decatur, spent a busy day. In company with Samuel Gompers they made a trip through the Bowery, and viewed the tenement houses on the East Side. Tonight a dinner owning of the trade unionists of New York and Brooklyn was held in in Cooper Union, Samuel Gompers presided, and Messrs. Burns and Holmes were the principal speakers.

Speaking of the pensions paid to the veterans of the Civil war, Mr. Burns said: "Pensions fought for a great people. It was right to reward them. But if you deem it right to reward those men, who at best were partakers in the bloody and brutal trade of war, do you not consider that toilers in the mines, the men who, in removing gelatinous from your streets, inhale miasma; others which bring them to the grave—the men who in the mines of Pennsylvania lose their lives in shaking for you homes, light and heat, men who toil in the furnaces of Chicago and other cities, are not entitled to the families of those men whose lives have been lost in peaceful employment, or who, broken down in health, wear out the ember their lives in your mines amid misery and starvation, are more worthy of pensions than those who fought in battle?" (Cheers.)

THE SILVER.

Bills on Free Coinage of Silver and Shipping.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A bill providing for the free coinage of silver was introduced in the House today by Representative Hartman, of Montana.

Two bills of interest to shipping people were introduced in the House today by Representative Pitkin, of Illinois. The first bill provides that gross tonnage instead of net tonnage shall be the basis of computing tonnage taxes and what is known as the treasury rate is restored to 2 cents, and the six-cent rate to 5 cents. The second bill changes the measurement law also to make it conform to those of Great Britain, Norway, and other nations, and the object sought by the proposed legislation is to diminish the amount of taxes which vessels of the United States have to pay in foreign ports.

The President in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—President Cleveland came to the White House at 10 o'clock this morning. It was the first visit he had made to the city in two weeks.

Senator Butler's Petition.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 3.—In the Supreme court this morning Senator Butler's petition for an injunction restraining the state treasurer from issuing payment of salaries of supervisors of election registration was held. Attorneys for the Senator claim that the registration law is unconstitutional and his supposed intention is to have the recent general election set aside as illegal and then vitiate the legality of the legislature now sitting, and which elected Tillman as his successor.

Attorney General Buchanan for the state took the position that General Butler, having heretofore acceded to the constitutionality of the law and been a beneficiary under it by repeated elections to the senate, was barred from attacking, also that he could not bring action on purely abstract nature. Argument is not yet completed.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

The International Passenger Agency Said to Be Involved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—Complaint of irregularities conducted through the United States and England mails has been made to the postoffice department by the British railways, and, as a result, Postmaster-General Bissell today revoked the postmasters of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago to return to senders all registered letters addressed to the International Passenger Agency or to either W. H. Mason, Percy Wilson or Henry Martin, constituting the agency. The parties are charged with conducting a fraudulent scheme through the American and international mails from London. The effect of orders to return the returned communications to be marked "fraudulent," and no business here has been allowed to refuse to certify money orders to the agency or its agentsare.

AS HAVEMEYER SEES IT.

Criticism of the President's Message Referring to Sugar.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—President H. O. Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining company this evening gave out the following signed statement:

"If one will fairly and dispassionately consider the President's recommendation it will become apparent that it comes down to this—the Sugar company has taken action, the result of which is to deprive temporarily of work 10,000 persons employed in the various industries dependent upon the refining of sugar, together with the members of their families. I recommend such action as to deprive those persons of work permanently. If the industry is unchecking, the proper course is to destroy it.'

"There are some things which can be established through a demonstration. A comparison of the duty put by the tariff bill upon various articles will show that while the maximum protection accorded to sugar is 3 per cent, other and more favored articles received protection up to 45 and 50 per cent. Why this discrimination should be made against a large number of persons who hold the stock in the company and are employed in its refineries, it is impossible to say. They protest against it. The answer to this protest in the President's message is, as the present protection is inadequate, it ought to be removed altogether."

Baltimore Strikers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The transcontinental lines have so far failed utterly in making any progress which will lead to a settlement that will enable all of the Western roads to get together in one agreement. Another general meeting of all the lines is slated, but it is difficult to see how it can amount to anything so long as the transcontinental lines have agreed upon nothing tending to stop the demoralization in their territory.

Judge Advocate General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The announcement of the President's intention to retire Judge Advocate General Swaim this month, has caused much speculation in military circles as to the succession. Under ordinary circumstances General Swaim would not retire before 1896. The President has accepted a number, which while perfectly legal, has very few precedents in the history of the army.

Up to the time no names have been prominently mentioned for the succession. One is Joseph Doe of Wisconsin, assistant secretary of war, and the other is Colonel U. H. Lieber of South Carolina. Mr. Doe has, however, publicly declined any aspirations to the place, and it seems very probable that the office will fall to Col. Lieber.

The "Baltimore Plan" of Currency Reform.

A Baltimore plan proposes to amend the National Bank Act so as no longer to require government bonds as security for circulation, but provide a safety fund into which to be filled banks to issue circulation to 50 per cent of their paid-up, unimpaired capital, and, in an emergency 75 per cent. All notes of failed banks are to be redeemed by the government, as under the present law. A guaranty, or safety fund, equal to 5 per cent of the circulation outstanding is to be accumulated and maintained by gradual assessments upon such circulation. From this fund the government is to redeem notes of failed banks. The government also retains its other functions upon the assets of failed banks, including stockholders' liability, as now provided by law, in order to replenish the safety fund and protect itself against possible loss. Practically, the only change is to substitute a guarantee fund for governmental bonds as security, the other changes being incidental. The details are open to discussion and improvement, but I believe the principles to be right.

Just such a law as the one proposed by the Baltimore bankers is now in successful operation in the Dominion of Canada, except that the Canadian law allows circulation to the par of unimpaired capital, and the government assumes no responsibility for the redemption of failed banks' notes beyond the application of the 5 per cent fund. The law has proved eminently successful and satisfactory in Canada. In the light of these facts no one can dispute the safety of this plan.—*H. H. Hepburn in Detroit Forum.*

LITERARY NOTE.

Monsignor Satolli has written an article for the December number of the *North American Review* which has an important bearing on the Catholic school question in the United States. It is a careful and interesting description of "The Catholic School System in Rome" and illustrates the principles and methods which the highest authorities of the Catholic church regard as pertinent to the settlement of the educational problem. This is the first contribution which the papal delegate has made to American periodical literature.

TIRED, WEAK, NERVOUS, Could Not Sleep.

Prof. L. D. Edwards, of Preston, Idaho, says: "I was all run down, tired, weak, nervous and could not sleep evenings. I suffered from brain fatigue, mental depression, etc. I became so weak and nervous that I could not sleep. I would arise tired, discouraged and blue. I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and now everything is changed. I sleep soundly, I feel bright, active and ambitious. I can do more in one day now than I used to in a week. For this great good I give Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine the sole credit.

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Fine Melton Cloth Jackets in boucle, with or without velvet collar, for $12.50

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Ladies' Black Coney Fur Capes, 22 in. long, military style, value $5.00, for $3.50

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20 inch Outing Flannel, in dark and light stripes, worth 8½c, per yard, at 4½c

27 inches wide, White Shaker Flannel, worth 10c per yard, at 5c

FLANNELS Continued.

28 inch White Flannel, wool and cotton mixed, worth 20c per yard, at 8½c

27 inch White all wool Flannel, worth 20c per yard, at 20c

27 inch Half Twilled all wool Flannel, worth 25c per yard, at 22½c

A new line of Spotted Rider Down for Children's Cloaks, worth 75c per yard, at 50c

DOMESTICS.

36 inch Turkey Red Calico, worth 6½c per yard, at 4½c

36 inch Bleached Muslin, worth 6½c per yard, at 4½c

36 inch Unbleached Muslin, worth 6½ per yard, at 4½c

Assorted Colored Apron Ginghams in stripes and fancy checks, 12 yards for 50c

Dark colored Prints in assorted Patterns, 12 yards for 50c

36 in. Unbleached Cotton Flannel, worth 10c per yard, at 7½c

COTTON DRESS GOODS FOR EVENING WEAR.

36 inch double fold Cotton Buntings in plain, dots and stripes, worth 20c a yard, at 15c

Another invasion of Crepe de Chine in white, cream, plain, black, lavender, Nile green, worth 20c per yard, at 15c

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36 inch Curtain Silks in cream or white, worth 15c per yard, at 10c

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1894-95.

In this volume we propose to introduce the following special features among many other interesting articles of general interest:

Shining Lights. How They Acquired Brightness.

Under this caption we design giving a series of biographical sketches of some of the prominent living men of our community, and tell what means they adopted to attain success. These articles will be illustrated with half-tone engravings of the persons mentioned.

Temple Manifestations.

There have been many remarkable experiences of Latter-day Saints in our temples which have never been recorded. These incidents have a tendency to create and encourage faith and consequently our knowledge of them should be widely disseminated. A series of articles on this subject will be presented in Volume XVI of The Contributor.

Sermons from the Prophets

will be the title of a series of articles by Dr. M. H. Hardy, containing the choicest gems of thought of the leading men of this dispensation. This collection will be of incalculable value to all young people, and will be compiled with special reference to Mutual Improvement work.

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Continuing through Volume XVI, will be published an intensely interesting narrative, nicely illustrated, of experiences and observations in the Land of the Midnight Sun, by Elder Nepid Anderson.

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Professor George H. Brimhall, M. H. Hardy and other able instructors will handle this subject and present such ideas to young men as will enable them to better understand themselves, and thus more rapidly approach the Divine Model whose life and character we should constantly keep in mind.

Prof. C. L. Nelson, whose excellent articles in Volume XV of The Contributor have been of such great service to all readers will continue to write on

Preaching and Preaching.

in the first six numbers of Volume XVI. These articles will be devoted especially to the composition and delivery of sermons.

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a subject which, in these times, is of special interest, and should be carefully studied by the Latter-day Saints.

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