

gressors, but independent reports acquit the Armenians of doing anything more than attempting to defend themselves at Erzeroum, and at Diarbekir, although at Zeitoun, where they captured a Turkish battalion, and at Marash, the Armenians admitted the initiative in attacking the Turks. The latter are not always to blame for the outbreaks, but there seems to be no excuse for the fiendish massacres which follow. When once a Turk begins killing, he never knows when to stop. Further troubles are also reported at Kharput, Mallich and Arabkir, and at Marash. Bloodshed and outrages are said to have been more terrible and prolonged than at Zeitoun. During the rioting at Marash, Hadjin and Orfah, American missionaries, thanks to the strong representations made on the subject to the Porte by the United States ambassador, Terrill, were protected by the Turkish gendarmes. This, it is known, was by direct order of the Porte, telegraphed to the Turkish officials at the places mentioned.

Owing to additional disquieting news just received here from Sivas, Terrill has renewed his demand on the Porte to protect the missionaries and is holding the Turkish government responsible for their lives. Abdul Pasha, formerly president of the Sassoun commission of inquiry, and Sabuan Pasha, have been sent to Erzeroum and Bitlis respectively, to take command of the Turkish troops in these places. This lends color to the report that Shakir Pasha is coming back to Constantinople and is to be appointed grand vizier.

There is no improvement in the financial aspect of the affairs. There are ugly rumors that certain palace officials have made large sums recently by buying and selling Turkish securities at the right moment upon information received from high sources.

There are rumors in Russian circles here of great activity being displayed in connection with the Black Sea fleet of Russia, and for some time important movements of troops are known to have been taking place on the frontier of Russia near the disturbed districts of Asiatic Turkey.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The Associated Press today received the following from Dr. M. M. Manga Sarian, leader of the society of ethical culture in this city, and one of the most eminent Armenians in the United States:

"The very recent massacres of Armenians reported from Trebizond, Erzeroum, Moosh and Diarbekir, fully confirm the words spoken by the Turkish commissioner general to the World's Columbian Exposition, Hakki Bey, 'If we [the Turks] cannot have their country, we shall see that you [the Armenians] don't get it.'

"There is very little doubt that the Turks believe their days are numbered and are therefore determined to exterminate the Armenians, root and branch, before they themselves have been finally and forever driven out of the civilized world. If Europe is to act at all, it must act at once, for soon it will be too late to undertake the salvation of Armenia, as there will be no Armenia left to save."

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 14.—Dispatches from Constantinople state that the

missionaries at Khartoum, eastern Turkey, are in great danger. The missionaries are those of the American board: Rev. O. P. Allen, Mount Morris, N. Y.; Mrs. Caroline R. Allen, Bangor, Me.; Rev. N. N. Barnum, D.D., Leicester, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary E. Barnum and Miss Emily M. Barnum, Auburndale, Mass.; Miss Carrie E. Push, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Mary L. Daniels, Franklin, Mass.; Rev. Ellis, Portland, Me.; Rev. C. F. Gates, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Mary E. Gates; Rev. Crosby H. Wheeler, D. D., and Mrs. Susan Wheeler, Warren, Mass.; Miss Emily M. Wheeler, Bangor, Me.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 15.—It is announced that three prison officials of Moosh, dismissed some time ago upon the demand of the British ambassador, owing to their maltreatment of prisoners, have been re-instated. The British charge d'affaires, Hon. Michael Herbert, has demanded of the Porte that the three prison officials be again dismissed.

The rioting at Sivas was attended by great bloodshed, but order has been partially restored and the Turkish officials are protecting the foreigners there. No change in the situation is anticipated for some days.

The reports of a conflict between an Albanian regiment and the Tripoli regiment at Yildiz Kiosk, has not been confirmed, although it is well known that there has been bad blood between the guards at the palace ever since the Tripoli regiment furnished sentries instead of the Albanians, as a result of notes being left with the different palace officials saying that their lives were in danger, and that there was a plot to assassinate the sultan.

THE ROMANCE OF A SLAVE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The romance of a slave, the strange story of two capricious loves, which endured until death, was brought to light in the trial of a suit which will be called for hearing in Judge Bretnan's court this morning. The central figure of the romance, beguena more than half a century ago, survives in Maria Evans, or Laurence, a negress, who is now fighting in the courts for her dower in the estate of Dr. Henry Laurence as his widow. Opposing her suit is Dr. Wm. J. Laurence, of Oakwoods boulevard, and twenty other relatives of Dr. Henry Laurence, who died in 1891. They set up the contention that the complainant was not the lawful wife of their dead relative. The amount involved in the litigation reaches the sum of \$100,000, the property left by Dr. Laurence, who died intestate and childless. The widow's dower is two-thirds the whole estate.

Maria Evans Laurence, the complainant in the suit, still preserves the comeliness which gained her freedom and as she claims, two white husbands, both of whom were men of learning, of distinguished family connections and possessed of means. Her kinked hair, long for one of her race, is whitened with the snows of 72 years, her face is seared with the furrows of time, but her carriage is erect, her step is light and her eye lustrous.

She was born in Adams county, Mississippi, in 1823. The first chapter of the romance of her life began in the slave market of Yazoo, Miss., when

she was 17 years old. A young clerk, John H. Evans, who came of an old and prominent Virginia family, saw her there and fell in love with her. He made a vow that he would secure her freedom and then marry her. He had no money with which to buy her freedom, but set about to earn and save it. It took him seven years to do it, but he was true to his dark skinned sweetheart who in the meantime had been sold to a new master and taken to Kentucky. Evans followed her there and in 1848 paid down \$1,000 to her master, brought her to Cincinnati, where he gave her liberty, and, it is alleged, made her his wife. They returned to Yazoo, where he continued in business.

Shortly after moving from this place she made the acquaintance of Henry Laurence, a young Englishman, a dentist, who became a frequent visitor at the Evans's home. He was an abolitionist and later left Yazoo and came to live in Chicago. Just before the war broke out Evans and his wife went to live in New Orleans. In 1861 they received a letter from Laurence, who was not prospering in Chicago, and he was advised by them to move to New Orleans, which he did. The Evans couple conducted a fashionable boarding house on Canal street in that city, and which was a rendezvous for politicians of the time. In 1865 Evans died. Dr. Laurence was living with them and he fell in love with the widow.

Two years after the death of Evans there came another epoch in the life of the Mississippi slave. From thence she called herself the wife of Dr. Henry Laurence. Whether she was is the question that will be determined by the court in the trial to be begun today. She claims it was only a common law marriage by which they consented to live together as man and wife until death parted, and this contract, she says, was faithfully carried out by them both. For twenty-two years, she says, she was a wife to Henry Laurence and closed his eyes when death finally separated them. The couple came to live in Chicago in 1877, in a house which Dr. Laurence bought.

The defense to the suit is that the former slave was not the wife of Dr. Laurence, but his servant, and that no marriage contract existed between them.

OCTOBER WEATHER.

Temperature—Mean temperature for the Territory was 49.2 degrees. Highest monthly mean 57.3 degrees at St. George, lowest 39.1 degrees at Castle Gate. The highest temperature 95 degrees at St. George, on 2nd; the lowest 10 degrees at Castle Gate on 31st, and Solters Summit, on 29th. Range of temperature for the Territory, 85 degrees. The greatest local monthly range was 76 degrees at Mant; and the least at Ogden, 43 degrees.

Precipitation—The average precipitation for the Territory for the month was .56 of an inch. The greatest monthly amount recorded was 1.28 inch at Grover and the least amount was .04 inch at Logan. Snow 1 1/2 inch at Moroni. Snow in inappreciable amount occurred at Grover and Loa.