

is somewhat improved, but is always a sharp, tasty breakfast dish.

Mock terrapin—This was a delicious dish made from the odds and ends. First there were yolks of eggs which had been saved while making angel or other delicate cakes by dropping when the egg was first broken into a pan of hot water (doubtless many a cook will be glad of that hint); then there might be a little cold chicken or turkey or veal—any or all of them—finely minced, stirred with the eggs and if you have a little chicken broth use that also and stir all into a sauce made of two tablespoonfuls of flour, half as much butter as flour and cream enough to make a rich, smooth sauce; into this pour canned mushroom; if more flavor is desired add lemon juice to taste.

Creamed cod-fish and frizzled beef were the other chafing-dish preparations. The latter makes a fine camping-out dish and is quite a relish for breakfast or supper at any time. Drop the thinly shaved beef into boiling butter and turn it about, cook quickly; when slightly shrunken and giving evidence of having been cooked, dust in a little flour and let it slightly brown, then add water and milk in equal parts. The lecturer gave the brands of several condensed milks that are unsweetened and she rather prefers the condensed milk to the fresh milk with dried beef, believing that it improves the taste, it harmonizes so well with the smoked beef and of course when camping in the mountains it is more easily obtained.

The scalloped oysters made a very appetizing dish and one easily prepared. Mrs. Ewing informed her class that she learned how to prepare this dish many years ago on the "eastern shore" of Maryland and in Maryland they know how to cook everything," especially oysters and terrapin. Have ready a plate of bread crumbs prepared from bread three days old; season the crumbs with salt and pepper and moisten with melted butter; season highly because the crumbs flavor the oysters. Cover the bottom of a shallow dish lightly with the crumbs, then cover the crumbs with the oysters, lifting each oyster by sticking the fork through the firm part; then bread crumbs, and so on alternately until you have two layers of oysters and three of crumbs. The top layer of crumbs should be the thickest; brown in the oven. An oyster should be quickly cooked, therefore the need of a shallow dish. Have it as large as you please, but only deep enough for two layers of oysters.

A TALE OF HORROR.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The chairman of the Armenian patriotic association, G. Hagopian, has sent the following letter received from an Armenian whose name is not given because it would jeopardize his life, to the Earl of Kimberley, secretary of state for foreign affairs. The letter is accompanied by one from Hagopian, in which he says: "I have no reason to doubt the authenticity of the details. They will be born out by fuller official reports which have been, or which will soon be received from the British agents in Armenia."

The letter of the Armenian thus prefaced is dated Bitlis, October 9th. The writer says:

"The so-called rebellion of the Armenians in 1893 was a got-up affair, for the repression of which the chief magistrate got a decoration."

"This year the Kurds carried off Armenian oxen and the Armenians' appeal for the restoration was refused. A fight ensued, two Kurds were killed and three were wounded."

"The Kurds immediately carried their dead before the governor, declaring the Armenian soldiers had overrun the land, killing and plundering the Kurds."

"Thus furnished a pretext, troops from far and near, commanded by a pasha and a marshal, were hurried to the district."

"The pasha is said to have hung from his breast, after reading it to his soldiers, an order from Constantinople to cut the Armenians up, root and branch, and adjuring them to do so if they loved their king and government."

"Nearly all of these things were related here and there by soldiers who took part in the horrible carnage. Some of them were weeping."

"It is said that 100 fell to each of them to dispose of. No compassion was shown to age or sex, even by the regular soldiers, not even when the victims fell suppliant at their feet."

"Sixteen thousand persons met such a fate as even the darkest ages of darkened Africa hardly witnessed, for the women and tender babes might, at least, have had a chance for a life of slavery, while their womanhood was but a mockery before the cruel lust that ended its debauch by stabbing women to death with the bayonet while tender babes were impaled with the same weapon on their dead mothers' breasts, or perhaps seized by the hair to have their heads chopped off with the sword."

"In one place 300 or 400 women, after being forced to serve vile purposes by the merciless soldiery, were hacked to pieces by sword and bayonet in the valley below."

"In another place some 200 weeping and wailing women begged for compassion, falling at the commander's feet, but the bloodthirsty wretch, after ordering their violation, directed his soldiers to dispatch them in a similar way."

"In another place some sixty young brides and the more attractive girls were crowded into a church and after violation were slaughtered and human gore was soon flowing from the church door."

"At another place a large company, under the leadership of their priests, fell down before them begging for compassion, and averring they had nothing to do with the culprits. But all to no purpose. All were called to one place and the proposal was made to several of the more attractive women to change their faith, in which event their lives were to be spared. They said: 'Why should we deny Christ? We are no more than these,' pointing to the mangled forms of their husbands and brothers, 'kill us too,' and they did so."

"But why prolong the sickening tale? There must be a God in heaven who will do right in all these matters, or some of us would lose faith."

Another letter says some of the regular soldiers themselves admit they killed 100 persons each in a fiendish manner, and that rape was followed by the bayonet. Twenty or thirty Armenian villages, it would seem, have been wholly destroyed, and some persons were put to death with kerosene in their own houses.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—The following official account of the Armenian trouble was issued today:

Some Armenian brigands, provided with arms of foreign make, joined an insurgent Kurd tribe for the purpose of committing excesses. They burned and devastated several Musselman villages. As an instance of the ferocity of the Armenians, it is reported they burned alive a Musselman. Regular troops were sent to the scene to protect peaceable inhabitants against these depredations.

The Ottoman troops not only protected and respected the submissive portion of the population and the women and children, but they re-established order and tranquility. It is not true that the Kurds seized the furniture, effects and cattle of the fugitive Armenians. The latter took their effects to the mountains before revolting.

The Armenian women at present with the Kurds belong to the families of the brigands and went of their own accord with their husbands to the insurgent Kurds. Respecting the villages alleged to have been destroyed, it was the Armenians who carried off all their belongings before becoming brigands.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Werna, Bulgaria, says that despite the Thukien government's silence, facts have come out which leave no doubt that a massacre of Christians has occurred on as important a scale as the butchery at Batok, Bulgaria, which sent a thrill of horror through the civilized world. The trouble began with the refusal of the Armenians to pay tax, on the plea, possibly well founded, that the frequent Kurdish raids have impoverished them.

In the meantime, the governor of Bitlis reported to the Porte that serious revolts had broken out and obtained permission to send all available troops to the scene. Marshal Zeki Pasha, commander of the Fourth army corps, stationed at Erzinger, was ordered to proceed thither. Before this imposing array of regulars the Armenians tamely submitted.

Now comes the horrible part of the story. The governor of Bitlis resolved to make an example in order to prevent a repetition of the revolt. He ordered the troops to fire on the defenseless people. The order was executed, and the soldiers only rested from their labors when twenty-five villages were destroyed and thousands of their inhabitants killed.

Mr. Hallward, the British consul at Varna, proceeded to the scene and then reported to the British ambassador, who protested to the Porte. The sultan expressed horror and ordered an immediate report from Marshal Zeki, which appears to have seriously involved the governor of Bitlis. The latter in self-defense and as a means of obtaining revenge, has formulated the grave charge against Mr. Hallward of inciting the Armenians to revolt. This is being investigated by British officials.