

who were accused of inciting the Armenians to revolt. The latest reports from the British consul are to the effect that the situation there has improved, and that the missionaries consider their presence no longer necessary. Rev. Mr. Cole and Mr. Reynolds have requested safe conduct to their homes. Mr. Cole wishes to go to Bitlis, but will shortly return to Moussh, where he will take charge of further work in aiding Armenians.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Armenian citizens of Chicago today sent the following cablegram to the Marquis of Salisbury, prime minister of England, to Nicholas II, czar of Russia, to Emperor William of Germany, and to Secretary of State Olney:

The imminent danger of a massacre at Zetoun and general slaughter of Armenians throughout Turkey prompts us to humbly beg your governments, in the name of humanity, to take steps to immediately stop these horrors and to secure safety for Armenians.

ARMENIAN NATIONAL UNION.

This was a result of a meeting held this afternoon at which speeches detailing the horrors of the treatment of the Armenians by the Turks were made by prominent Armenians.

A PASHA IN COMMAND.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 11.—It is stated that Bahri Pasha, who was dismissed from the governorship owing to ill-treatment of Armenians, on representations of the British ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, and who, on Saturday, was decorated by the sultan with the grand cordon of the Osmania order, "as a reward for good service," is to be appointed to command the Turkish troops going to Zetoun.

The number of victims of the Bap-pur massacre is reported to be 1,500. It is estimated the total number of Armenians, men, women and children, killed during all of the most recent massacres exceeds 10,000, and it is being constantly added to.

Consul Hampson announces that he has found trustworthy persons to distribute the funds collected for the relief of the suffering Armenians of the Bassou district and therefore, the relief work there, interrupted by the forced retirement of the American missionaries whose lives were in danger, is to be resumed.

It is estimated that during the past week or ten days, 300 Armenians have been exiled without trial from Turkey and the police are still making arrests.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 11.—As a result of the exchange of numerous telegrams between the representatives of the powers and the respective governments, lasting nearly all day Saturday and this morning, an important meeting of the ambassadors was held here today, and the situation thoroughly discussed. Finally it was decided to send fresh representatives to the Turkish ministry for foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha, renewing in much stronger language the demands addressed by the ambassador to Tewfik Pasha's predecessor, said Pasha, on November 5, insisting upon being informed without delay what measures the Porte contemplates taking in order to restore order in Armenia, and reminding the Turkish

government that it already has been notified of the intention of the powers, acting in concert, to take their own steps in the matter, should it develop that the action of the Porte is inadequate to deal with the state of anarchy prevailing in Anatolia.

It is known that the sultan still refuses to believe the powers are in accord as to the action to be taken in case of the Porte's failure to restore order in the Turkish empire.

The opinion is freely expressed that nothing short of naval demonstration will awaken the Turks to a realization of the actual conditions of affairs.

Further disorders are reported from different sections, and the mobilizing of the army reserves is progressing so slowly that they might just as well have been left at home, and the general impression prevails stronger than ever today that European intervention in administration of the affairs of the Turkish empire will very soon become absolutely necessary to avert further and more serious bloodshed. The Porte seems insensible to what is going on, or utterly incapable of appreciating the extent to which the anarchy has spread the last few weeks. No serious outbreak is apprehended here, as the British fleet is within easy steaming distance of the Dardanelles, but in spite of the desperate efforts of the Turkish authorities to suppress the real facts, matters are daily growing worse and worse in the provinces.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 11.—The English mission near Jerusalem has been attacked by a riotous mob. The missionary escaped, but some of the servants were killed.

MORNING STAR IN DAYTIME.

"A Subscriber" writes from Glenmont Ranch, asking if it is a common occurrence for the morning star to be visible to the naked eye in the daytime until it cleared the western horizon, as it has been for some time past. No; it is not a common occurrence. The morning star referred to is the planet Venus, concerning which there was some information given in the News a few days ago, in connection with its unusual brightness. The planet regularly approaches comparatively close to the earth, and it is owing to this that it may be observed in the daytime, as noted. It is not always the case, however, that it is so easily seen in the daytime as on this occasion. About fifteen years ago, when the planet was in close proximity to the earth, its unusual brightness was the occasion of much curiosity and comment, as it could be seen in the midday sky with about the same clearness as this year.

LABORS IN SOUTH GERMANY.

NUREMBERG, Oct. 26, 1895.

Having read a number of very interesting missionary articles in your valuable paper which were of exceeding interest to me, I have thought that a few lines from this part of the missionary field might be read by some with interest.

My present field of labor is Nuremberg, one of the manufacturing cities of Germany. The most noted articles

manufactured here are toys. The "Nuremberger Lebkuchen" (ginger bread cakes) are also very noted. Cram, the noted iron king of Germany, has his principal foundries and factories here, giving employment to something over 300 men. This immense institution was lately presented to his son. A. W. Faber's noted lead pencils are made some four or five miles west of here. Die Burg, where thirty rulers have lived, stands towards the west end of the city on a considerable hill, and commands a good view of the environs. It was erected by Konrad II in the tenth century. Besides being the residence of these thirty rulers, it was also the place of execution and imprisonment of offenders. Many old torture instruments are to be seen in the five cornered tower, most interesting among which, however, is the "iron virgin," formed like a woman and hollow, containing some thirty-two iron spikes made to pierce the eye, heart and vital parts of the condemned, who after being placed in the "virgin" had the iron doors closed upon him gradually. A trap door was then opened and the executed fell through a passage filled with knives, under which ran a stream washing away the remains of the unlucky one. Many antiquities are to be seen in Nuremberg. An interesting place here is the Glocklein Bratwurst Inn, where the "cobbler poet" Hans Sachs and other noted personages of that age spent their evenings drinking beer, eating kraut and fried sausage, and singing their songs. Richard Wagner's grand opera "The Meister Singers of Nuremberg" was based upon facts transpiring in this city.

Our branch in Nuremberg and fourth numbers some 59 enrolled members, but as many joined for the purpose of emigration, and this event not having immediately followed their joining, they became cold and are not very energetic. However, we have a few good souls and look forward in hopes of being able to add a few more to the branch. The laws are very strict in Nuremberg and the distribution of tracts is forbidden us as well as the right of holding meetings. We therefore have to confine ourselves to what can be done privately.

My time has mostly been spent in laboring in Munich, which city I left on the 24th of August last, having worked there eighteen months; part of the time with Brother George C. Koch, of Colo., part of the time alone and seven months with Brother Brigham T. Cannon. The branch in Munich is in an excellent condition and the many manifestations of the goodness of our Heavenly Father made to us there were indeed testimonies to us, the rich being especially blessed through our ministrations; numbers being immediately restored to health. Last July I was called upon by Pres. Geo. C. Naegle to go to Austria and attend to baptisms in company with Elder A. O. Woodruff who was on his return from Italy and whom I met in Vienna. The most interesting scenery on my trip to Austria was a ride on the Danube from Linz, upper Austria, to Vienna. The scenery from Linz to Vienna is exceedingly beautiful. Many an old castle, dating as far back