

was vacated on account of insufficient room, and the present quarters were obtained. We have now outgrown the present accommodations, and are seeking equipments suitable for the important work done by the school.

A charming instrumental selection was given by Miss Kate Romney.

Elder David McKenzie then addressed the students. Man is essentially a social being; each person has social duties. That education which best fits us for our duties is the best education. Our first duty is to our God; such a school as the Latter-day Saints' college has the purpose of inculcating this duty. It is not enough merely to know our religious duties; this knowledge must be translated into habits. Only then are we sure to keep the path of duty. We have duties not only to God and to our fellowmen but also to ourselves. One important requirement is to keep our bodies in good condition. Avoid overwork—all overwork is work lost. Nature is a strict accountant and makes us pay fully for all physical follies. Intellectually, seek to organize the truths you gain, for organized knowledge is a means of power.

Elder McKenzie closed by referring to the difficulties encountered by the college. These difficulties will prove of benefit in the end. Friction is needed to polish the diamond; so we shall find the college shall come from its severe trials all the better for the ordeal.

A song, *The Sweetest Story Ever Told*, was pleasingly rendered by Miss Leona Savage.

Miss Maria James read an essay on the subject "Our Fast Meeting." She referred to the physical value of fasting also to the intellectual and moral as well as the characteristically religious value. By its power we are able to feel for our suffering fellows. In the fast meetings held in the College many strong testimonies have been borne by the students; and the Spirit of God obtained in these meetings is carried by the students into their daily lives making their common duties pleasant stepping-stones to heaven.

President Willard Dore spoke of the future of the college.

The boy always assumes the name man before he is an actual man. He likes to look ahead to that point which he will later reach. So the Latter-day Saints college has taken the name college, before the institution is actually a college; but like the boy, we are soon to reach that grade which truly deserves the name college. The last official step taken by the college board was the beginning of a work which shall end in the establishment of the following departments: (a) A college, with president, including a four years' course. (b) A normal school, with principal, including technical work in pedagogy. (c) A preparatory school, with principal, including work between eighth grade and freshman year of college. (d) A business school, with principal, including all work in commercial and related branches. (e) A normal training school, with principal, including the eighth and such lower grades as are necessary. (f) A kindergarten, with principal and corps of workers.

All departments are to be supervised by the president.

Miss Maud May Babcock recited a humorous selection, illustrating the old method of studying elocution.

It was announced that in the evening a reception would be given to the students by the teachers. Former students are invited.

After singing by the choir, Instructor Brigham Perkins offered the benediction.

TURKEY'S TROUBLES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 13.—The Turkish minister of foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha, replied today to the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Russia and France, assuring them, as he previously assured the ambassadors of Germany, Austria and Italy, that the Turkish government's statement of what measures it intends to take for the suppression of the disorders in Asia Minor will be presented to the ambassadors "without delay."

Another complication seems likely to arise which may give the sultan a further excuse for inaction. The Hali Rifat ministry is said to be tottering and another cabinet change is likely to occur at any time. Rumors concerning the possible deposition of Abdul Hamid are still current, but the statement that the imperial yacht is lying off the palace with steam up, intimating that the sultan is preparing to seek safety in flight, is a weak fabrication. The imperial yacht is sadly out of repair and is laid up for the winter.

The statement published in the United States that there had been trouble at Angora and Lala and 1,000 Armenians there had been massacred is also a clumsy invention. No news of a disturbance of any kind has come from Angora or Palu. Meanwhile fresh disturbances are reported from Malatya, where a number of persons have been killed, including four priests of the Society of Jesus, under French protection. The French ambassador, M. Cambon, is preparing a strong representation on the subject to the Porte. A squadron of five French warships has sailed from Pioros for Turkish waters and it is stated that the Italian fleet will rendezvous with the British fleet within a few days.

There has been serious trouble at Caesarea not far from Jerusalem, but no details of rioting there have yet reached this city. A panic prevails at Moosh, owing to the Kurdish movement. All who can do so are fleeing from the city and neighborhood. Many people are reported robbed and murdered while fleeing. The Kurds are said to be in arms throughout the district. Troops, it is claimed by the authorities, are being hurried to the spot.

Replying to an enquiry of the United States ambassador, Terrill, as to the safety of American missionaries, Commissioner Darnham telegraphed from Harput that the missionaries are alive, but in extreme danger. Terrill has informed Tewfik Pasha that the government will be held responsible for the safety of the Americans. The Turkish minister for foreign affairs has assured Terrill that everything possible will be done for their protection.

A serious state of affairs still prevails at Zeltoun, where the Armenians recently captured a battalion of Turkish troops, and occupied the barracks

and all the strategic positions in and about the city. The government is striving to prevail upon the Armenians there to lay down their arms, promising that they will not be in any way molested if they return to their homes and surrender the Turkish soldiers they now hold as prisoners, with the arms etc. The Armenians have so frequently been the victims of similar promises that it is not considered likely they will give up their prisoners or the positions they hold. In this case desperate fighting may shortly take place, as a large force of regulars and reserves are moving directly on Zeltoun. The captured soldiers, it is known, have been well treated by the Armenians, much to the surprise of the authorities.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14.—[Copyrighted 1895 by Associated Press.]—There is little change in the situation this morning. The Italian fleet is understood to be on its way to Salonica bay to join the British fleet of about twenty warships already there. The French fleet is expected there shortly and the representatives of the powers, as a result of communications exchanged with the governments, have had another informal meeting at the French embassy. When the three squadrons have united and Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador returns, some decided step on the part of the powers may be anticipated.

The Kurds of Van are said to be attacking and pillaging the Armenian villages, and the Turkish officials are reported powerless to preserve order. A telegram received here from Sivas on Tuesday evening, but only made public today, says a massacre of Armenians has been commenced in that city; but, according to the Porte, order has been restored there. It is rumored today that Shakir Pasha, the imperial high commissioner for Armenian reforms, is about to be recalled in order that he may be appointed grand vizier in succession to Hali Rifat Pasha. If the rumor is correct, this would seem to be another open defiance of the powers. For Shakir Pasha is regarded as the chief butcher of the Porte. Since his appearance at Erzerum as high commissioner, the massacres there have been more bloody and frequent than ever before and he has done nothing to punish the offenders. In fact, he has been charged with calmly looking on while the Turkish soldiery fired upon the helpless Christians they caught sight of.

Every day brings details of massacre at Erzerum and each report makes the story of crimes there more ghastly. Men, women and children were shot, bayoneted, burned and outraged for days, the killing and mutilating lasting for weeks, though intervals of rest are recorded. The orders for these outrages are said to have been sent by the Porte, and they were carried out in the most cruel manner imaginable. The number of killed will probably never be known and is estimated at from 500 to 2,000 according to Turkish or Armenian versions of the affair. Certainly many hundreds were killed and it is even said that some victims were skinned alive, while others were soaked with petroleum and set fire to. The Turks of Erzerum, as usual, claim that the Armenians were the ag-