

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Boston, June 11.—A reliable American resident in Turkey, in a letter about the situation in eastern Turkey, received here, says:

"The question now pending holds within it the life or death of Oriental Christianity. Are those wicked and godless fanatics to be permitted to dip their swords further in the blood of innocent Christians?"

"Day after day the pitiful story is told over and over again of pillage, burning, torture, murder, violence, abduction, confiscation, desecration of churches, etc. More human aid is entirely insufficient; the intricacies of the political questions involved put the solution of the problem far beyond our reach."

The letter gives a new story concerning the state of Turkish prisons. In the Bitlis prison there are seven cells, each one large enough for ten or twelve persons. There are between twenty and thirty crowded into each one. There are no sanitary arrangements. Armenians often have to drink the "Khulitch" water. This is the water tank where Turks perform ablutions for prayer. Casper Knaperian, of Arwood Village, Moosh, had his head and arm broken by the prison keeper with an iron shovel.

Senor Manogelau, of Vertennes Village, Moosh, was strangled by Zablitzees. Goopo, the Rais of Aharouk Village of Kheelp, died in prison from the effects of ill-usage. Nine pounds found on his person was appropriated.

Aghejantian and Serop Malkhasian of Arzud Village of Moosh were beaten into a fainting condition. Malkhasian was burned in eight places, and Serop burned in twelve places with hot irons.

Hagops Seropin, of Arwood Village, Moosh, was beaten till he fainted and then a girdle was thrown around his neck and he was violently forced to the Zapch office, where he was branded in sixteen places with red hot ramrods. He was kept on his feet for five days and nights without food or drink. He was also subjected to violent beatings and pluckings out of hair.

Korkhen Mardnian, of Semal Village of Shadakh, was subjected to violent beatings, pluckings out of hair, and was forced to remain standing for twenty-four hours at a time. The mulazim and the prison keeper forced him to perform the Snatanopee (Satan's ring.) The hands are tied together, the feet forced between and through them, and then tied together by the great toe.

Gaspar Simonin of Khase Village of Moosh, was beaten for nine nights by Zablitzees by the order of Muho Tonaouch and Captalou Eskeuder and Hadji Talem. They bound him hand and foot, resulting in his death. Serop Shawain, Alvasen of Moosh, was kept in the Moosh prison in an iron collar and heavy chains on his feet. He was brought to Bitlis prison in handcuffs, and kept there three and a half months. Being given frequent beatings, when he would faint, water would be poured upon him to revive him. His hair was plucked out, and he was burned with hot irons. Makar

Manogelau of Vertennes and Moosh, was violently beaten by Zablitzees and then hanged.

Saghatiel Meizeran of Hoshgeldi village of Vavanis, was kept standing without food and drink for long periods at a time, [his hair plucked out, violently beaten, and choked three times. The prison keeper caused him to be bound to a ladder, and beat him with his shoe on the stomach, back and head, and then spat in his mouth.

Sunday morning, April 28th, in the entry of one of the Protestant chapels was found a dog's head, with a cross attached. Upon the upright part of this cross was written "English, French, American, German, Armenian."

Upon the cross piece was written: "Ye Infidels. You have become rebellious. In a short time you will see what will become of you. Oh, you traitors against the government."

In the Gregorian church was found the rest of the dog, with a cross tied to his tail, upon which were written the names "Bulgarian, Italian, Greek. The Armenians have grown rebellious and others too, but it is the turn of the Armenians to be punished with the sword. Your fate has come. He who accepts the true faith is safe."

DENVER, June 12.—A special to the *Republican* from Boise, Idaho, says: An alarming state of affairs exists in Coeur d'Alene, in northern Idaho. News received here today indicates that serious trouble is likely to break out at any time between the Miners' Union and the law and order men in that section, who have organized to protect laborers in their right to work if they can get employment and the mine-owners in their right to employ whom they please.

Governor McConnell has made a requisition on the government for arms and has obtained several hundred stand. Over 200 volunteers are drilling here tonight to prepare for the coming conflict which seems imminent. Idaho has no state militia.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 13.—The *St. Louis*, the new palatial steamer which has just made a very successful maiden voyage across the ocean, was docked at 5 o'clock this morning. The passage was a delightful one. The daily runs to the Solity Isles were 314, 443, 443, 379, 441, 444, 432 and 416. For the first trip this is considered excellent.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 14.—The worst catastrophe that has visited this city since the Granite mill fire occurred this morning in Langley harness shop, a four story building on the county street. A new boiler exploded in the basement blowing out the entire end of the structure and allowing the floors to settle into a mass of ruins. There were about forty-five persons, most of them women, at work in the shops, of whom Henry J. Lankley, proprietor; George E. Davol, foreman, and seven other employes had been rescued alive up to 9:30. The flames communicated with the ruins soon after the explosion. The firemen made heroic efforts to rescue the imprisoned work people. The shrieks from the girls in the ruins were mingled with

the agonized cries of friends. Every physician who could be reached was sent at once to the scene. Offices and houses in the vicinity were turned into temporary hospitals.

At 9 o'clock a badly charred and scarcely recognizable body of a woman was taken from the ruins. The fire had been quenched but it was still smouldering and the work of rescue went on with great difficulty. Machinist Trip was among those who escaped.

A girl named Jalbert and her sister-in-law who worked side by side on the third floor escaped, one unhurt and the other with slight bruises.

Miss Jalbert says there was a terrible report followed by a shock. The roof seemed to lift and then to fall, completely demolishing the building. She and her sister-in-law were thrown into the middle of the road. The latter was badly injured in her face and arms.

The shock broke the windows in Stafford mill and injured several. The harness shop is a total wreck, but the flames are under control.

The charred remains of Robert Murray were recovered. Star music hall has been made a morgue.

At 10:30 o'clock it was estimated that there were at least thirty still in the ruins. The third body recovered was that of a woman. It could not be recognized.

Mayor Green announced at 11 o'clock that ten persons were killed and that three still are missing. Only about thirty persons were in the building when the explosion occurred. There will be a number injured and several may die. The fire is all out but the building is wrecked and the search of the ruins is progressing slowly.

Later it was stated that four were dead: Adele Dube, age 20; Lela Horton, 17; Adolph E. Bellefoll, 45; Robert Murray, 21. There were twenty people in the building. Four were burned beyond recognition and twelve escaped with hardly any injuries. Engineer Le Page was arrested. He says the boiler was five years old and had not been inspected for a long time. He says he put water in the boiler some time before the catastrophe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—The director of the mint, R. E. Preston, estimates the world's production of gold for the calendar year 1894, to have approximated 8,890,518 fine ounces, of the value of \$181,510,000, against \$158,836,000 for 1893, showing an increase during the year of \$22,674,000.

The greatest increases in the production of gold during the year were: Africa, \$11,400,000; Australia, \$6,073,000; United States \$3,500,000; Mexico, \$3,195,000.

Mr. Preston estimates the world's production of silver for 1894 at \$165,918,338 fine ounces, of the coining value of \$213,381,000; the bullion value of the same at the average price (63½ cents) of silver for 1894, was \$105,848,135, showing a difference between the coining and bullion value of \$109,132,965. The increase in the production of silver in 1894 over 1893 was 722,000 ounces.

The greatest increase in the production of silver was: Bolivia, 10,800,000; Mexico, 3,500,000; Peru, 2,000,000; Chile, 1,400,000; Greece, 1,400,000.