TELEGRAPHIC.

TURKISH METHODS.

How the Sultan's Commissioners Conducted an Investigation.

THEIR SANGUINARY ADDRESS.

Conversion by Means of Threats—Christian Women Still Subjected to Outrage.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 23.—[From a correspondent of the Associated Press]—It will be remembered that the Sublime Porte, soon after the massacres in this country, sent out commissioners to investigate recent disturbances and take measures for quieting the country. One group of commissioners went to Erzeroum and the other entered the country at Sassoun and came to Sivas. This commission from the interior did its work very rapidly, spending only a few days in each of the principal cities on their route.

The day after their arrival, when summoned, there appeared before them a number of leading men, Moslems and Christians. These were admitted to the presence of the commissioners separately, first the Moslems, then the Christians. The report says the commissioners said to the Moslems: "We did not expect so much of you, but you have done it never mind. Henceforth you must keep the peace."

When the Christians were admitted the commissioners received them standing and at once began to read an address reciting the benefits the Christians had received during the reign of the beneficient sultan, Abdul Hamid Khan, and the perfidious conduct of the Armenians, who had started newspapers and sent men to Washington and Chicago to agitate and stir up the nations against their government. In conclusion the address said:

"Hereafter if either Turks or Armenians stir up trouble there will be no more imprisonments, but the death penalty will be visited upon all such offenders."

After the reading of the address Abdul Pasha began to address the Christians in a much more violent strain. He said if the Armenians should again begin to agitate not even the name of Armenia would be allowed to remain. They would all be blotted out. Drawing himself up to his full height and stretching out his arm like a sword, he said: "What we gained we gained with blood, and when we give up this morsel we will give it up with blood, blood, blood."

So far as I can learn, in the Karput village the commissioners spent all their time in Mesren and did not even visit the city of Karput, which was plundered and burned, although it is only two miles from Mesren. No questions were asked of the Christians summoned before them. When the commissioners had finished their speeches they dismissed them.

Another fact of interest is the sending out of officials to enroll in the government lists the names of Christians who have become Moslems. Multitudes have been forcibly converted to Islam. I do not mean simply that they have been obliged to choose between becoming Moslems and perishing by the sword, but they have been bound or held while the rite of circumcision was performed without their consent. I know of one case in which an aged priest was tied to his own door and circumcised, while in another village Christians begged to be killed, and their Turkish neighbors said to them: "No, we want you to till the fields. We will make you Moslems."

The government has said that these conversions were worth nothing and that no one would be forced to change his religion, but now the government officials write the names of these new converts, while the Turks drive them to say they are Moslems. In the village of Shenbal the officials said to the Christians: "I write your names on a separate list to satisfy the Turks, there is no force about it."

But one acquainted with Turkish ways may expect to find these Christians soon enrolled as Moslem citizens. The carrying off of Christian girls and women, too, still continues. In the city of Palu Turks carry off girls, keep them for a few days and return them dishonored. The same is done in many other places. In one of the Arbekir villages eight girls of the place are imprisoned in Turkish harems. Their friends hear their cries but can do nothing to help them.

The destitution of the Armenians beggars description. Men who were wealthy in October were begging for bread in November. Villages were pillaged of every scrap of food and clothing. When the plunderers could find nothing more to carry off, the villagers returned and sifted the dust to gather a few kernels of wheat or barley. Doors and windows were carried off. Jars were broken. Everything of value which could not be carried away was broken. Windows, cupboards and boxes were smashed. The utmost pains were taken to leave behind nothing of value. And all this was done at a time when winter was so close at hand as to make it reasonably sure that cold and hunger would destroy those whom the sword had spared. Wherever you go you meet want, pinched faces and people clad in scanty garments. And you know that multitudes spend the long, cold nights huddled together with nothing to lie down upon and nothing to cover them. Of course disease sets in and carries them off.

It is estimated there are between 80,000 and 100,000 people in extreme destitution.

Europe and America are touched with compassion, and funds are being gathered for the relief of the sufferers in every town and city. It is far different with the Turk. He views his work with complacency and does not like to see it interfered with. The government has given a little aid occasionally. In many cases the allowance is one-sixth as much as is given to a Turkish gen d'arme or soldier. I have seen the bread given in several places. It resembles the linseed used in Europe and America for feeding cattle. Even this allowance is seldom continued for any length of time. A large share of the government's appropriations for the relief of the destitute goes into the pockets of the officials. Moreover, the Turks are hostile to relief work and oppose it in various ways. In the city of Palu the Turks said to the Christians: "If our beneficent sultan wishes you to have money he is abundantly able to give it; but he has not seen fit to do so, and now you are receiving money from the English and forming an alliance with them. We will cut you off." No Christian in Palu dares to receive or distribute funds. I happen to know that the Armenian missionaries tried to send money into Palu, and it was returned to them because no one in Palu dared to receive and distribute it. The same is true of the town of Choonoush.

In some of the villages the tax gatherers took from the villagers the scanty pittance they had received to keep them alive. They beat them to extort from them the money. One poor villager said: "The rod is hard and the flesh is soft, so we gave it up."

I see by the papers that the Red Cross is about to take up this work of relief, but I greatly fear the Turkish government will exhaust all its tactics to keep them from entering the country. While negotiations are pending the Armenians will be dying. Then if they succeed in entering Turkey they will have to encounter a population hostile to their work, who have been boldened by their successes in recent raids. It is hard to predict the result.

It should be said there are some exceptions to the hostility of the Turks to relief work. Raouf Pasha, the governor general of Erzeroum, has ably seconded the efforts of the relief committee there. In the town of Peri the local governor sent a gendarme with the committee in their rounds distributing relief. These men deserve the greatest praise, because they act against the strong tide of Moslem sentiment.

A MYSTERY CLEARED UP.

The Remains of Human Beings Found in a Cave.

COLLIERS, W. Va., Feb. 23.—People are much excited over a recent find, which it is claimed, clears up a mystery of thirty-two years standing—the remains of four human beings having been discovered in an abandoned coal mine a mile east of here. David Snyder has explored the old mine, which has not been worked since the sixties, and discovered the human bones. One of the skeletons was sitting upright against a ledge. Beside this skeleton was found a flask that contained notes explaining the mysterious disappearance of John Ewing, Ben Ayres, Tom Ackelson and Joe Obney, thirty-two years ago. The notes were written in pencil, but are well preserved. They read as follows:

November 2, 1863.—Should this ever reach the outside world, let it be known that we (giving names) are prisoners here, owing to the caving-in of the mine. We are deserters and were hiding here when the mine caved in. Food and water are all gone. We are doomed, as no one outside is aware of our whereabouts. This is about the eighth day of our imprisonment.

November 4.—John Ewing and Tom Ackelson have just killed Ben Ayres; are eating him. I have already eaten my coat leg. The water in the mine is terrible. Our oil is getting scarce; air becoming foul. I only know the day of the month by my watch.

November 6.—Ewing has just killed Ackelson. Cut off one of his feet and is eating it, dancing around and flourishing his dirk-knife like a maniac.

November 7.—I am now alone with the dead. I had to kill Ewing in self-defense. I have just eaten my other boot leg. Am sleepy. Good-bye. I inclose this note in this flask to preserve it if possible, so that if ever found our sad fate will be known.

JOSEPH OBNEY.

Several of the old residents hereabouts remember these men. It was generally believed they had been killed in battle.

Masquerade for the Insane.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 23.—The state asylum for the insane here was last night the scene of a masquerade ball. For two weeks the officials have been busily engaged in arranging for this evening, and the happy interest manifested by the patients more than repaid them. More than one hundred patients took part in the dance, and all were costumed in precisely the same grotesque or handsome fashion to be found at the ordinary function of the kind.

Every person permitted upon the floor was en masque. Occasionally a patient would become boisterously mirthful, when he or she would be quietly removed.

The lady attendants danced with the male patients and vice versa. Two insane people were not permitted to dance together, and through this system the best order was maintained and confusion of all kinds was avoided.

Carlisle Silent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The Advertiser this morning says: Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle came to town last night and registered at the Fifth Avenue hotel.

"I am here," he said, "almost entirely on public business, and duty, not to say etiquette, demands that I should be silent."

A War Play.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 23.—"The Last Stroke," a play by I. N. Morris, hinging upon the struggle the Cubans are now making for independence, was produced for the first time on any stage at the Grand opera house tonight. The first act is laid in Florida and the other three acts in Cuba. The hero is an American who joined Gomez's army, and the romantic story of his adventures is the main theme of the play. Each act has a sensational climax, the characters are well drawn and the dialogue is clean cut and terse. It met with an enthusiastic reception from the crowded house.

Secretary Olney for President.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—The unexpected and what appeared a spontaneous presentation of the name of Secretary of State Richard Olney for the Democratic Presidential nomination by Mayor Quincy at the dinner of the Democratic state committee on Saturday night is predicted as significant by Democratic politicians and organs.

PUGILISTIC TALK.

Fitzsimmons Challenged by Slavin and Corbett.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Sporting Life says Frank Slavin has challenged Fitzsimmons for £1,000 a side, or he will bet Corbett $1,000 that he can stop him in six rounds.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 23.—Corbett, the pugilist, and his company played to a packed house at the Lyceum theater tonight. To an Associated Press reporter Corbett said: "I expect nothing further from Fitzsimmons. He has shown again that he does not want to fight me, that he never did and never will, if he can help it."

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Corbett had a big house at the Haymarket tonight, and he was wildly cheered when he read the following telegram:

"To H. L. Beach, Associated Press correspondent, Langtry, Texas: I am in the office of the Associated Press. Tell Fitzsimmons to come to Chicago as soon as he possibly can and I will make a match with him for any amount to fight him in any place on earth. Arrangements can be made in the Associated Press office, Western Union building. I leave here tomorrow night and return the first of March. Tell Fitzsimmons to name the day, he will be here between March 1st and 9th, and we will have no trouble agreeing upon terms.

"JAMES J. CORBETT."

Corbett, after reading the telegram, placed $1,000 in the hands of Manager Davis of the Haymarket theater.

"There are only three places on earth where we can fight," said Corbett, "England, South Africa and Australia. I will go to any one of these places to meet this man. I want him to do business; that's all I want. I want to say right here, as a young American of Irish descent, that I will meet any man on the face of the earth."

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—Denver Ed Smith is in this city. He posted tonight $1,000 forfeit with Harry Weldon, of the Enquirer, to guarantee a suitable purse to make good a challenge to fight either Corbett or Fitzsimmons. Charles Bollinger, the bookmaker, is his backer. He thinks now that Fitzsimmons should ignore Corbett's challenge until the latter has whipped some one in Fitzsimmons's class. He thinks Corbett did not do the square thing in not standing by Maher after turning the championship belt over to him.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Peter Maher has sent the following dispatch to the World:

LANGTRY, Tex., Feb. 21.—I am, of course, disappointed. He is a clever fighter, and I don't know exactly where I was hit. Seems to me it was on the jaw. The back of my head has a big lump on it, and that's where it struck the floor. I thought I had him licked from the start, and so far as my condition is concerned, I have nothing to complain of, and I would like to get a fight with somebody else—I am not particular which of the heavyweights. PETER MAHER.

A FATAL FIRE.

Baltimore the Scene of Another Horror, the Third in a Year.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—Seven people were asphyxiated, one fatally hurt by jumping from a window, and five others more or less injured by a fire in the residence of Jas. R. Armiger, a prominent jeweler on Charles street, this morning.

The house in which the holocaust occurred is one of a row of granite residences belonging to the A. S. Abel estate of Charles street, just north of La Fayette avenue. It is four stories in height and at the time of the fire was filled with costly furniture and much rare bric-a-brac and unique jewelry, of which Mr. Armiger was an enthusiastic collector. In the house were thirteen persons. Of these ten were members of the Armiger household, two were servants and the other, Mr. Mauuel, was a guest who has been visiting the Armiger family for the past two or three days. It was his purpose to have returned to his home in New York last night but Mr. Armiger prevailed upon him to remain until Monday. All of these people were in their bedrooms, on the upper floors, some of them being partially dressed, when at 6:30 o'clock this morning fire was discovered issuing from a partition in the cellar. It had ignited from an over-heated furnace flue and was first seen by Louis Whiting, the colored man-of-all-work, who was at the time cleaning the front steps. Whiting ran to the adjacent corner and gave the alarm to a policeman, and hurried back to the house, entered the front door, closed it behind him and ascended to the second floor, where Mr. and Mrs. Armiger had their bedroom.

The house was by this time filled with a dense, stifling smoke, and when the negro and Mrs. Armiger attempted to descend they found it impossible. Whiting aided Mrs. Armiger to the front window and helped her to reach a small balcony in front, upon which he placed her and returned to the aid of Mr. Armiger. He found the latter had gone, and came back to Mrs. Armiger, who, clad in nothing but her night clothes, was shivering on the narrow balcony and shrieking in agonized tones for help. Half a dozen men who were passing hastened to the power house of the Charles street cable car line, a block below, and procured a short ladder. When they returned they found Deputy Fire Chief McAfee, a noted life saver, who quickly mounted the ladder. It was not long enough, but by standing on the uppermost round, he could reach the frightened woman. As he attempted to lift her from the balcony, her scanty clothing caught on an obstruction, and she fell forward with her whole weight upon the outstretched arms of the fireman. Just then the ladder slipped and everyone below expected to see both the rescuer and the woman he was trying to save dashed to death on the pavement below. By a tremendous effort, however, McAfee steadied himself, and holding Mrs. Armiger with one hand, grasped the balcony with the other. Hanging thus he slowly replaced the ladder with his feet and brought the now fainting woman down to safety. In the meantime the other inmates of the front rooms were crowding to the windows making the most piteous pleas for help. The people below shouted to them not to jump, but Alice Williams disregarded their warnings, and with an appalling shriek, sprang from the fourth story window, struck the stone steps full upon her forehead, fracturing her skull and sustaining other injuries from which she will die. An attempt was made to succor the other unfortunates by means of the doorway on Charles street, but when a policeman burst it in they were met by such a volume of smoke and flame that they were driven back.

In the rear room on the second floor were Eleanor and Virginia, the unmarried daughters of Mr. Armiger. They were partially dressed, but so rapid were the spread of the flames that they had no time to escape by the stairway. In their extremity they leaned far out of the rear window and cried for help. A neighbor came to their aid, and under his cool-headed directions, Miss Virginia lowered her younger sister with a sheet and throwing a mattress out of the window, leaped to the yard below. She alighted in safety, and beyond the shock and a slight injury to her ankle, escaped unhurt.

By this time the firemen had reached the scene and in a twinkling had reared long ladders up to the windows, both front and rear. Up these they swarmed and in a few minutes the remaining inmates of the doomed house were carried out.

Today's tragedy is the third of a similar character which have visited this city during the past year. The first was that in which Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Whiteridge were killed by falling from a ladder down which Mr. Whiteridge was endeavoring to carry his wife, after having refused the services of the firemen. The fire occurred on January 15, 1895, at 13 West Biddle street.

The other resulted in the death of Mrs. Roscoe R. Heath, a daughter of the late Commodore Kittson, of St. Paul, and occurred at 29 West Mount Royal avenue, on March 24, 1895. Deputy Fire Chief McAfee, today's hero, was presented a medal at the time for heroism in endeavoring to rescue Mrs. Heath.

A more recent disaster was that at the old Front street theater on December 28th of last year, in which five persons lost their lives during a senseless panic caused by a false alarm of fire.

Lithographers on a Strike.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—It was announced at a meeting of the Central Labor union today that a general strike of the members of the International Lithographer Artists and Engravers Protective and Insurance union in this country and Canada would begin tomorrow.

About 1,000 men will go out. Of this number 500 are located in this city and Brooklyn. The other cities which will be affected are Buffalo, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Rochester, Milwaukee, Boston, Cleveland and Toronto.

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STANDARD GAUGE

CURRENT TIME TABLE. In Effect Nov. 18, 1895.

Leave Salt Lake City.

No. 2—For Bingham, Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ... 8:05 a. m.
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ... 7:40 p. m.
No. 5—For Ogden and intermediate points ... 4:30 p. m.
No. 6—For Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Salina and all intermediate points ... 1:30 p. m.
No. 8—For Eureka, Payson, Provo and all intermediate points ... 5:00 p. m.
No. 3—For Ogden and the West ... [illegible]
No. 1—For Ogden and the West ... [illegible]

Arrive Salt Lake City.

No. 1—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East ... 11:55 p. m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East ... 11:30 p. m.
No. 5—From Provo, Bingham, Manti, Salina, Eureka and all intermediate points ... 6:05 p. m.
No. 6—From Ogden and intermediate points ... [illegible]
No. 7—From Eureka and Payson ... [illegible]
No. 2—From Ogden and the West ... [illegible]
No. 4—From Ogden and the West ... [illegible]

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General Agent Passenger Department.

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Great S. L. & Hot Springs Ry.

Time table in effect Jan. 1, 1896.

[illegible timetable]

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ARRIVE

From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Park City and Ogden ... 3:15 p m
From Helena, Butte, Portland, San Francisco and Ogden ... 8:25 a m
From San Francisco, Cache Valley, Ogden and intermediate points ... 7:25 p m
From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Ogden ... 8:30 a m
From Frisco, Milford, Sanpete Valley, Nephi, Provo, Mercur and Eureka ... 3:36 p m
From Terminus, Tooele and Garfield Beach ... 4:00 p m

DEPART

For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Park City ... 8:05 a m
For San Francisco, Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate points ... 8:00 a m
For Ogden and intermediate points ... 4:45 p m
For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Butte, Portland and San Francisco ... 1:00 p m
For Eureka, Mercur, Provo, Nephi, Sanpete Valley, Milford and Frisco ... 7:45 a m
For Garfield Beach, Tooele and Terminus ... 7:45 a m

(Trains south of Juab run daily except Sunday.)

* Run daily except Sunday.

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Train No. 4 leaves Ogden 6:15 p.m., Salt Lake 7:40 p.m., arrive at Pueblo 5:37 p.m., Colorado Springs 6:58 p.m., Denver 9:45 p.m.

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