

read to the prisoner. The general then said: "You are adjudged unworthy to bear arms. In the name of the French people, I degrade you."

General Darrès gave a sharp word of command and a non-commissioned officer of the Republican guard approached Dreyfus, the infantry presented arms, the cavalry presented swords and there was a long solemn roll from the massed drum corps. Dreyfus started back as the non-commissioned officer touched him and shouted: "I am innocent, I swear it; vive la France." The non-commissioned officer then tore off Dreyfus' epaulets and all distinctive marks of his rank as captain of the artillery, ending with breaking the prisoner's sword in two and throwing the two halves at his feet. Dreyfus was then marched bareheaded around the entire square, in front of the troops. He was greatly excited and shouted repeatedly "I am innocent, I swear it," but every time the prisoner spoke in accordance with orders previously issued, his voice was drowned by the roll of the drums. As Dreyfus passed in front of the place occupied by representatives of the press he shouted, "Tell the whole of France I am innocent." This caused some of the officers of the army reserve standing near to retort, "Down with Judas, silence the traitor." It was evident Dreyfus felt these words keenly, for he turned sharply around and faced the officers in a threatening manner, but before he could do or say anything further he was seized by the soldiers and forced to continue his humiliating march around the square. The crowd outside of the square on hearing the prisoner's voice when he protested his innocence praised fierce cries of "Death to the traitor." The cries of the populace were accompanied by shrill whistling peculiar to a Parisian mob. When the proceedings were ended Dreyfus was handcuffed, taken to the prison van and driven to an ordinary prison, escorted by a squad of gendarmes amid cries of: "Death to the traitor."

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Prof. Minas T. Chehar, editor of the *Armenia*, and professor of Armenia at the University of London, received the following advice from Armenian sources:

Zekki Pasha, commander of the Fourth army corps, has had given to him by the sultan the medal of honor.

Ohendi, a Kurdish brigand at Bog hazakessen, ordered an Armenian named Apor to be killed for protesting against Ohendi's misdeeds. The Kurds have assassinated two Armenians at Daghyvergan.

The number of men, women and children who were cut down by sabres or bayoneted in eleven villages of the Sasoun district was 750. It is now proved that the people from the Sasoun district who, during the retreat to Mount Andoka, fought bravely for nineteen days, and who gave themselves up to the enemy on August 27, were deceived by the proclamation of Zekki Pasha, promising them amnesty. The Turks then outraged the women and starved and tortured them for three days. Sixty young men were finally killed by the sword and their bodies were thrown into a well.

The villages of Shenick and Gleigouan have been burned to ashes, with

their four churches. Thirty-three other villages have been sacked and destroyed.

Khakoko, mayor of Agphl, his brother Hebo, their sons, a priest named G. uriel Hourich, and the archimandrite of Vartan, Mgr. Diebian, Priest D. J. abed of Shenik and five companions, the mayor of the village of Gelgo-Muvacien and numbers of mountaineers have been killed, over a thousand have been wounded and 250 prisoners have been taken.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The following official telegram was received at the Turkish legation in this city, dated Constantinople:

"Certain newspapers have maintained lately that the number of Armenians in Turkey reached many millions, and that they are badly treated. Both assertions are false. According to reliable statistics the Armenians living in Turkey are a little over 800,000, of whom 200,000 are established in Constantinople itself. Those of the Armenians who reside in the provinces are distributed all over the country, so that nowhere do they constitute the majority of the population.

"The fact, acknowledged even by Turkey's detractors, that the Ottoman Armenians have schools and literature not only proves that they are not exposed to vexatious treatment, but that on the contrary the Turkish government favors their institutions, and assists them to preserve their language and nationality, and has secured their well being."

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 5.—Two thousand volts of electricity passed through Peter Peterson, an electrician at the city light station this morning, instantly killing him. In making changes on the switch board he grasped two plugs at the same time, his thumb touching them too far up and on the nine-insulated portion. There was a flash and he fell back dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—General Philip Sydney Post, member of Congress from the Tenth district of Illinois, died at the Halton Hotel in this city this morning after an illness of but one day. His death was from heart failure resulting from acute gastritis.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 7.—Judge Jay L. Torrey, of Fremont, and John C. Davis, of Carbon county, have withdrawn from the senatorial race. They announced this morning that they believed that it would greatly complicate matters if they permitted their names to go before the caucus, and that in order to facilitate the business of the legislature, they would withdraw. This leaves Judge Brown, of Albany county, and Clarence D. Clark, the only candidates for the second place. It is probable that the former will withdraw before the caucus convenes. The action of Davis and Torrey makes the election of E. E. Warren and Mr. Clark absolutely certain.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 7.—Governor William A. Richards and the other state officers of Wyoming were sworn in at noon today. The inaugural ceremonies were preceded by a grand parade which was participated in by eight companies of the Eighth and Seventeenth infantry stationed at Ft. D. A. Russell, the Wyoming National Guard, the Wyoming university

cadets and the Cheyenne fire department and other civic organizations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—K. Kato, the newly appointed Japanese minister to Great Britain, has arrived from Japan on the steamer *China*. Kato is one of the most distinguished and able diplomats in the Japanese service. He has lately been head minister of the bureau of politics in the department of foreign affairs at Tokio—the position filled by Kurino until his appointment to the office of minister to the United States. He will succeed Viscount Koki as the Japanese minister to the court of St. James. Viscount Koki has been filling the two offices of Minister to Great Britain and Germany, and to relieve him of a share of his burdensome duties Kato has been given the British mission. Viscount Koki will remain in Berlin.

"When I left Japan," said the new minister, "the Chinese government was making overtures for peace, but, as you have probably been informed, nothing has been accomplished. The Japanese government expressed its willingness to receive the Chinese plenipotentiaries and negotiate a treaty of peace, but my last advice was to the effect that China would not agree to the meeting being held in Japan. China preferred that Japan's representatives go over to China, but Japan insists that the plenipotentiaries of China should meet her own representatives on Japanese soil, since it is China that is suing for peace, and not Japan. Just what the outcome of the present negotiations will be, it is difficult to surmise.

"Our armies are still prosecuting the war in China. Overtures were made by China for an armistice, pending the settlement of the negotiations for peace, but Japan naturally declined to grant that favor. It would give China an advantage to which she is not entitled, and there will be no cessation of hostilities until the final settlement of peace."

Minister Kato says that in the absence of any agreement between the two powers for the termination of the war, Japan will continue to prosecute its campaign in China this winter with unrelenting vigor, though he does not expect to see the Chinese capital taken while the cold weather lasts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Charges of a sensational nature against U. S. District Judge Ricks, of Cleveland, are contained in a memorial presented to the House today. Representative Johnson of Ohio secured immediate consideration for a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to investigate the charges and without debate the resolution was adopted. The charges are made under oath of Mr. S. J. Ritchie of Akron, Ohio, a wealthy citizen and capitalist. While directed mainly at Judge Ricks, they indirectly affect Judge Burke and ex-United States Senator Payne, of Cleveland. Ritchie gives the names of a formidable array of counsel in Washington, Cleveland and Akron, retained in his behalf.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Postmaster—John H. Hayden, Santa Maria, Cal.; Mary Foley, Wallace, Idaho. Isaac W. Winslow, Evanston, Wyo.