

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—A letter referring to the massacre of Armenians just received by a resident of this city, who for obvious reasons does not wish his name published, is of great interest because of having been written from a part of Turkey entirely remote from where the letters hitherto published have come. It indicates a most deplorable state of affairs. Under date of Jan. 11th the writer says:

"The extraordinary quarantine precautions taken by the hitherto immovable Turk with regard to cholera that was still far away, have now been explained by the tidings that have come from Moosh. There is very strong evidence that a general massacre and series of massacres of Christians have been undertaken by the local governments. There is an activity and energy displayed by the government in the recent efforts to encompass the Christians and put off their names and existence, that points to a newly formed plan to be put into execution with as little waste of time as possible."

Referring to a case which came under his own notice, the writer says:

"A Protestant woman in Y. was assaulted and violated by three Turks. They were tried in F. and found guilty, but that infamous court in S., under the influence of the still more infamous government, refused judgment and released the guilty men."

From this state of things there is no redress, the writer says. No appeal can be made, and such crimes will be more frequent than ever. Terror and amazement have taken hold of the people to such an extent within a few months as to become manifest even in their countenance. Attempts have been made by officers and soldiers to draw Christians into a quarrel, but have so far failed. Most of the officers are in possession of the property of the Christians and doing just as they please without regard to law or justice.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Lord Roseberry hastily summoned a meeting of the cabinet which lasted fully an hour. It is rumored a dissolution of the parliament is imminent. Last evening when a vote was being taken in the House of Commons on Sir William Harcourt's motion to close the debate on the address in reply to the queen's speech, it was confidently believed by the opposition the government would be defeated. The vote was 297 to 271.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The House committee on pensions voted today to favorably report Representative Hermann's bill to amend the act of 1892 granting pensions to survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, so that men who served thirty days or more in several other wars will be pensionable at the same rates and their widows also.

The wars embraced in the proposed amendments are the following: The Florida and Georgia Seminole Indian war of 1818-1819, the Fever Indian war of Illinois of 1827, the Sabine Indian disturbances of 1836-1837, the Cayuse Indian war of 1847-1848, the Texas and New Mexico Indian war of 1849-1855, the California Indian disturbances of 1851-1852, the Utah Indian disturbances of 1850-1853, and the Oregon

and Washington Territory Indian wars from 1851 to 1856, inclusive.

CAIRO, Feb. 19.—The Khedive signed a contract with his favorite slave today in the presence of the Egyptian ministers. This act constitutes a marriage to the slave and there will be no public ceremony.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Files of the Times of Argentina just received in this city under date of January 28 contain the following letter dated from Lima, October 31:

You complain that I do not comply with your orders to wire to the Times the daily occurrences in regard to the revolutionary movement in the republic. Please hear this time:

"Nobody here is allowed to tell the truth. Every newspaper office has a censor and every telegraph office is equally under immediate government supervision. No telegraphic communication is therefore possible.

"To give you an idea of the risk run by anybody giving information of the revolutionary movement, I may state that the residence of every suspected person is invaded by the police at all hours of the night, the furniture destroyed, the male residents turned into the streets and the female portion isolated.

"People are arrested pell mell, whipped, tortured, shot or decapitated without trial. Political prisoners disappear and their families cannot tell where their dead bodies are interred. The only consolation they have is that they can pray for the souls of the departed.

"Recruiting in the public thoroughfares goes on continually; often a raid is made at a church door when people are coming out. The men are then entrapped, tied up in much the same way as slave drivers convey their slaves, and marched off to the barracks to increase the government forces. Anybody with a sword dangling at his side considers himself the arbitrator of life and property.

"Caceres's hordes entered Matucana the other day. The town was completely sacked. Men were shot in heaps and every woman in the town became the property of ruffians who go under the name of soldiers. Nothing of such barbarous nature has been witnessed in history and the noted Bulgarian atrocities pale under the shadows of the iniquities of Matucana.

"A friend of mine will post this letter in Valparaiso; no such mislaid could be trusted to our postoffices."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 20.—The first description by an eye witness of Mooshir Pasha's march of blood, as it has come to be known, has just been received by the Republic from Moosh, Asia Minor.

The account is written by a native of the Sassoun district and had been sent by a secret messenger through the territory of the sultan to insure its safe arrival.

Mooshir Pasha, the military governor of the city of Erzerjan, started, by order of the sultan, into the Sassoun district last September. Innumerable burned villages and 7,293 lives was the price of this official's visit.

The European commission now in-

vestigating, have just reached the city of Moosh, the town from which the Republic received its dispatch. It reads:

"MOOSH, Asia Minor, Jan. 17, 1896.

"The number of our dead countrymen in the four towns visited by Mooshir Pasha will not be far short of 7,500. This is from the bodies counted and known to have perished. We cannot tell how many others there may be.

"The first town entered by Mooshir was Shulnik. It contains four villages—Shulnik, Mezra, Koojook and Dopy. When our people here heard of the arrival of the pasha, Father Johanns, with forty of the leading townsmen, went to meet him, to beseech him to have mercy upon them. They were surrounded by soldiers long before they could get to Mooshir Pasha and every one was killed. Their bodies were put in the church and burned. Then they proceeded to burn the villages.

"The number killed in Shulnik proper numbered 623 and 317 from the rest of the villages. Those who escaped are now in the villages surrounding this town, but the villagers are themselves very poor and may go hungry.

"Mooshir Pasha left Shulnik to go to the next town in the Sassoun district. This town is Alyon and has fourteen villages. The people heard of his coming and that he had twenty-four companies, each of four hundred men, besides twenty-three cannon. They knew that it was useless to appeal to him, so they fled to the village of Ohl because of its rocks and steppes, and there they could better escape him. They stayed in the mountains for almost twenty days, and when all food was gone and there was nothing left they fled as best they could. Two thousand bodies were left behind at Ohl.

"Gali-Gazan was next, and because the town had twenty-four villages around it, Mooshir brought Kurds, Abkhazies and irregulars, numbering 30,000. The town was deserted, for the people, with all the food they could carry, had fled to the mountains. They stayed in their fastness for thirty days, and at last with a frenzy born of hunger and despair, they made a terrible rush down the mountain side and attacked the tyrants instead of waiting to be killed. Patriot Vartan was like a god and killed ten men with his own sword before he fell dead. Father Bedoss was a soldier too and encouraged his children, and when he was at last killed his body was cut in pieces and given to the dogs.

"Aleg was the last town that the blood-thirsty tyrant visited and this place contains seven villages—Verein, Chaden, Mooravar, Eukik, Kalaxaz, Cheroop and Davidrig. The people had for the most part made their escape but when Mooshir and his soldiers went their way 1,300 bodies were found. Many more were burned but their number cannot be known. Most of the bodies were left where they were butchered, and those who would travel to this distant place must risk their lives through the pestilential odors that go up from so many dead. All who escaped from the Sassoun district came to the villages of the plains of Moosh and hungry, destitute and broken-hearted, they look for hope and help and sympathy from the civilized world to whom the news of their terrible lot may come."