TELEGRAPHIC.

THIS FROM ARMENIA.

Impartial Report of the Conditions in That Country.

FORMER REPORTS CONFIRMED.

Infamous Crimes the Order of the Day Along the Kurdish Frontier.

London, Feb. 2.—A letter has been received here from the special correspondent of the Associated Press who was sent to Armenia from London to investigate the reported Armenian atrocities and who at present is in Armenia.

The correspondent spent a week or more in Constantinople before starting for Armenia, during which time he investigated the reports current there and continued his journey. His letter contains the first authentic news from Armenia direct, and says:

"Whatever secrets may lie under the snow on the Armenian mountains it seems beyond dispute from what I have heard from many lips that the published stories of heinous butchery and red horror on the Sassoun villages have at least a reasonable foundation of truth."

But there are two sides to the Armenian story:

"But no matter what light we throw upon the spasmodic wickedness of the Turk or upon the ingenious deviltry of the revolutionary conspirators, we find that it is still the innocent that suffer most.

"For instance, it is reported that as a means of inciting the Turks to commit outrages that will bring down upon them the wrath of a civilized world, Armenians have thrust gun cartridges into the bodies of living Turkish men and women and have exploded them, and that in the case of one man, a hole was made just below the bones of the chest for the insertion of a quantity of gunpowder, which was then ignited as a sort of a bomb.

"These facts are known at the embassies at Constantinople, and probably they have been transmitted in reports to the various governments."

The correspondent also remarks:

The impartial truth of the Sassoun massacre will probably never be known, for the dead tell no tales. This is what happened:

"Certain Armenian peasants to the number of several thousand were tending their herds and flock in their summer pastures in the Sassoun mountains along the borders of Kurdistan. A short time before the villagers were ready to return to their homes in the valleys with their fattened cattle a band of Kurdish bandits, industriously searching for a winter's supply of provisions, raided their stock. The villagers and their Kurdish protectors made a vigorous defense. They would have ended it, but before the fight was over the Turkish government came into the affair and then the real trouble began. Some of them telegraphed that a conspiracy was in progress among the Armenians in the mountain villages and the order came straight from the palace:

"Punish the villagers to the utmost extremity."

The massacre began. The Armenians were slain without mercy, man, woman and child. The outrage of Armenian women and children by the Turks in that part of the country is so common a thing, even at times of absolute quiet that there can be no doubt that this massacre was attended with outrage and atrocity too horrible to think of.

"The Armenians in Athens and Constantinople assert that forty-two villages were destroyed and nearly 10,000 persons massacred; but more impartial and equally informed persons put the number at twenty-five villages and from 1,000 to 3,000 persons killed. The exact number will never be known.

"As for the Turkish commission, it is such a fraud that it is a waste of breath to talk about it."

The state of morals in Armenia, and especially along the Turkish frontier, should receive the closest scrutiny. The facts that are now and then told as secret matters of course are most appalling in the depth of depravity. When an Armenian girl is to be married she is taken from her home and outraged by bands of Turks and Kurds and any member of her family who lifts a hand in defense of her honor is shot down. On the Kurdish frontier the ravishers do not even wait for the approach of a girl's wedding, but they seize her when she has reached a certain age and carry her off to the mountains, where she is most shamefully treated. In a few days she is allowed to return to her home.

This infamous practice is so common that it is declared there is not a young Armenian woman living along the Kurdish frontier who has not been a victim of it. Even children of tender years are not exempt, and some have actually died to the most frightful agony.

In his hatred of Christianity and his rage at revolutionary conspiracies, the Turk believes and would like to prove the Armenian missionaries are responsible for the revolutionary movement.

As a matter of fact the Turk is much nearer right than he has any idea of. The missionaries are responsible for the revolutionary movement, but not in the way the Turk believes. They are responsible for having educated the Armenian youth; for having made a man of him and brought him to know he has an immortal soul. The education and civilizing influences of free America have been brought to the whole of Armenia and the younger Armenian has begun to feel he is a man and not a Moslem slave. The missionaries are making men of the Armenians and therefore they are responsible for the revolutionary feelings. It is the story of Bulgaria over again.

"The missionaries are doing a grand work in the interest of civilization and humanity and for the Turks to say they are directly or indirectly inciting the Armenians to revolution is quite as ridiculous as the Porte's assertion that outrages in the Sassoun villages were committed by the villagers themselves."

NO PROSPECT FOR PEACE.

The Chinese Envoys Sent Back to Their Own Country

Under the Pretext that Their Credentials Were Insufficient.

Hiroshima, Feb. 3.—The envoys from China who were sent to negotiate for peace with Japan, will leave this city for Nagasaki tomorrow. An examination of their credentials revealed the fact that the envoys did not have plenary power to treat for peace, and they were thereupon told they had better return to their own country.

Representatives of the associated press have information from a reliable source that the credentials of the Chinese peace envoys were found to be imperfect and that the Japanese authorities refused to conduct any negotiations with them. It is further said the envoys were told to leave.

Further details of the fighting at Wei Hai Wei are at hand, and from these it is learned that on Thursday last the Japanese manned the Pai Chi Hyske forts, on the southeastern side of Wei Hai Wei, which forts had been captured by them the day previous. Japanese papers declare ten Chinese men-of-war and some torpedo boats were captured. According to other reports, two Japanese vessels were sunk and another seriously damaged.

Paris, Feb. 2.—A Tokio dispatch says that the Chinese envoys were quite ignorant of the trick played upon them by the Chinese government. They supposed they had been given full powers to treat for peace. When their credentials were opened it was found they had no power either to conclude or sign a treaty of peace. Count Ito Hirobumi, president of the council of ministers, told them that Japan was willing to reopen negotiations with a properly empowered embassy.

Threatened to Kill Her Children.

Napa, Cal., Feb. 2.—Early this morning Mrs. Pfeifreich, while insane, undertook to kill her four children and succeeded in doing them all serious injury. She had the delusion that she had sinned greatly against God, and as punishment for her sin, her children were to be sold into slavery, and she had threatened to kill the children to avoid this.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

Mrs. Wells Reports Utah.—Officers Elected.—Adjournment.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 3.—In the morning session of the woman's suffrage convention Mrs. Dr. Shaw presided in the absence of Mrs. Anthony. Mrs. Kensham reported on the progress of the movement in Michigan. Mrs. Colby addressed the convention on the work of the federal committee.

Other state reports were made by Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway of Oregon, Mrs. Rebecca Henry Hayes of Texas, Mrs. Emeline B. Wells of Utah, Mrs. Helen Morris Lewis of Carolina, Mrs. Mary Tazwell of Maryland and Mrs. Florence Huberwald of New Orleans.

The national woman's suffrage association this evening elected the following officers: President, Susan B. Anthony; vice-president, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw; secretary, Lucy Stone Blackwell; treasurer, Harriet Taylor Upton. These are all re-elected except in the case of recording secretary, in which Mrs. Avery succeeds Mrs. Ellen Cattell Dietrick.

The evening was given over to addresses, including one on woman suffrage in the South by Miss Mary G. Francis, another by Carrie L. Chapman Catt on Eternal Justice, and closing remarks by Susan B. Anthony.

Some excitement was caused today by the discovery that pickpockets had been operating among the delegates. Half a dozen ladies reported the loss of pocketbooks, and Mrs. Ex-Governor Robinson of Kentucky was robbed of a purse containing $500 worth of diamonds.

The convention will engage in religious exercises tomorrow, and its members will disperse Monday.

Free Silver Friends in the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Many eastern Republican senators are getting letters and telegrams from their constituents urging them to stand by the President and lay aside party feelings and aid in passing a sound currency bill. This has impelled a canvass of the Senate by several senators, and they point out that the anti-silver men are in the minority. The canvass shows 47 for free coinage of silver and 39 against. The admission of Senators Wilson of Washington and Clark of Montana will increase the free silver vote to 49.

Endorsing Cleveland.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Upon inquiry of Private Secretary Thurber, at the White House, it is learned that the president has received a very large number of telegrams and letters from prominent citizens, chambers of commerce and other trade organizations in all parts of the country, heartily endorsing the recommendations contained in his recent message to Congress and recognizing the necessity for immediate action for the preservation of the national credit and public faith.

In a series of resolutions adopted on the 31st ult., the committee on the trade of the Norfolk and Portsmouth (Virginia) Cotton Exchange says:

"In the opinion of our merchants, it is eminently desirable in the close relations we bear towards foreign countries, that our standard of value should be the same as other nations of the first class, both for the exchange of commodities and for obtaining credit from older nations on easy terms when desired, and we heartily endorse the plans of the President contained in his message and express the earnest hope that Congress will reduce them to legal shape at the earliest possible moment."

The Japanese Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The belief is growing in diplomatic circles that the action of the Senate in attaching to the new Japanese treaty a provision that it may be terminated in one year's notice after it goes into effect, will operate to defeat the treaty, and it can be stated on good authority that in its present shape the entire treaty will be rejected by the Japanese government. It transpires that the Senate was influenced in this action, not by any fear that the interests or liberties of American citizens in Japan would suffer by making them subject to Japanese law and relinquishing the right to extra territorial jurisdiction, for this clause does not go into effect until five years have elapsed.

The actual reason was founded on tariff considerations. By the treaty the United States allowed Japan, within thirty days after its ratification, to fix her own tariff charges on imports from the United States, instead of holding her to the old treaty, by the terms of which the United States itself fixed the rate at one figure—5 per cent ad valorem on all imports.

In thus admitting Japan's right to fix her own tariff schedules, the United States went further than Great Britain or any other great power. The Japanese looked upon our action with deep gratitude as the first recognition of the fact that she was really on even terms with other great nations.

The little amendment which at first glance seems inconsequential, really means much to Japan, for it is said to touch the foundation of her whole projected new tariff system. The draft of the laws necessary to put this into effect has been already prepared, awaiting the ratification of the treaty, yet, if Japan should accept the amendment she will be placed in a peculiar position.

Utah for Silver and Cameron.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 3.—The Commercial Gazette prints the Presidential preferences of Republican editors from every state and territory.

Vermont has a kindly feeling for Senator Redfield Proctor. Senator Chandler's New Hampshire paper has a leaning towards Senator Frye of Maine. Utah wants silver and Senator Don Cameron. There is here and there a touch of "favorites," but the great majority line up for some one of the big four—McKinley, Harrison, Reed and Allison, in the order named.

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15c	25c	50c
Will buy Ladies' Chemises, Drawers, Children's Pantalets, made of good quality muslin, well sewed in all sizes. Ladies' good quality Gingham Aprons, extra wide, well made, assorted colors and checks. Children's Waists, of Sateen Drill, sizes 2 to 6, and other articles not mentioned for want of space.	Pays for Ladies' Corset Covers, Chemises, Night Gowns, Drawers, Skirts, made of fine quality Muslin, trimmed in lace or embroidery, all sizes. Ladies' Muslin Aprons, Children's Pantalets, Children's Nainsook Aprons, Children's Dresses, all nicely made and trimmed. Worth 50c elsewhere.	Gives you a choice of Ladies' Chemises, Corset Covers, Drawers, Night Robes, Skirts, Misses' Nightrobes, Children's Cambric Dresses, Infants' Slips, all elegantly made and trimmed in Hamburg embroidery and insertion, finished with tucks, herring bone braid. These are regular $1.00 goods.

75c	$1.00	$1.40
Spent gives you excellent value in Ladies' Skirts, Ladies' Night Robes, Ladies' Drawers, Ladies' Corset Covers, Ladies' Chemises, Children's Dresses, Infants' Slips, all made of very fine quality Muslin, elaborately trimmed in Hamburg embroidery and insertion, finished with tucks and herring bone braid. Sell elsewhere for $1.25 each.	Will buy a choice Ladies' Night Robe, Ladies' Chemises, Ladies' Drawers, Ladies' Corset Covers, Ladies' Skirts, Children's Fine Cambric Dresses, Infants' Slips, all made of very best material, guaranteed finest workmanship, etc., trimmed with very handsome embroidery, nicely finished with tucks and herringbone braid.	Gives you a choice of very elegant Ladies' Skirts, made of fine muslin, trimmed with rows of tucks and flounced with deep Torchon Lace, also Ladies' Drawers, trimmed with fine Torchon Lace, insertion between two clusters of tucks, flounced with deep Torchon Lace, worth $2. Be sure and examine our $1.00 and $4.00 Bridal Sets.

It is worth a visit to our store just to see the new arrivals of novelties in WASH DRESS FABRICS and extra fine CORDA CLOTHS, the latest wash fabrics, London Pingue, 30 inch Punjab Percales, 100 styles to select from. Genuine French Zephyrs, the very best Anderson make, which for quality, beauty and variety of styles surpass any ever offered.

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