

gold. The bank has been losing gold of late, but nevertheless it holds \$18,000,000 more than it had a year ago, \$71,000,000 more than in 1893, and \$115,000,000 more than at the corresponding period of 1892.

Third—Austro-Hungarian Bank: Its supply of gold in May was larger than ever before—\$95,232,539. This is about twice the supply a year or two years ago, and is considerably more than three times what it had on hand in May, 1892.

Fourth—Imperial German Bank: At the close of May, this institution had \$259,253,055 in gold coin and bullion. The gain in a year has been \$46,000,000 and in two years \$49,000,000.

Fifth—National Bank of Belgium: The gold in this institution has varied but little in years, but it is \$23,252,137 now, which is \$2,500,000 more than a year ago and \$3,000,000 more than three years ago.

Sixth—Netherlands Bank: Here for the first time we find a decrease. This bank has \$20,357,819 in gold, as against \$21,631,593 a year ago. But as compared with two years ago the bank has gained \$5,000,000 in gold.

Seventh—Bank of Spain: This institution's gold supply changes but little from year to year. It now has \$38,951,466, which is \$400,000 more than a year ago, and \$1,000,000 more than two years ago. Its stock of silver has rapidly increased, more than doubling in two years.

Eighth—National Bank of Italy: The gold in the vaults of this institution in April was \$57,977,200, a gain of \$2,000,000 in a year, \$17,000,000 in two years and \$22,000,000 in three years.

Ninth—Bank of Russia: The gold supply in the Czar's bank was \$301,427,400 in April, and increase of \$19,000,000 in one year.

If we summarize the returns from these nine banks we find that in May of this year they held \$1,377,716,179 in gold coin and bullion as against \$1,193,097,934 a year ago, so that the gain in twelve months has been \$184,618,245, or at the rate of more than \$15,000,000 a month.

TRY THE POTATO CURE.

A prominent man in the affairs of Dunkirk yesterday related the following incident to the *Buffalo Courier*:

"One day, two months after I had signed the pledge I had a craving for a drink of whisky so strong that I could see nothing else but drinks about me, and felt as if I must have at least one drink. I told a friend of my state of mind.

"He said: 'You need not drink. I can tell you of a substitute that will stop your discomfort. Get a bowl of ice water and a raw potato; peel it and cut down one end of it to a size convenient to take in the mouth. Dip the potato in the ice water and suck it every time you think you must have the whiskey.'

"I did as he advised. I took the bowl of ice water and the potato and placed them on a table at the head of my bed and would dip the potato in the water and place it between my lips every few moments till I went to sleep. I woke free from any desire to drink whiskey, and have been free from it ever since. That one treatment eradicated my craving for whisky for all the time that has elapsed."

POOR ARMENIANS.

VAN, ARMENIA, May 24.—[From the special correspondent of the *Associated Press*—The Sassoun massacre, it would appear, was one of the most carefully planned outrages in history. The evidence of this is circumstantial only, but it is alleged to be none the less conclusive.

During the months of June, July and August preceding the Sassoun massacre, the Kurdish chiefs in the country surrounding the Sassoun region, and particularly the districts in the south and south-west, were apparently unusually busy in gathering up the scattered warriors of their tribes, or an invasion of the Sassoun region.

In July and August enormous quantities of petroleum were shipped from Erzeroum and Mouss. The petroleum was shipped from Russia to Erzeroum, and so great was the quantity brought over the mountain roads that it was a subject of remark to very many persons. For a time it looked as though nothing went over the roads between Erzeroum and Mouss but petroleum. Now, it is a fact that Mouss does not use a great quantity of petroleum herself, nor do her merchants sell much of it to the surrounding country. In the villages candles of sheep fat oil are used for light. What Mouss wanted with those countless cars of petroleum was a mystery.

But the mystery was a mystery no longer after the Sassoun massacre, for the petroleum was used to burn the houses of the Sassoun villagers, and to cremate the bodies of the wealthy villagers who fell victims to the awful butchery. In burning the houses, the petroleum was thrown upon the woodwork in generous quantities and set on fire.

In cremating the dead, the bodies were, in many cases, placed between layers of wood and built up into a sort of funeral pile. The entire mass was then saturated with petroleum and set on fire. It is charged that living men were cremated in the same way, but this was a merciful way of putting the unfortunate creatures to death, in comparison with the tortures inflicted upon many others.

The massacre of troops near the Sassoun region, and particularly at Mouss, was carried on for some time before the beginning of the massacre, in order that everything might be in readiness, according to the program said to have been carefully made out at Constantinople.

Several weeks after the Sassoun massacre, it is claimed, orders were sent from the palace at Constantinople for the massacre of the inhabitants of Molluk, a district lying to the west, and a witness of Sassoun, but when it was seen that an investigation of the massacre at Sassoun was inevitable, the order, it is said, was recalled, and Molluk was not molested, except in the ordinary course of the persecution general in all parts of Armenia.

In the city of Van at this moment there are 500 young men sworn to give themselves as a sacrifice to Turkish outbursts in the hope that the attention of England may be more strongly called to the desperate situation of their people.

The Armenians cannot accept any scheme of reform which does not have

for its fundamental principles the absolute control of European powers. Unless Europe controls the reforms, there will be a massacre of 20,000 Christians in the city within three months. The Armenians themselves will bring this about rather than be cast adrift by their fellow Christians of the West.

There is no language quite adequate to a description of the real condition of Armenia at present. Men are beaten, robbed and murdered, and women are ravished by Kurds and Turkish soldiers. Woe and want and despair and death stalk abroad in this beautiful land, that was once a part of the Garden of Eden.

The inhabitants of Van are living on the brink of a massacre from day to day.

By the transfer from Van to Constantinople of the advance guard of the Armenian revolutionary movement, captured in the village of Tehtoukka on May 19th, the Turkish government has taken a decisive step toward quieting public excitement in the eastern part of the empire.

The governor of Van, Bahri Pasha, has during the week added several interesting facts to the alleged confession of Harry Williams, the leader of the captured band. According to the governor, Williams has confessed that the revolutionary party, which sent him to begin the revolution, has 3,000 rifles in Trieste, Austria, which will be shipped to Armenia for the use of the patriots at the earliest possible opportunity.

An interesting incident of Williams' confession, as made public by Bahri, is the fact that he is not a British subject at all, but is a native of the Caucasus region of Asia, and strangely enough, of the very district in which Bahri himself was born.

Your correspondent yesterday met the representative of a fourth revolutionary party, with agents in Austria, England and America. The headquarters seem to be in America, where a party newspaper is published, and revolutionary funds are collected. This agent is a Russian-Armenian, and holds strong views on the situation. The party has brought no guns to Armenia, nor does the agent say he has any arms hidden in the mountains. The party's principles, however, are of the most radical and advanced sort.

In the district court at Reno, Nev., Saturday, Dr. G. M. Thomas, formerly superintendent of the state insane asylum, was appointed guardian for the infant child of Mrs. Anne M. Hartley, who is now serving a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary for the murder of M. D. Foley. Thomas filed a bond of \$5,000, with Charles Bender and William Thompson, two prominent citizens of Reno, as sureties. This is preliminary to a suit for one-half of the Foley estate, to be opened in behalf of the child. The papers have been prepared, and the complaint alleges that the Hartley child is, with the exception of the deceased's widow, the only legal heir to the property. This will not affect the widow's claim, as she is entitled to one-half under the state law. The other half would, but for this child's claim, go to the brothers and sisters of Foley.