# BLOODY TALE RETOLD

### FURTHER TESTIMONY REGARDING ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.

**Most Probable Estimate Is Fifteen Thousand Were Killed and Thirty-Five Villages Plundered.**

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Letters have been received by well-known persons in this city, from reliable sources in Turkey, giving still further testimony regarding the outrages in Eastern Turkey. The following letter comes from a city not a great distance from the scene of the outrages. The writer of the letter is a man in whom the highest confidence may be placed, who has spent more than a third of a century in that region and knows the country and people perfectly. This testimony is from a source which is entirely independent of any which has been given before. Later accounts increase, if possible, the horrors of what has taken place. The letter is as follows:

"The Armenians, oppressed by Kurds and Turks, said they could not pay taxes to both the Kurds and the government. Plundered and oppressed by the Kurds, they resisted them, and some were killed. Then false reports were sent to Constantinople that the Armenians were in arms and in rebellion. Orders were sent to the mushir, at Erzingan, to exterminte them, root and branch. The order, read before the army collected in haste from all of the chief cities of Eastern Turkey, was:

" 'Whoever spares man, woman or child is disloyal.

"The region was surrounded by the soldiers of the army and 9,000 Kurds also are said to have been massed there. Then they advanced upon the center, driving in the people like a flock of sheep, and continued thus to advance for days. No quarter was given, no mercy shown. Men, women and children were shot down.

"Probably, when they were set upon in this way, some tried to save their lives and resisted in defense, while those who could, fled in all directions, but the majority was slain. The most probable estimate is 15,000 were killed and 35 villages plundered, razed and burned. Women were outraged and then butchered. A priest was taken to the roof of his church and hacked to pieces and set on fire. A large number of women and girls, collected in a church, were kept for days, violated by the brutal soldiers, and then murdered. It is said the number was so large that the blood flowed out of the church door. The soldiers contended over a beautiful girl; they wanted to preserve her, but she too was killed. Every effort is being made, and will be made to falsify the facts and pull the wool over the eyes of European governments, but the bloody tale will finally be known, the most horrible, it seems to me, that the nineteenth century has known. As a confirmation of the report, the other day several hundred soldiers were returning from the seat of war, and, at a village near us, one was heard to say that he, alone, with his own hand, had killed 20 pregnant women. Some who seem to have some shame for their atrocious deeds, said, 'What could we do? We were under orders.' "

At a meeting of the Methodist Episcopal ministers of this city and vicinity, resolutions were adopted expressing profound sympathy with the Christians in Turkish Armenia, and urging the state department to promote an investigation by every means at its command. It was also demanded that a sermon shall be preached every month until further orders on the condition of affairs in Turkish Armenia.

### NUMEROUS ARRESTS.

**The Whole Province of Armenia Still Badly Disturbed.**

VIENNA, Jan. 1.—Dispatches from Constantinople tell of numerous arrests throughout Armenia. The whole province is disturbed. Many troops have left Constantinople for various parts of Asia Minor in the last few days. Their statements were that their time had expired and they were going home, but there is good reason to believe that they were destined for the military centers.

The recall of Abdullah Pasha, the most fearless member of the commission of inquiry, has been cancelled, owing to the porte's anxiety to dispel the unfavorable reports to which it gave rise.

Journals in the Caucasus say that the domiciliary visits and searches are still made daily in Armenia and that numerous arrests are made. The prisons are crowded. The Bitlis prison is filled with Armenians, among them being a priest more than 70 years old, who was arrested for refusing to betray his son's hiding place. The Armenian Catholics have appealed to the pope.

### THE DEADLY FOREIGN OFFICE.

**It Is Said to Be the Worst Enemy of Armenian Sympathizers.**

LONDON, Jan. 1.—One of the Armenian delegates to the conference held in Chester Saturday, on the subject of the Armenian outrages, said:

"Our deadliest enemy is the traditional policy of the British foreign office, which is now assisting Turkey to evade exposure by assenting to the imposture of a Turkish commission to inquire into the atrocities, when documents from the consuls in Turkey, giving details of the outrages, are in the hands of Lord Kimberley. The foreign office has concealed during the past four years records which laid bare a conspiracy with the porte against the Armenians. Such a state of affairs is a disgrace to the Christian government of England."

### THE GERMAN ARMY.

**A Critic Who Thinks There Should Be More Fighting Spirit.**

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—The Military Weekly, the recognized organ of the army, has caused some sensation by the bellicose tone of its article reviewing the military events of the year. The writer contends that the longer peace is maintained the more must Germany try to encourage the fighting spirit of the army. The encouragement of this spirit, he thinks, has been too much neglected in recent years. He complains that the science of war has been limited too exclusively to the staff and a few others, but believes that the new regulations which went into effect last June will tend to remedy this state of affairs. The opinion most generally accepted is that the emperor inspired the criticisms and General Bronsart von Schellendorf put them in form for publication.

### CRAMER'S MISSION.

**Arbitration for All Disputes Between England and the United States.**

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Morning Post will have a friendly leader tomorrow on the mission of William Randall Cramer, member of parliament, who will sail for America tomorrow to memorialize President Cleveland and congress in favor of the arbitration of all disputes between England and the United States. The writer says:

"The movement lacks the truly representative character in which alone its value would consist. Neither are we convinced that Mr. Cramer's action is desirable. It might have been better, and it certainly would have been more regular, if the signers of the memorial had confined their representations to their own government. Congress might have been trusted to bring a similar pressure to bear upon its executive. The commoners who signed the memorial would not have been guilty of what seems very like impertinence in venturing upon ground where they have no locus standi. But the object is so noble and so obviously of mutual interest that we feel sure Americans will not misinterpret or cavil at the methods."

The Daily Chronicle says Mr. Cramer's mission of peace and good-will is a fitting opening of the new year. If an Anglo-American bond should be established, it would pave the way to a great and beneficent change in the world. We may be told that it is all a dream; but the dreams of nations often come true. This ought to be realized.

### NEW YEAR'S HONORS.

**Canada's Premier Made a Knight of St. George.**

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Among the New Year's honors announced in the conferring of the order of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, upon the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, premier of Canada, The Hon. Cecil Rhodes, premier of Cape Colony, is appointed a member of the privy council; George Newness, member of parliament and editor of Tid-Bits, the Strand Magazine, and the Westminster Gazette, and Professor James Emerson Reynolds, president of the Royal College of Physicians, have been created baronets. Baron Cromer (Evelyn Baring), the British agent and consul-general in Egypt, and W. H. White, chief constructor of the navy, are made Knight Commanders of the Bath.

The honors conferred excites much discussion on account of the curious preferences. The Times, commenting on the selections, says:

"A colonial statesman or the Englishman whose field is in the colonies must do far greater things than the Englishman who stays at home, in order to win his way to that especially imperial distinction, the membership of the privy council. The absence of the peerage is everywhere commented upon. Lord Rosebery's sense of the ridiculous is too keen to allow him to add new members to the house he desires to abolish."

The Freeman's Journal complains of the absence of Irish names from the list of positions honored by the queen.

**Germany and a Tariff War.**

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—The Hamburg correspondent, usually inspired from the Wilhelm Strasse, speaks of the prohibition of German wine by the Washington government as the first step in a tariff war between the United States and Germany. The Vossische Zeitung remarks that Germany can win no laurels in a tariff war with America.

**M. de Lanessan Explains.**

PARIS, Jan. 1.—Le Journal yesterday sent a telegram to M. de Lanessan, governor-general of French Indo-China, asking him to explain the circumstances of his recall. M. de Lanessan replied that the pretext that he had permitted unauthorized persons to have access to official and confidential documents, which he was charged to have done, was simply ridiculous.

**Attacked a Convent Farm.**

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A dispatch from Vienna says 2000 men Saturday attacked the convent farm at Staminiti. The police sent to the scene were overpowered and the military had to be called upon. Twenty arrests were made.

**Given Up for Lost.**

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—It is regarded as certain that the steamships Napoli, of Hamburg, and Norduce, of Altona, foundered in the last storm. About 25 men are supposed to have perished.

**From Conservative to Liberal.**

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Earl of Buckinghamshire announced in a speech to his tenants today that he had left the conservatives to join the liberal party.

**The Czar's Decree of Amnesty.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—More than 20,000 prisoners will be benefited by the czar's decree of amnesty. Many of them have already been liberated.

### OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

**Canada's Cattle, Too, Included.**

OTTAWA, Jan. 1.—The agricultural department has ascertained that the term "America" in Germany's decree prohibiting the entry of live cattle from America, also includes Canada. The government has, therefore, asked the imperial authorities to make overtures to the German government to have Canada dissociated in the interpretation of the term "America," since the minister of agriculture reports Texas fever unknown in Canada.

**Against Hungarian Religious Bills.**

ROME, Jan. 1.—The pope has addressed to Vienna a note of moderate protest against the Hungarian religious bills recently signed by the emperor. He will take no further steps. He is strongly opposed to the violent utterances of the clerical journals in Hungary.

**Socialists Sentenced.**

MILAN, Jan. 1.—The socialist leader Turati and six of his comrades were sentenced yesterday for sedition to five months' imprisonment each. Their friends in the courtroom hooted the judges and shouted "Down with the government." Several arrests were made.

**An Absolute Denial.**

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—The king of Wurtemburg has sent out an absolute denial of the report that serious difference arose between him and the emperor at the East Prussian maneuvers this year.

**To Instruct the Chilian Army.**

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—In compliance with the request of General Korner, Chilian chief of staff, Emperor William will send several officers to Chili to instruct the army.

**Italy's Spring Elections.**

ROME, Jan. 1.—The dissolution of the chambers has been postponed. The general election will take place probably in April.

## SENATOR LEXOW'S REPLY

**His Answer to the Criticisms of Dr. Parkhurst.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—In an interview this evening Senator Lexow said he had no answer to make on the criticisms of the work of the committee contained in Dr. Parkhurst's manifesto. Obviously, the best answer would be to point to the committee and say: "By their works ye shall know them." Senator Lexow said he had too high a regard for Dr. Parkhurst to say that he is actuated by any but the highest and purest motives in what he says or does. He continued:

"But it is strange indeed that when the crucial point was reached and Superintendent Byrnes was on the stand, as everybody knew he would be last Saturday, everything that was suggested was done. And yet this criticism. Throughout the entire examination Mr. Moss stood at Mr. Goff's side and co-operated in the conduct of inquiry. It is unnecessary to add anything to this. As to a deal, it is plain one could not be effected, unless through the co-operation of a majority of the committee, acting in conjunction with all the counsel. The statement of this proposition is the best refutation of the charges.

"Let any one suggest a question that was not put, a charge that was not made, an indictment that was not brought, or anything, in short, that was omitted, before they criticise. To my mind, the meat of the statement is to be found in the declaration that the senate has uncovered all the corruption in existence in the police department, and there still remains work for the Society for the Prevention of Crime to do. I wish them godspeed in this work."

**Spent the County's Money.**

CARSON, Nev., Jan. 1.—J. A. Hunton, treasurer of Lyon county, committed suicide last night at his home in Dayton by shooting himself through the head. He was short over $600 of county money, but A. O. U. W. money left in his care was all right. He left letters explaining his action.

**A Brakeman's Death.**

TULARE, Cal., Jan. 1.—H. Foster, brakeman on the southbound train No. 18, was killed this evening by falling from the train at King's river bridge. It is supposed he came to his death while attempting to dislodge tramps from the tops of cars, one of whom threw him off.

# JAPAN'S WAR PARTY

### IT WANTS NO ARMISTICE BEFORE PEKING'S CAPTURE.

**Minister Kurino Thinks None Is Probable Until After the Peace Commissioners Have Met.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Information, though not through official sources, reached Japanese Minister Kurino this morning to the effect that the liberal party leaders in Japan had presented to the Japanese parliament an aggressive manifesto concerning the prosecution of the war against China, the main feature of which is a thorough disinclination to consent to any policy which will lead to an armistice in advance of the investment of Peking by the Japanese troops. This action, if confirmed, though it may have a very important bearing on the situation in Japan, owing to the fact that the liberal party is one of high standing and great influence, the minister does not regard as possessing any great significance as affecting the attitude of the government, which, following the fixed line upon which the war has been thus far prosecuted, will continue the course adjudged best for the public welfare, regardless of partisan decrees or manifestos. So far as an armistice is concerned, that is a matter somewhat more in the future than the proceedings already taken might indicate.

It cannot be an immediate matter, and certainly there can be no abatement of actual hostilities until the assembling of the ambassadors empowered to formulate the plans for peace. The signing by these plenipotentiaries of a request for an armistice and the consequent cessation of hostilities, thus forming the basis of a definite peace arrangement, is thought by Japanese officials here to be the only method leading to a truce. This will require time. There may be long discussions in adjusting views likely to be manifested by some of the officials participating in the peace convention, and, altogether, it is too early to predict anything looking to an immediate armistice. The strong views of the liberal party in Japan may give impetus to the demands upon China, which the representatives of the latter government, including the American diplomat, Mr. Foster, acting in his personal capacity may regard beyond the pale of reasonable request. The diversity of views thus arising would naturally delay a consummation of the main event, and this lends additional strength to the opinion of Minister Kurino, that there can be no hurried armistice.

Minister Kurino, who was a prominent participant in the American ceremonies of the New Year season today, was conspicuous at the executive mansion, not only on account of his representative character, but also because of his fine appearance in a uniform replete with royal scarlet, bronze and jeweled decorations. He was not averse to speaking of the material resources of Japan to friends who conversed with him during the day. The war spirit, he says, has not deteriorated the material prosperity of the country, the internal resources of which will adequately withstand whatever drain may be upon them for the uses of war. Where, at the opening of war, there was some decline in business, a lively lessening of prices of stocks, there was an early recovery which still maintains itself. All parties are united in support of the government, and, whatever its decision is, either as to a continuance of hostilities or consenting to an armistice, the active patriotism of all classes is so thoroughly widespread as to leave no doubt of the stand that will be taken receiving full indorsement. The work of the army and navy, thinks the Japanese minister, tells for itself. The completeness of these organizations and the magnificent equipment of each have already proved their standard.

### THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

**Territorial Acquisition an Interesting Subject to Japan.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—The unofficial mail from Tokio, under date of December 11, delivered at the Japanese legation today, brought the following news of the war:

The question as to conditions of peace is a principal topic of conversation and discussion, particularly at Hiroshima, where the Japanese court is temporarily established. The suggestion of one Japanese newspaper, that, among other things, an indemnity of $500,000,000 in gold should be demanded, and the money thus realized should be used for introducing a gold standard into Japan, has not obtained any considerable support from other journals. Some persons suggest the cession of Formosa; some the cession of the three provinces of Kirin, Shing King and Chili, and a few others advocate the absorption of the better half of the Chinese empire. Various as are the opinions of the Japanese on the subject, most persons seem agreed that the possession by Japan of Formosa and the Liau Tong peninsula is imperatively necessary for the maintenance of permanent peace in the East. It is asserted, with some degree of positiveness, that the events of the war may necessitate the cession of even more territory than are mentioned, but, in all probability, the Japanese demands will not be more moderate than the basis mentioned.

Tai Won Kun, father of the Corean king, and regent of Corea, is reported to have retired into private life. This has probably been followed by the restoration of the king to real power. Events in Corea have been rather uninteresting, with the exception of an insurrection at the city of Kwang Chiu. Tens of thousands of the population rose and besieged the citadel, where some 700 officials were quartered. It was not a violent attack, but rather a kind of investment, for the people of that city flocked around the castle, cut off the supply of daily necessaries, seeking to coerce the inmates by that expedient. The officials, although driven to the verge of starvation, took no active measures, but simply waited for the mob to disperse. Twenty Japanese soldiers from Seoul drove off the rabble. The rising was not of a wanton character. It was due entirely to the intolerable exactions practiced by the local officials for years.

One account of the battle of Port Arthur says that in an engagement at Siu-Yan-Ching, just before Port Arthur fell, the Chinese behaved with their usual brutality, beheading the bodies of the Japanese, cutting off their hands, ripping open their stomachs and tearing out their livers. The mutilated remains presented a revolting spectacle. The fury of the Japanese troops at the sight was deep, and both officers and men swore to take vengeance for their unhappy comrades. A telegram from Shanghai, published in a Japanese newspaper, says that the Japanese, to avenge the inhuman treatment by the Chinese of their prisoners, gave no quarter to the troops that marched from Foo Chow to recapture Kin Chow, but cut down the greater part of them. The 400 Chinese encountered and virtually annihilated at Ma Kwo Ling are said to have been fugitives from Port Arthur. The fugitives encountered a battalion of the Japanese in a narrow pass. The Chinese fancied that their only chance of escape lay in fighting, and the result was heavy slaughter. The Japan Mail, an English newspaper published in Yokohama, credits the stories of the massacre in this paragraph:

"From Shanghai telegrams are being circulated broadcast to the effect that the Japanese troops exhibited a merciless disposition at Port Arthur and that the killing of Chinese took place on an unnecessary scale. We think it very probable. Soldiers are human beings after all. When they learn that two of their countrymen have had their bones crushed and been roasted alive by the Chinese; when they see the awful mutilated remains of their comrades killed or wounded in battle; small wonder if they set their teeth when next they meet the foe, and kill as long as muscle holds out. We know what our own troops did in India. The Japanese, indeed, are so keenly watched and criticised that they must deny as far as possible, the luxury of revenge, but Mulvaney's story of the men that had seen their dead applies to Japanese as well as to British soldiers. Who of us could hold his hand under the circumstances?"

**Must Go to Peking.**

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—A cablegram from Shanghai, dated December 31, stated that a manifesto of the liberal party in Japan had declared that the Japanese army must go to Peking, and that the Sendai garrison was about to sail for China. Sendai is a town in Japan near a bay of that name, on the east coast of Hondo. As far back as 1884 it had a population of 53,000.

A public moral movement has recently been inaugurated in Sendai. After public debate in the prefectural assembly, in which Christian women, as well as men, were invited, it was resolved to abolish prostitution. The credit for this moral victory belongs to the zeal and courage of the Christians of Japan. There is a branch of the American board of foreign missions at Sendai. The missionaries there at the present time are the Rev. William W. Curtis and wife, of Norwalk, Conn., and Miss Annie H. Bradshaw.

**Liu Kung Yi Going to the Front.**

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A dispatch to the Centran News from Peking says that Liu Kung Yi, the viceroy of Liang Kiang, who has been appointed as the head of the Chinese armies, is preparing to start for the front to assume supreme command of the troops.

The old Japanese fleet, together with a new squadron of war vessels, is cruising off the Shan Tung promontory.

**To Quell a Rebellion.**

PARIS, Jan. 1.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that 20,000 of Li Hung Chang's best troops have been sent to quell a serious rebellion at Chin Chew Fu, north of the gulf of Pe-Chi-Li.

A fortnight ago the dowager empress had 40 lashes given to Chin and Chan, concubines of the emperor, who had excited her ire by offering advice to his majesty.

**No Money for Reorganization.**

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Central News correspondent in Peking says that Colonel von Hanneken's scheme of reorganizing the army is in abeyance, owing to the lack of money and his inability to reach the whole Chinese force.

**General Sung Escaped.**

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Daily Graphic learns from Shanghai that General Sung narrowly escaped being captured by the Japenese near New Chwang.

## FRIGHTENED MEXICANS.

**Another Earthquake Filled the Streets With Terrified People.**

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 1.—At 10:53 Sunday an oscillatory earthquake shock was felt in this city and other parts of the valley of Mexico. The movement was east and north, but of short duration. The disturbance caused great alarm among those who feared a repetition of the disastrous earthquakes of November 2, which killed 18 people, and did great property damage. In the Arben theater, the only play-house now open in this capital, as a result of the damage sustained by other theaters in previous shocks, a stampede occurred. The women leaped from the lower boxes, and the audience struggled to escape at the narrow exits. The manager appeared on the stage and tried to calm the fear of the crazed people, and at last a degree of quiet was restored, but not until most of the audience had taken refuge in the streets, which were full of frightened people, many in their nightclothes. The scene of November 2 was repeated in large part, and thousands of penitents knelt in the open streets and prayed and cried aloud for deliverance from death. In Pelem prison, where thousands of wretched beings are huddled together in barracks, pandemonium reigned, and the guards had hard work to prevent hundreds from breaking out and flinging themselves over the walls. The large supply pipes leading to the city burst, flooding the streets. The disturbance was foretold two months ago by Juan M. Contreras, of Guanajuato, an accredited and locally famous seismic prognosticator, who prophesied that between December 30 and January 2 this volcanic scene would be visited by another earthquake disturbance. Contreras is making prophesies for three events in this line, and says the disturbances will continue in a greater or less degree at periods during 1895.

**More Italian Earthquakes.**

ROME, Jan. 1.—Earthquakes were felt yesterday in Southern Italy and Northern Sicily. Although not violent enough to damage property, they increased the panic. The whole populations of several towns and villages are camped in the fields tonight.

## ESCAPED FROM JAIL.

**Desperadoes Saw Their Way Out of Prison.**

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 1.—Patrick Crowe, Ira Curtner, Joe Dusty, William Fulmer and James Owen, prisoners in the county jail, sawed their way out last night, and made good their escape. Crowe is a desperate man, wanted in a half dozen places for crimes. Dusty was under sentence of death for rape. The other men were in jail for larceny, except Owens, who was also sentenced to hang. The prisoners sawed the iron bars of the corridor window and lowered themselves to the ground with ropes. Thomas Hickman, a trusty, was found lying bound and gagged in the corridor, but the authorities assert he furnished the tools and that he released the prisoners from the cells into the corridor.

**A New Year's Eve Joke.**

PITTSBURGH, Kan., Jan. 1.—The six inmates of the city jail escaped last night by digging through the wall of the corridor. They went to Litchfield, four miles away, and spent the night carousing. Five of them hired a carriage and returned this morning. They demanded admittance to the jail to complete their sentences. They treat the matter as a joke. Will Nickens, who was awaiting trial on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, failed to return, and is still at large.

## CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

**The Smallpox in Washington.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—There were two deaths and one new case of smallpox yesterday. Joseph Brannon and William Green, colored men, were the victims of the epidemic. The new case is that of Millie Watson, a young colored girl, who was found suffering from an attack and promptly taken to the smallpox hospital. Extra precautions have been taken by the health officers in order to check the outbreak.

**Fifteen Days in Quarantine.**

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—After being detained 15 days at the quarantine station at Chester, the 465 steerage passengers of the steamship Southwark were released this morning. The detention was for the period required for the development of smallpox germs, and as no cases developed, all danger is considered over.

**Rebellious Moquis.**

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., Jan. 1.—The 18 Moqui Indians, who were responsible for the recent disturbances on the reservation, left for Fort Wingate under charge of Lieutenant Brainard and a squad of soldiers for San Francisco. The rebellious Moquis will be confined in Alcatraz for a time.

# COMPARISONS DRAWN

### LABOR LEADER BURNS' OPINIONS OF AMERICA.

**Publicity Given to Many Trite Truisms on the Complex Character of American Civilization.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The Recorder tomorrow will print an interview with John Burns, the English labor leader, as to what he thinks of this country, now that his visit has almost come to a close. Mr. Burns arrived here this afternoon from Philadelphia and left tonight for Boston, where he speaks tomorrow. Among other things, Mr. Burns said:

"Well, my visit to America is rapidly drawing to a close. It has been a grand trip. The size, wealth and natural resources of the country have simply staggered me. I have visited 14 cities and in every one I have been handsomely received. In fact, I met with no greater kindness than in Chicago itself, where a few cranky editors have tried to misrepresent me to the people and misrepresent the people to me. Everywhere, both state and municipal officials have treated me with great consideration—have gone out of their way to oblige me, and have even complimented me by saying that I had some knowledge and experience in municipal affairs.

"I shall take home several trunks full of documents and reports relating to municipal government, and I shall study them all carefully. What I have seen of American life has been, on the whole, pleasant, interesting and deeply instructive. Of all countries in the world, one can generalize less about America than any other. The diversity of races, religious customs and habits renders generalization not only superficial, but absurd. The heterogeneous character of the population prevents singularity of judgment. The individual interests of your communities are as different as one state in the North differs from another in the extreme South or West. The fact is, an American city is often a microcosm of the whole human race. The Italian from Sunny Italy, the negro from Africa, the Englishman and Swede cannot live together in one city and display, in relation to each other, that homogenity and corporate life which would have saved you from many of your troubles and municipal difficulties.

"America is an international mosaic on the floor of the universe. Some day the various colors will assume their proper position to each other, and when that happens it will, in spite of the gloomy outlook that monopoly causes the picture now to assume, be a work of America's best citizens and a justification of all the trouble you will have to undergo to secure such a happy result. I like to compare like with like, and I find that, in many respects, American labor is better off than that in Europe and other old countries, but your miners, and in many cases your unskilled laborers, are worse off than in Europe, and I am sorry to say their prospects are not improving. Your skilled artisan, especially where he is organized, is better off than in the old country in point of wages, and enjoys a better standard of comfort, but what he gains over the English at the spigot of high wages, he often loses at the bunghole of lack of employment. The American works harder while at it, and in many cases his hours are longer and his holidays fewer than those of the European workman. His foot-pound of energy exerted in the production of wealth, and the mental strain that the hustling tendency of American life demands really makes him no better off after all.

### M'BRIDE INSTALLED

**The New President of Federated Labor Welcomed by the Old.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—John McBride, the new president of the American Federation of Labor, and other officers of that organization took formal possession of their headquarters and commenced their duties. The new council began its sessions, which will continue three or four days. Before Mr. McBride took the chair, Mr. Gompers made a speech welcoming his successor and the new president replied in like manner. The headquarters of federation will be removed to Indianapolis in about four weeks.

Among the prominent visitors at today's session was Andrew Furuseth, of California, who has been stationed at Washington for the past year in the interest of legislation in favor of seamen. He was accorded a hearty welcome, and, it is understood, addressed the council upon the subject of speedy legislation in the interest of seamen. It was said Mr. Furuseth submitted to the consideration of the executive council drafts of bills which will be brought to the attention of congress, and which he desires the American Federation of Labor to support and endorse.

### A SECRET MEETING.

**Southern Pacific Engineers Gathered in Oakland.**

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 1.—A delegation of Southern Pacific engineers and conductors attended a meeting in this city last night for the purpose of arranging a new schedule of wages and runs. They come from along the Southern line as far south as Tuscon, Arizona. The engineers who were not in the meeting, are positive that a strike will not occur at this time, but others claim that the road will be tied up. However, all is quiet in the railroad yards tonight. The engineers who were in session are nowhere to be found, but it is given out by the knowing ones that trouble is brewing. Many of the prominent American Railway Union men, who lost situations last July, have been approached by engineers during the past week, and asked what action they would take if they were given the support of the engineers and conductors. The cut in wages began December 1, and 700 miles a month were added to their runs out of El Paso, without extra pay. This was virtually a reduction of $6 50 for the engineers and $4 40 for the firemen, on the round trip. All runs of the Southern Pacific system have been lengthened from 280 to 700 miles per month, without extra pay. The American Railway Union men deny that they, as an organization, have been offered anything here, but in interior points the union is making up with the engineers rapidly.

### ADDRESSED BY WOMEN.

**Miss Willard and Lady Somerset Speak to Shoe Workers.**

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 1.—The demonstration of the strikers of this city tonight was by far the largest of its kind ever held here. About 6000 shoe workers and their sympathizers paraded the principal streets, while fireworks and decorations greeted the men as they marched. The procession made its way to the city hall, where a mass meeting was held. J. M. Carey presided and introduced Miss Frances E. Willard, who delivered a stirring address, urging the women to continue their work or organization. She expressed sympathy with the working people and advised them in their struggles for the right to maintain the respect of their fellow-men, which could be accomplished in no better way than by a refusal to have anything to do with intoxicants. Lady Somerset was then introduced. She said that while she was unable to discuss the local aspect of this matter, she knew that the strikers were making a fight for manhood and womanhood, and urged them to stand out persistently against the greatest tyranny the world has ever known, the modern capitalist. She made an eloquent appeal for trade unions among women, and told what it had accomplished among women in England.

**Ore-Wheelers Walk Out.**

BRADDOCK, Pa., Jan. 1.—Tonight all

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR,
Cor. Third and Morrison Sts.

CROCKERY
GLASSWARE

Household Goods

HEADQUARTERS. - - LOWEST PRICES.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR

th ore-wheelers of the blast furnaces of the Edgar Thompson steel works, on both the day and night turns, went out on a strike against a reduction of wages. About 600 Slavs are now out. All the furnaces, nine in number, are closed.

**The Reduction of Wages.**

NITTA YUMA, Miss., Jan. 1.—A movement which seems destined to become popular among the planters of Mississippi was inaugurated at a planters' meeting in this town. Prominent agriculturists of Delta were present and resolutions were passed fixing the pay of the best male labor at 50 cents per day and the best class of female labor at 40 cents per day. Not more than $7 per month, with rations, will be paid the best laborers, and crops should be laid by at a maximum expenditure of $2 50 per acre. Clubs will be formed at once throughout the state having for their motto the reduction of wages. Colonel John R. Cameron, Captain John Willis and Dr. A. J. Phelps, three of the most prominent men in the state, are giving the movement their indorsement.

## AUXILIARY CONGRESS.

**The First of a Series of Reunions Held in Chicago.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The initial reunion meeting of the World's Congress Auxiliary was held at the Auditorium tonight. The auxiliary was formed for the purpose of renewing the friendships and commemorating the achievements of the world's congress, of 1893. It is also proposed to continue the work and extend the influence and interest of the congress. The meeting was called to order by C. C. Bonney, of Chicago, who was president of the congresses held during the fair. In his opening address, he dwelt at considerable length on the work accomplished by the congresses held during the fair, and spoke in confident terms of the good that they will do in the future, if they are only carried on in the same manner as were the meetings of two years ago. Addresses of welcome were then made by Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Herbert and Mrs. Caroline K. Sherman.

Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, followed with an address on "The Mystery of Culture, Literature and Art." Dr. Henry W. Rogers, of the Northwestern university, dwelt on "Higher Education and Good Government," Mrs. J. M. Flower discussed "The Public Schools and Good Government," and Professor Harper, president of Chicago university, spoke on "Higher Education and International Peace." A greeting from the Orient was read by Professor Shoyo, late of the University of Tokio.

"The religious congresses of 1893, crowned by the world's parliament of religions," was discussed by Rev. Frank M. Bristol, Rabbi E. G. Hirsch, Rev. L. P. Mercier, Rev. L. Jones and others. "The Brotherhood of Science and Faith," was the subject on which Andrew Morrissey, of Notre Dame, Dr. J. M. Coulter, of Lake Forest university, and others spoke at some length. A number of addresses were made by speakers not in the regular programme, and letters of regret were read from Cardinal Gibbons and a number of clergymen who took part in the congresses of two years ago. The platform of the auxiliary was set forth by President Bonney, in his opening address as follows:

"We would make the social purity and the moral power, of which woman is the divinely appointed representative, as potent in public as it is in private life. We would exalt and establish all the useful industries of the world and crown them with blessings and honors for the services they render to mankind."

Other objects of the auxiliary are to establish just and equal relations between labor and capital, and provide for a system of co-operation between them. Similar meetings to that held tonight are to be held for the same objects in other cities of the country which participated in the world's fair congresses, and partial arrangements have been made for the holding in Chicago in the near future of world's congress extension meetings in the departments of science, literature and religion.

## THE LAUGH ON THEM.

**Would-Be Robbers Hold Up the Wrong Man.**

CAMDEN, Ark., Jan. 1.—Six masked men made an effort to rob the northbound Cotton Belt train, due here at 10 o'clock, at a tank 10 miles south of Camden. Their object was to secure the express money. The train stopped as usual to take water, and the negro porter got off the train to go around to the tank and let the water on. He was stopped, however, by a Winchester in his face, and ordered to uncouple the cars. This order was obeyed. The engineer was made to run the cars up the track from the train, a distance of half a mile. The bandits discovered too late they had made a waterhaul, taking the baggage car instead of the express car. They had to grin, take their medicine and go to the woods. The leader told the engineer that he had the laugh on them, but would seen him again. The work was so quickly done that the passengers did not know what was going on until the would-be robbers had found refuge in the dense forest.

The scene of robbery is more than a mile from any residence. The small station of Buena Vista is about a mile south. There is no better place than this for bandits to ply their calling. A posse has left here in search of the would-be robbers. the men were masked with red handkerchiefs. It is supposed they went out from Camden, and it is even intimated that they live in Camden. A dispatch today from the Cotton Belt officials states that a reward of $200 will be paid for the arrest and conviction of each of the parties, and the governor is expected to offer a reward.

**An Ohio Wolf Hunt.**

DEGRAF, O., Jan. 1.—The hunters from the northwestern counties of Ohio enjoyed a great wolf hunt today. Ed Aiken brought six wolves from the Rocky mountains for the great field day. The sports first made a 30-acre enclosure for a fight between a wolf and a hound, on which there were heavy wagers. Two more hounds were turned in and there was a row among the bettors. Revolvers were freely drawn and bloodshed threatened. The wolf was lassoed and caged and the contest declared a draw. Then one wolf was let out without the enclosure and 20 hounds pursued with an army of horsemen. The hounds of Jacob Loffer, of Degarf, and John Graham, of Lewiston, caught the wolf and won the prize.

**Collision on the Big Four.**

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 1.—There was a collision at Yorktown, at 4:30 this morning between a westbound freight train in charge of Conductor Morman, Engineer W. A. Shull and Fireman Henry Hurst, and an eastbound freight train on the Big Four in charge of Conductor Tingley, with Charles Sutton as engineer, and Joshua Walsh, as fireman. W. A. Shull was killed, Joshua Walsh, fatally injured, and Henry Hurst, Charles Sutton, badly hurt. The engines came together with terrific force, rising high in the air and falling a mass of debris.

**A Slander Suit.**

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 1.—A sensational suit will come up in the supreme court next week, the principal parties being the chairman of the school board and a well-known local pastor. Rev. W. W. Baer, pastor of the Princess-street Methodist church, sues Trustee Macgowan for damages for slander, claiming that Macgowan called him a liar.

**Favored by the Pope.**

ROME, Jan. 1.—It is believed in vatican circles that the pope favors the proposed of Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, that the eucharist congress meet in the United States.

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