

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY NORTH CAROLINA DAILY.

ARMS FOR THE CUBANS

A STEAMER LOADED WITH THEM CAPTURED YESTERDAY AT SOUTHPORT.

AND THE ENTIRE CREW ARRESTED

On Examination the Cargo Was Found to Consist of Arms and Ammunition for the Cuban Insurgents--The Trial of the Crew Will be Held Monday, the Penalty is Forfeiture of the Vessel and Cargo to the United States--The Steamer is a Small One.

Special to the News and Observer.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 21.

The steamer Commodore, which was reported yesterday as being at Southport, N. C., and loading up with arms, which it was claimed were for the United States of Columbia, but the real destination of which was believed to be Cuba, was today belted by District Attorney Aycock and the crew arrested by Deputy Marshal T. O. Bunting under instructions from the Attorney General.

On examination the cargo was found to consist of cannons, rifles, ammunition and shells, Cuban "machetes" and sundry suspicious war weapons, supposed to be for Cuban insurgents. The case is now being investigated and the trial will be held Monday.

The affidavit upon which these arrests were made is as follows: "United States of America, Eastern District of North Carolina:

"Be it remembered, that on this day, before me, the undersigned United States Commissioner, in and for the Eastern District of North Carolina, came D. B. Aycock, attorney of the United States for said district, who being by me duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is informed and believes that John G. Dillon, George H. Martin, Frank P. Grain, Manuel Hendie, Jas. B. Yavive and Mack Kelly, late of New Hanover county, in said district, on or about the 16th day of September, 1895, did at Wilmington, N. C., within the jurisdiction of the United States, unlawfully and wilfully begin and set on foot a certain military expedition and enterprise, and did provide and prepare the means for said military expedition and enterprise to be carried on from thence in behalf of the Cuban insurgents, against the territory, domain and people of the King of Spain, with whom the United States are now at peace, in violation of statute 5282."

"J. B. AYCOCK, "Deponent."

"Sworn and subscribed before me this 20th day of September, 1895. "R. H. BUNTING, "U. S. Commissioner."

The vessel, cargo, etc., were seized for violation of section 5282, Revised Statutes of the United States; the penalty upon condition being forfeiture of vessel and cargo to the United States.

Capt. Dillon, the master of the steamer, was quite indignant at the seizure of his vessel and the arrest of himself and crew. He said it was an outrage; high handed proceedings more worthy of the government of the Czar of Russia than of the Republic of the United States. He has engaged Judge Russell as counsel.

The Commodore is a small steamer of 90 tons net register. She arrived at Southport last Monday from New London, Conn., light, and the captain said she made the run from that port in sixty hours. She cleared at New London for Carthagen, via Southport. Tuesday the Commodore came up to Wilmington to repair machinery and take in coal. Thursday two car loads of boxes arrived by Southern Express from New York, each package marked "Chas. Raymond, Southport, N. C." The cases were taken to the wharf where the vessel was lying, and the boxes, supposed to contain arms and ammunition, were placed on board the steamer. Raymond is a stranger in these parts. He was at Southport the first of the week and then came up to Wilmington. It is said that Capt. Dillon, the master of the suspected steamer, is a man of about fifty years of age, of fine physique, and is said to have been engaged in the revolution in Brazil. The others on the vessel are an intelligent, respectable-looking set of men.

No Mexican Officers in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—Minister of War of Mexico denies that Cuban agents have enlisted Mexican army officials on the retired list and that a good many of them had left for the seat of war. He says that no Mexican officer in active service or on the retired list intended has any desire to go to Cuba, and that he does not know of the enlistment of any of those who are not in active service.

A Damage Suit Against Spain.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Gustave Richelieu, who claims to be a citizen of the United States, has arrived here with the intention of bringing the attention of the State Department to a claim he has against the Spanish authorities in Cuba. According to his story, he and his partner went to Cuba in a sloop, intending to fish for turtles. He was arrested while there by the Spanish on suspicion of intending to aid the insurgents, and was thrown in jail. He states that he was kept in confinement for sixty-two days. When he was released the Spanish authorities informed him that they had discovered nothing against him. In addition to the financial loss which he sustained in being deprived of his liberty, he also lost his boat.

Pannil Finally Acquitted.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 21.—The third trial of R. H. Pannil, charged with abetting cashier Hammer in bank frauds, terminated today with a verdict of acquittal.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

The Veterans From Chattanooga Pour Into the Gate City.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 21.—Chattanooga poured into Atlanta by the thousands from Chickamauga and to day the city is swarming with visitors who came to see the exposition and take part in or witness the "blue and gray day" exercises. The railway officials estimate that above 20,000 had been transferred from the historic battlefield near Lookout Mountain to the no less historic field around Atlanta by the trains of yesterday, and every train arriving swells the crowd. From the Chickamauga celebrations alone 30,000 to 40,000 will come. Among the arrivals to day were Governor Morton, Governor McKinley and several other Governors, with or without Presidential boom attachments. John Jacob Astor accompanied Governor Morton as a member of his staff, and so does Speaker Hamilton Fish of the New York Assembly, and Senator Charles A. Tamm, who finds a particularly warm welcome here, because it was he who introduced the bill to appropriate \$25,000 for New York's exhibit at the Exposition. Governors Werts, of New Jersey, and Woodbury, of Vermont, also arrived by last night's train.

Perhaps Atlanta, though a town of conventions, exhibitions and reunions—in short, a common point of rendezvous—never held a greater number of notables, or saw so many representatives of the armies of the blue, as are now here. Several prominent men who were expected to take part in today's exercises disappointed the local veterans and the exposition committee.

Governor Upham, of Wisconsin, broke a leg while attending the Chickamauga exercises; Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, was called home by official business, and Gen. J. B. Gordon, of the Confederate veterans, had made an engagement to lecture at Henderson, Ky., to night before he knew that he was expected to participate in the exercises here. The absence of these distinguished men was a cause of general regret.

The Government Exhibit.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Charles W. Dabney, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and chairman of the Government Board of the Atlanta Exposition, in a letter to Secretary Morton about the opening of the exposition, calls attention to the fact that the government exhibit at Atlanta will cost less than \$200,000, while that at Chicago cost \$1,349,000. "Yet," said he, "I claim that this is a better exhibit, more instructive and representing the functions of the government."

NO BONDS WILL BE ISSUED.

Though Secretary Carlisle Has Gone to Counter With the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle left here at ten o'clock this morning for Marion, Mass., where they will be the guests of the family of Assistant Secretary Hamlin, with whom they spent some time the early part of the summer. The Secretary while away undoubtedly will see the President whose summer home is only a short distance from Marion, but it is authoritatively stated that the treasury department that their meeting will have nothing whatever to do with the issue of bonds. The further statement is made that no bond issue is in contemplation and that none is expected within the near future at least. This last statement is emphasized at the Treasury Department, which desires to set at rest all rumors of another issue.

BOND SYNDICATE DISSOLVED.

All the Members Yesterday Received Their Share of the Profits.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The managers of the government bond syndicate have taken action which is regarded as a formal dissolution of the syndicate, the government having no longer any need of its services. The managers sent out checks which were received by the members of the syndicate this morning, giving them the profits of the operations of the syndicate, the members having already received the principal which they had placed in the hands of the managers. The exact percentage of profit is not at present obtainable, but it is understood that, after allowing interest on the money for the period during which it was in the hands of the managers, the profits are a trifle below six per cent.

THE SHIP PROBABLY LOST.

And if so 36 Lives Have Been Lost in the Wreck.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 21.—On February 27, 1895, the four masted British ship Stoneleigh left Melbourne for London and is now 210 days out. Hope for safety is beginning to be abandoned and it is feared the craft with her crew and passengers have gone down off Cape Horn. If such is the case, about thirty-six lives have been lost. The Stoneleigh was commanded by Capt. John C. Thompson, of Macclesfield, Great Britain. The skipper's wife and two little children were on board.

An Old Tractor Engine Explodes.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 21.—At the county infirmary to-day an old tractor engine, now being used to drill a well, exploded, killing two men and seriously injuring four others. The killed are: Paul Putterhorn and Wm. Williams, both inmates of the infirmary. The injured are also inmates of the infirmary.

Another Challenge to be Issued.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Secretary of the Victoria Yacht Club states that the club has been requested to issue a challenge for the America's Cup. He is awaiting the necessary particulars and detailed information concerning the requirements of the New York Yacht Club before anything can be done.

RANSOM GETS HIS PAY

SECRETARY CARLISLE REVERSES THE DECISION OF THE AUDITOR.

THE SALARY PAID YESTERDAY

Dr. Talmage Has Accepted a Call to Preside Cleveland's Church as Co-pastor With the Venerable Dr. Sunderland--He Has Not Been Offered Any Salary, But that Matter Will be Settled Between Him and the Trustees of the Church.

Special to the News and Observer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.

Secretary Carlisle has reversed the decision of the Auditor for the State Department and decided that Minister Ransom, United States Minister to Mexico, may draw his salary as such under his present appointment.

A draft of \$250 on his salary account drawn by the State Department on the Treasury has been honored by order of Secretary Carlisle. One of the local banks to-day received from Mr. Ransom, a draft on the Treasurer of the United States for \$525 on salary account. The draft was presented and by direction of Secretary Carlisle a warrant for the amount was drawn.

Everybody rejoices that the matter has been thus settled as it was through no fault of Minister Ransom's that he was not entitled to his salary before his re-appointment.

The thing that strikes visitors to this city as singular is the fact that Washington has no preacher of commanding ability—no man who speaks to the nation. There are strong preachers here, scholarly, able, consecrated—but if you should be a stranger and a resident "Where ought I to go to church?" you would get the answer: "It makes little difference. All the preachers are pretty good—none are great—and you will hear about as good preaching in one as in the other. At the Federal capital, which is thronged with visitors in the fall, winter and spring, there has for years been, as you know, for a minister here who, though denominational, was bigger and broader than any denomination and who could speak out to the population that belongs to no church, and to the stranger within the gates.

This long felt want has been supplied in the acceptance by Rev. Dr. Talmage as co-pastor of the First Presbyterian church with the venerable Dr. Sunderland. This is what is known as President Cleveland's church. When Dr. Talmage holds forth, there will be a double attraction, and the large church will have to be enlarged to accommodate the congregation. Speaking of the coming of Dr. Talmage yesterday Dr. Sunderland said: "Dr. Talmage will not be offered any salary. That is, no sum will be named in the call, which is not according to the usual custom, as you know, for a matter of the matter will be left to be settled between Dr. Talmage and the trustees of the church, and we have no doubt that it will be satisfactorily arranged, and that I can safely predict that within a few weeks we shall have the greatest preacher in the world in our midst. Dr. Talmage will come as a blessing to the church. He is a dear friend of mine, and we shall work harmoniously together in fact, everything about the new condition of affairs will be harmonious.

The proposition was carefully thought out a while ago, and I feared lest Dr. Talmage might make other arrangements before we could make known our desires to him. It seemed to us a grand opportunity, and I knew that our friend liked the city. I think he wants to come just as much as we want to have him."

There are eight or nine silver producing States that will, under the circumstances, cast their electoral votes for a Presidential candidate that does not favor the free coinage of silver," said Hon. Charles S. Hartman, Republican Congressman from Montana to a Post reporter. "My own State, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, South Dakota, California, Oregon, and Washington will, in my opinion, never let their votes be cast for a single gold-standard candidate. If this should serve to throw the election in the House then the States I have named will come pretty near holding the balance of power, and it goes without saying that if they do wield this power a candidate of pronounced silver views will be chosen.

"The preference of the silver States, whose votes naturally belong to the Republican party, is for Senator Cameron for President and Senator Teller for Vice-President. There is a ticket that would carry the country. In the West it would carry almost unanimously. If, however, our interests are ignored, and no consideration is shown to silver, then we must look out for ourselves and strike a blow in our own defense. For one, I hope that there will be no backdown or compromise on the position that the people of my section seem united on—20 electoral vote for the nominee who will not aid us in the rehabilitation of silver."

The report of the breaking of the engagement of Miss Julia Stevenson, eldest daughter of Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson, and Mr. Wat Hardin, Jr., of Davville, Ky., is not accepted here as the only reason given is the rumored ill health of Miss Stevenson. Miss Stevenson is now with her father at Chattanooga, and the fact that she is able to stand a long journey and the consequent excitement gives evidence that her condition is, to say the least, far from a state that might cause her relatives and friends the least anxiety.

The Civil Service Commissioners, who on August 31 held examinations in North Carolina for the purpose of securing eligibles in the internal revenue service, have made public the number who passed in the two districts: Asheville district—The total number

of applicants for clerkships being twelve, five passed. Store-keepers and gaugers—total number, 33; twenty seven failed. Raleigh district—A total of eight clerks stood the examination, and only two passed. Store-keepers and gaugers—14 stood the examination, and three passed.

Secretary Olney is back at his desk. He will recommend an appointment for Solicitor of the State Department. It is generally conceded that Mr. Walter E. Faison will be appointed. It is known that the President has a high opinion of Mr. Faison, and is anxious to connect with him in regard to consular appointments.

The President will be back at the White House October 1. His summer outing has greatly improved his health. Annie E. Taylor has been appointed postmistress at Ray.

A new postoffice has been established at Mount Mitchell, Buncombe county, with A. A. Tyson as postmaster.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence S. Holt, of Burlington, and their daughter, Miss Florence Holt, are at the Metropolitan.

Mr. T. M. Robertson and family have returned from Randolph county. Mrs. Robertson and children have spent the summer at their old home and Mr. Robertson has been down to take his vacation.

Mrs. G. D. Ellsworth and children returned to Washington to-night, after spending the summer in North Carolina.

STILL NO REFEREE CHOSEN.

Corbett's Representative Refuses to Accept "Yank" Sullivan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—No referee has yet been selected for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. This morning, W. A. Brady, representing Corbett, Martin J. Ryan, representing Fitzsimmons, and Vendig, of the Florida Athletic Club, met, and after three hours of wrangling, decided upon nothing.

Brady wanted the referee decided upon at once, or at least one week before the fight. Julian said that he would not have a referee named until the day preceding the battle.

Vendig implored both representatives to come to a decision. "I have named the day we want and that settles it." "Oh, no it don't," said Brady. "We want something to say about that, and I think the club ought to be consulted." Brady refused to accept "Yank" Sullivan, saying that Sullivan had written insulting letters to Corbett. Several other names were suggested, among them Phil Dwyer and Herman Oelrichs, but Julian refused to consider them.

There was a great deal of further talk, but nothing decided.

He Will Be a Western Man.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 21.—Dan Stuart, president of the Florida Athletic Club, speaking of the failure to select a referee for the fight at the meeting held in New York, said: "The matter of a referee is not getting the club any closer to a fight, but when the proper time comes, if I can bring it about, I say plainly right here that the referee shall be a Western or a Southwestern man, and I do not consider that the Eastern element has any right to dictate in this matter. What I want is a man acceptable to all concerned—the people at large as well as the principals in the contest. I have no objection to deferring the selection of a referee until the 30th of October."

GERMAN TAKES THE STUMP.

For the First Time in Many Years He Speaks from the Hustings.

ELLIOTT CITY, Md., Sept. 21.—United States Senator Gorman was the central planet about which a large number of lesser stars in the political firmament clustered, in this country, to-day. The occasion was a great old fashioned bar-becue at Glennville, twelve miles from here, in the interest of the Democratic ticket.

The fact that Senator Gorman was to take the stump for the first time in many years, lent additional interest to the affair, and the result was a large crowd and plenty of enthusiasm.

The initial feature was a procession of carriages from this place to Glennville, which reached there at noon, shortly after the closing of the bar-becue. The occasion was a great old fashioned bar-becue at Glennville, twelve miles from here, in the interest of the Democratic ticket.

The Grand Lodge Adjourns.

The Odd Fellows Will Meet Next Year in Dallas, Texas.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 21.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. F., adjourned to-day to meet in Dallas, Texas, on the third Monday of September, 1896. The adjournment was a unanimous one and began at 9:30 this morning. Mr. Richards Mackie, of Pennsylvania, the newly elected Grand Master, was duly inducted.

The matter of purchasing property in Baltimore for the use of the national office came up. The special committee reported that they had made a thorough investigation and found that the property had a city valuation of \$22,021 and the owners will sell the property to the Grand Lodge for \$28,750. It was voted to purchase the property. This settles the fight of many years' standing as to whether the Sovereign Grand Lodge office should have their headquarters in Baltimore or Washington.

OUTRAGES IN ARMENIA

DETAILS OF THE TERRIBLE MASS CRE OF CHRISTIANS BY THE TURKS.

A LETTER FROM A MISSIONARY

The Particulars of the Awful Carriage and Horrible Outrages are Told in Extracts from Letters from Other Missionaries and Evidence Before the Commission of Inquiry--Girls Sold into Slavery and Unborn Children Torn from Their Mothers.

Dr. Curtis of this city has just received a letter from his cousin, a missionary for many years in Eastern Turkey not far from the region of the Sassoun massacres.

The letter is mainly made up of extracts from letters of other missionaries to him, giving statements from the refugees who had escaped. This letter was kept several months before he found opportunity to send it out of the country safely, and then came without signature or date of place.

He has received no letters from this country for months.

His object in not dating the letter from any particular place and in not signing it was that his author might not be so readily discovered in case it were opened by the authorities. The details of the outrages as told in the following extracts from letters from Bitlis are most horrible and revolting and give a true insight into the religious persecution now being practiced in Armenia:

Feb. 9, 1895.

Till the past ten days we were so under the siege that there was little hope a letter would get outside. After some correspondence with Constantinople Judge Terrell telegraphed us that an order had been issued that our mails were not to be meddled with. Just two days from that time the old chief had our important registered package that was going to Moosh opened. Whether other outgoing letters were opened or not, we had no means of knowing, but of the incoming ones more than half were opened and passed to us in that condition. Many papers have been suppressed. The chief who was the ring leader in all the rascality this way got his walking ticket the 28th ult., and left by the Southern route the 31st, some say as half prisoner, though we are not sure on this last point. The present incumbent is Omar Bey, a member of the Moosh Commission ordered on as locum tenens for a while. He had hope of something better to Constantine, but in a few days he follows the other so well that some natives think he is no improvement. He has let up on the terrible inquisition of the prisoners, and freed a few, among them the chief of our Protestants, who had been in 72 days for nothing, as no charge whatever was presented! Those who had him and his two fellows in keeping—the three were members of the Melliss—when asked to formulate some charge, tried to throw the responsibility on each other, saying they did not know why he was brought there and ended off by saying, "we didn't imprison you; who did?" Now too there is not so much bribery and we can venture out more in our correspondence.

We have this, however, that he is still pursuing the Armenians, whether in prison or out, to push them to sign not only papers of allegiance to the Sultan (not inappropriate in itself, perhaps), but putting along with it that all that has been said and written about the fact that the region is false. Some most fanatical kinds called leading Armenians, and end-urging them to sign, with threats. No little apprehension is had, lest something set the ball rolling that may prove a serious matter for this city also. However, we trust it is only talk, calculated to frighten the people into signing the paper. Before the other man left, the situation was pretty serious, especially for us, as you probably gathered from our misty letters made up of references to the Bible. In addition to interfering with our work, he was apparently plotting against our persons, seeking some devil-dagger who might waylay us. If for a time, when we went into the streets (our people heard so much of it they protested against our going out at all), it was with attendants. As I needed to go to the telegraph office quite often, I might have been seen with an escort of at least two men at my heels, while a seven-shooter was in my pocket in case of an emergency. The prisoners were being plied with various tortures to make them sign statements to the effect that the foreigners set these affairs going and had filled the papers with falsehoods.

February 21.—During the short interregnum (between the dismissal of the governor and the arrival of a deputy) Gagistan and his two companions asked why they were confined, since no writ had been issued in their case. No one seemed to know why they were imprisoned or who had imprisoned them. Under these circumstances, they walked out, giving nominal bail for the sake of appearances. Seventy-two days they were thus imprisoned. Eleven of the notables still remain. There seemed to be some relief when the change in administration took place, but it was not to last long. It is the same name on a different key, more seductive and therefore more dangerous. The benches of the departed one still remain and seem as active as ever. As before, attempts are still made to get the imprisoned notables to sign an address of thanksgiving, denying that anything has taken place in the mountains, accusing foreigners of having stirred matters up, etc. The commission at Moosh seems to be hampered in every way possible. The government leaves no stone unturned to cover its tracks. The foreign commissioners have independent mail to England and their own operator at the wire.

March 18.—Refugees just in from Moosh say they saw three consuls and twenty-five soldiers with hats and it is thought the commission may arrive here this week.

Mr. Cole and Miss Ely were at Moosh during part of February and March. They declare that the accounts of the atrocities grow more and more terrible as they come out more fully.

I had written of a band of gypsies from the disturbed region recently appearing in these parts, with a large quantity of church spoil, crosses, vestments, &c., having with them also a young girl for sale; two others had been disposed of before the party reached here. Under date of May 8th, 1895, a writer says: "Yes, what you report about the poor girls being sold down your way like so many chattels is going on all up and down these regions. Poor refugees, wandering about the streets of our own town in search of the only two sparing charities, have caught sight of some of their own brides in certain houses, but the poor captives were snatched inside so quickly as to allow no conversation. We have heard of several brought here as captives, while they have been taken off in groups to more distant provinces. But it is not well to enlarge on this now. The Powers, and especially England, are responsible for all this condition of things.

"You will be interested to know that the Commission has just gone into the ill-fated region itself. It is quite credibly reported that the harpies have massacred six or seven more poor creatures, lest they should get before the officials and give important testimony. Poor mortals, how these refugees have caused our hearts to bleed, not only on our visit to Moosh, but here also since our return they reach us with their terrible scars. One of the ladies writes: "We are situated where we get many facts regarding the sad affair. Several times a week, at least, we had people from Sassoun region at our door. No language can convey an adequate idea of what we have seen and heard. The nervous strain is great, but we are glad to try and make some use of the fact, though only a small part can be given:

From E zroum, May 4, 1895.—"The Commission is working away, and the efforts to conceal and falsify only establish the Christian contention. But the utterly desolate state of the Sassoun people beggars description. The notables were dismissed from prison the other day by imperial trade. I presume that will mean a vote of thanks to the Sultan. The men here (correspondents) are working up the prison torture question, and some tremendous material is in hand, enough to condemn officialdom to perdition. Horrible, horrible!"

A P. S. from Bitlis.—"So far as appears, there is not any more danger on the road this way than at other times. They have been more after us in the towns here and at Moosh, while they watch our every movement. He had just reached Moosh when a telegram came from here, 'The American has come there—watch.' They also sent in forming his Imperial Majesty at E zroum, who at once sent a special messenger to ask the American minister 'Why has Mr. Cole gone to Moosh?' 'Why shouldn't he go,' answered the minister, 'when you don't allow his letters to arrive, the city is in danger! Of course he will come on to where he can communicate with me.'"

"One Sunday a wounded man from Sassoun district came to us in disguise. He sought an opportunity to appear before the commission. That he would not be allowed to do this unless careful measures were taken, we had abundant proof. The man's name was Avak, and he was from Semal (near Sassoun). He said there were ten persons in his father's family. The father, brother and cousin were killed, bayoneted before his eyes. One brother and Avak escaped badly wounded. He said the treacherous enemy sent word to the villagers, 'Come to reconciliation,' giving them an understanding of their safety. Der Haghanus, their priest, with about three hundred villagers, came and said they were obedient, loyal subjects to the Sultan. The Turks told them, 'Curse the gospel and become Moslems and you are safe.' Hohannes replied, 'For myself, I cannot do it, but you, my people, are free to do what you like.' A prompt response came from the brave throng, knowing it meant martyrdom. 'Neither will we nor our faith.' At once their order came 'Dig out that priest's eyes,' which the heartless soldiers did. They then tore his beard out by the roots, skinning his face! After that they cut a hole in his throat and obliged him to drink a cup of water which ran out of the hole in his throat. Death at last ended his sufferings. Turning now to the horrified people, the soldiers were ordered to charge bayonets, and a dreadful slaughter ensued. Early in this massacre Avak was seriously wounded. He remained unconscious beneath the slain through the day. Rousing from his well-nigh death stupor in the night, he succeeded in pushing away the dead bodies from above and around him.

Slowly he made his way to some low bushes among which he hid for three days, eating leaves, roots and gum from the shrubs. A cousin, Hochig by name, also from Semal, in passing saw Avak and helped him get to the shelter of some great rocks not far away. Here in pain and weakness he stayed three days, his cousin bringing him food by stealth. Then finding he could walk he set out alone, and by slow stages was able to reach the village of Shushanamer where he had an uncle living. Here his friends wrapped him in the skin of a freshly slaughtered sheep. After a little he was removed to a shelter in the outskirts of the village, and after about a month returned to Semal, where surviving relatives were trying to re-build some of the houses which had been torn down and

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

THE CHOLERA IN CHINA

ITS RAVAGES AMONG THE PEOPLE ARE SOMETHING FRIGHTFUL.

THOUSANDS OF DEATHS A DAY

The Mortality in Peking has Averaged 2,000 Deaths Daily and the Disease is Raging at an Awful Rate in Shang-Hai--Fatalities Among the Foreigners Very Great--Cotton Manufacture in Japan--The Mikado's Room a Splendid Market for Machinery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 21.—Wm. E. Curtis, well known as a newspaper writer and executive officer of the Pan American Congress, has arrived here from China and Japan. He describes the ravages of cholera in China as something frightful. The deaths in Peking average 2,000 a day and in Shang-Hai, the mortality is very high. Eighteen foreigners have died in the latter city.

Mr. Curtis said that the cholera is confined almost exclusively to the native Chinese. At Peking, where very few foreigners reside, he had heard of no deaths among the white people. In Tien Tsin only one death among the foreign population has been reported up to this hour in China. In Shang-Hai, where the cholera is raging at an awful rate, the fatalities among the foreigners have been much greater. Mr. Curtis said he had been advised of eighteen deaths.

Speaking of the subject which Mr. Curtis went to Japan to investigate, the commercial and industrial future of Japan, he said he has returned convinced that America has no market in the Mikado's realm for manufactured goods. "The Japanese make almost everything they want," he said. "They are straining our patents and copying our inventions, and are now almost ready to export their wares, and thereby enter into ruinous competition with other nations. There is, however, a splendid market for machinery as well as for cotton, iron and other raw materials, cotton particularly. The Japanese are now using cotton very largely, and here is a pointer for American cotton producers. While a great deal of American cotton is used in the Orient, it goes through English hands before it reaches Japan, and the manufacturer is deprived of the commission which goes into the pocket of the English middleman in Liverpool. But cotton ought to be shipped direct to Japan. For that purpose we need the Nicaragua canal; we need the completion of the Guatemala railway, and open harbors at the two termini of the Tehuantepec railway. America could sell a lot of cotton in Japan. In two or three years Japan will control the cotton trade of the Orient."

BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

At Cleveland: 0 0 3 0 1 0 10—18 15  
Pitchers: 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3 2 4  
Batteries: Cuddy and Zimmer; Moran and Merritt. Attendance, 1,000.

At Philadelphia: 2 0 0 3 7 0 3—18 4  
Washington: 1 0 0 2 1 0 15—10 16 4  
Batteries: Carsey and Clements; Anderson and McGuire. Attendance, 3,000.

At Brooklyn: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 3  
Pittsburgh: 0 0 0 0 2 1 10—12 2  
Batteries: Daub and Dalley; Hofer and Clarke. Attendance, 5,000.

At Boston: 3 1 2 1 0 2 3 5—13 12 2  
New York: 5 0 0 0 0 1 13—23 5 6  
Batteries: Sullivan and Ganzel; Clarke and Doyle.

At St. Louis: 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 12 3  
Chicago: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6 11 3  
Batteries: McDougal and Miller; Griffith and Kittredge. Attendance, 2,000.

At Cincinnati: 1 0 1 0 2 2 8 5—13 11 2  
Louisville: 0 1 3 0 1 2 0 1—8 11 1  
Batteries: Bailely and Vaughn; Inks, Weighing and Warner.

How the Clubs Stand.

CLUBS. Won. Lost. Pr Ct.  
Baltimore, 81 42 653  
Cleveland, 83 45 648  
Philadelphia, 77 48 616  
Chicago, 68 56 552  
Boston, 69 56 548  
Brooklyn, 68 58 540  
Pittsburgh, 66 61 520  
New York, 64 60 516  
Cincinnati, 61 60 504  
Washington, 39 82 321  
St. Louis, 37 86 303  
Louisville, 33 92 262

Sunday Games.

CINCINNATI AT LOUISVILLE.