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NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

The House Holds a Short Session and Adjourns Until Monday.

SPEAKER REED ANNOUNCES HIS FIRST COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Wright of Massachusetts, Barham of California, Burrell of Illinois and Pendleton of Texas Named as the Committee on Mileage—Bill Introduced for the Admission to Statehood of the Territory of Arizona.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The House remained in session to-day half an hour and then adjourned unti. Monday next. Messrs. Terry (Dem.) of Arkansas and Boatner (Dem.) of Louisiana appeared and took the oath.

Speaker Reed announced his first committee—that on mileage, consisting of Messrs. Wright of Massachusetts, Barham of California, Burrell of Illinois (Reps.) and Pendleton of Texas (Dem.).

Mr. Turner (Dem.) of Georgia objected to the consideration of a resolution offered by Mr. Walker (Rep.) of Massachusetts assuring the President of the support of the House in any effort he may make to improve the condition of the Armenians.

Delegate Murphy of Arizona introduced a bill granting Statehood to the Territory he represented. The measure is similar to that passed by the House last Congress.

Mr. Dingley (Rep.) of Maine presented a joint resolution providing for the printing of 3,500 copies of the monthly summary of imports and exports and other statistics prepared by the Treasury Department for the use of Congress and for distribution abroad. He spoke of the important character of this publication and the urgent necessity for these additional numbers.

After a suggestion by Mr. Cannon (Rep.) of Illinois that the printing law be overhauled by some one, the joint resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Baker (Rep.) of New Hampshire offered a resolution asking immediate consideration therefor, calling upon the Secretary of Agriculture to report to the House his action in regard to the expenditure of the appropriation made in the Agricultural Act for the purchase and distribution of seeds, and the printing and publication of farmers' bulletins; also, if seeds had not, in accordance with the statutes, been purchased, why? The Secretary is also asked to transmit a copy of each bid made for seed, bulbs, cuttings, etc., in response to the department's advertisement of April 27th last, together with any correspondence thereon.

Mr. McMillin (Dem.) of Tennessee suggested that inasmuch as the resolution was not in the usual form of resolutions of inquiry, it be referred to an appropriate committee to be put into proper shape.

Mr. Baker—Will the gentleman please state in what respect it is not in form?

Mr. McMillin—I do not think it is the customary thing to criticise an officer's action in a resolution of this kind.

Mr. Baker—I understand the resolution is exactly in the usual form.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Tennessee (McMillin) objects, and the resolution will be referred to the Committee on Agriculture, when appointed.

Mr. Walker (Rep.) of Massachusetts asked permission to have read a resolution printed in the Record.

This occasioned a colloquy between Mr. Crisp (Dem.) of Georgia and the Speaker over a question of procedure. Mr. Crisp said that such requests would constantly be made, and asked the Speaker whether or not the reading of the resolution, or whatever the document was, would insure it a place in the Record, after objection had been made to its consideration.

The Speaker replied that circumstances would have to determine the matter. In some cases the printing of a document might be necessary to explain the action of the House. In this, as the request was for the reading and printing, an objection would keep it out of the Record.

The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, There are many naturalized American citizens of Armenian birth now resident in the United States; and whereas, the Turkish Government neither permits such naturalized citizens to re-enter its territory to visit their families, nor, on the other hand, allows these families to come to this country; and whereas, such wives and children, having the rights of American citizens by virtue of the naturalization of the head of the family, have been and are exposed to outrage and destruction in the cities which have lately been given over to massacre and plunder; therefore be it

Resolved, That the people of the United States, through their Representatives in Congress assembled, hereby express their deepest abhorrence and condemnation of the outrages thus committed on their American fellow-citizens, as well as on other Christian subjects of Turkey.

Resolved further, That this House, composed of the immediate representatives of the people, pledge its hearty support to the executive branch of the Government in every measure justified by international law and a common humanity to vindicate the rights of our fellow-citizens and of their families in Turkey, and to hinder and prevent, as far as practicable, the continuance of the outrages and massacres in that land.

Turner (Dem.) of Georgia expressed the opinion that such a resolution should not be presented to the House in its present condition, and he therefore objected.

On motion of Cannon (Rep.) of Illinois, the House at 12:30 o'clock adjourned until Monday next.

NEW BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Among the bills intrduced in the House were the following:

By Bowers (Rep.) of California—To establish a postal savings bank department; repealing all laws authorizing the issue and sale of United States bonds; establishing a uniform rule of naturalization; prohibiting officers or employes of national banks from holding any office in any savings banks; prohibiting the appointment of aliens to offices or places of honor, trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

By Wheeling (Dem.) of Alabama—Providing for the purchase of gold and silver bullion and its free coinage; creating a tariff statistical bureau in the Treasury Department; to dispense with the proof of loyalty in pension cases; admitting Oklahoma to Statehood; providing for a civil government for Alaska.

By Mr. Mercer (Rep.) of Nebraska—Granting the State of Nebraska the Fort Omaha military reservation for a school for the National Guard of the State.

By Mr. Meikeljohn (Rep.) of Nebraska—Prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to Indians.

By Mr. Lacey (Rep.) of Iowa—Appropriating $50,000 for a public building at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

By Mr. Andrews (Rep.) of Nebraska—Appropriating $200,000 for a public building at Hastings, Neb.

By Mr. Hartman (Rep.) of Montana—For the free coinage of silver.

By Mr. Flinn (Rep.) of Oklahoma—For free homesteads in public lands in Oklahoma.

Mr. Miller (Rep.) of Kansas introduced a resolution requesting the President, if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the House all information received by him or the State Department in regard to the arrest and trial of John K. Waller, a United States citizen, by the French Government in the Island of Madagascar and his imprisonment in France, including all correspondence between Edward Telfair Wetter, United States Consul at Madagascar, and Edwin F. Uhl of the Department of State, and all records, documents and evidence in any way touching the matter in his possession, or in the possession of the State Department.

EVENTS ON THE TURF.

Track at Ingleside Sloppy—Four Favorites Win.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—An additional downpour of rain during the night made the going at Ingleside sloppy to-day. Four straight favorites won, but the bookies took a hard fall out of the talent on the last race of the day, when All Over, the heavily backed 4 to 1 favorite, with Martin up, finished second to Chartreuse, carrying W. O. McDonough's colors. A heavy mist obscured a view of the horses in the last race.

Seven furlongs, selling, Red Glenn (2 to 1) won, E. H. Shirley (10 to 1) second, Patriot (10 to 1) third. Time—1:33½. Schnitz, Repeater, Roadrunner, Outright and Sir George also ran.

One mile, selling, Basso (7 to 5) won, Our Maggie (9 to 5) second, Hidago (5 to 1) third. Time—1:46. Roma, Charmion and Raindrop also ran.

Five furlongs, owners' handicap, Sir Play (9 to 5) won, Joan (6 to 1) second, Mobalaska (2 to 1) third. Time—1:04½. Perhaps, Salisbury and William Pinkerton also ran.

Mile and a furlong handicap, Pepper (9 to 5) won, Peter II. (2 to 1) second, Moderocio (4 to 1) third. Time—2:01. Arapahoe also ran.

Seven furlongs, selling, Chartreuse (7 to 1) won, All Over (4 to 5) second, Shieldbearer (6 to 1) third. Time—1:31¾. Abi P., Polaski, St. Lee, May Day and Scimitar also ran.

TO-DAY'S ENTRIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The entries and weights for to-morrow's races at Ingleside are as follows:

First race, five furlongs, selling, two-year-olds—Pemberton (108), Jack Atkins (101), Doubtful (101), Peixotto (103), Tiny (101), Princess Rosa Second (101), Cardwell (108), Kowalsky (106), Laura F. (101), Riot (101), Princess Noretta (101), Sir Falter (101).

Second race, one mile—Installation (103), Fi Fi (90), All Over (93), Charmion (99), Eckert (95), Montana (102), Cicero (102), imp. Star Ruby (93), Montalvo (102), Pescador (107).

Third race, seven furlongs, two-year-olds, Horse Show stakes—Sallie Chicquot (112), Ramiro (118), Chas. Boots (99), Ralveston (101), Belle Boyd (102), Pearson (89), Can't Dance (101), Lafleche (93).

Fourth race, seven furlongs, selling—Garcia (103), Allahabad (98), Braw Scot (103), Fannie Louise (98), Collins (98), Sligo (103), Podega (103), May McCarty (103).

Fifth race, mile and a half, handicap, six hurdles—J. O. C. (145), April (144), Mestor (134), Three Forks (125), Morgan G. (125).

COURSING AT MERCED.

The Big Meet Will Commence on Monday Next.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—On Monday next will be commenced the great annual coursing event of the State at Merced.

The drawing in this city resulted as follows: T. Hall's Annie Laurie vs. T. Cronin's Reliance, W. Peyton's Flying Buck vs. C. P. Addil's Bert, P. Reilly's Harkaway vs. T. Cox' Sam, T. Cronin's Rosa B. vs.H. G. Layng' Rollalong, W. Dalton's Eline vs. West Side Kennel's Westside, J. F. Grace's Electric vs. James Grace's Nelly Conroy, P. Kelly's Jacob vs. D.J. McInenry's Royal Fellow, I. Perry's Wee Lassie vs. J. J. Napier's Esmeralda, T. Bronnan's White Chief vs. Alameda Kennel's Wayfarer, Alameda Kennel's Kitty Scot vs. C. Gallier's Lamplighter, M. Hanrahan's Brother vs. T. J. Cronin's Skyball, J. McMahon's Girlie vs. J. McBride's Flashlight, T. Hall's Corporal vs. P. Reilly's Jimmy Rex, W. J. O'Neil's Robert J. vs. West Side Kennel's Ruby, T. McDonald's Lissak vs. W. C. Peyton's Royal Daisy, D. Shannon's True Blue vs. T. Cox's Tipperary, W. Peyton's Royal Buck vs. Alameda Kennel's Venture, W. Peyton's Daisy Crest vs. W.a Wood's Fleetwood, Alameda Kennel's Emin Pasha vs. W. C. Peyton's Master Glenkirk, W. C. Peyton's Charming May vs. T. J. Cronin's Dolly Dimple; H. Devine's Shamrock vs. D. Healey's Sly Boy; I. R. Dixon's Right Bower vs. T. J. McInerney's Little Banshee.

Verdict for Defendants.

SUISUN, Dec. 6.—The case of Charles W. Kellogg vs. William King et al., forty in number, in which the plaintiff seeks to restrain the defendants from shooting upon the Suisun marsh preserves, was to-day decided in favor of the defendants. The case possesses undue interest to sportsmen throughout the State. It is understood that the shooting clubs will carry the matter to the Supreme Court.

Passengers Scared, But Not Hurt.

STOCKTON, Dec. 6.—The 8:15 passenger train from Oakland crashed into a gravel train on the Taylor-street crossing of the Valley road to-night. The fact that the passenger train was ahead of time and running slowly prevented a disastrous accident. As it was, a few coupling pins were smashed and the passengers received a scare and a shaking up.

A Garroter Captured.

GILROY, Dec. 6.—Pablo Gonzalez, alias Martinez, who is wanted for the garroting and robbery of Russell Rand at San Mateo on Tuesday night last, was captured here to-day and turned over to Deputy Mansfield of Redwood City, who returned with his prisoner this evening.

What's a Man to Do?

Lonsomeby—Hello, old man! Thought I'd come around and condole with you. My wife is also away.

Widowly—Don't be sarcastic. It's not the loneliness that worries me but the matter of letter-writing.

Lonesomeby—How so?

Widowly—Well, if I fill my letters with declarations of love and tell her how much I miss her, she'll come home to enjoy the sentimentality at closer range; if I write an indifferent letter, she'll come home to see what is the matter; and if I don't write at all, she'll come home to see if I've run off with another woman. So what's a man to do?—Truth.

THE WEEKLY UNION—THE BEST weekly on the coast.

THEODORE DURRANT.

Judge Murphy Denies His Counsel's Motion for a New Trial.

ORDERED TURNED OVER TO THE WARDEN AT SAN QUENTIN.

There to be Kept in Close Confinement Until the Day of His Execution, for Which No Time Has as Yet Been Fixed—Remarks of the Judge in Denying a New Trial and Pronouncing Sentence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Judge Murphy this morning denied the motion for a new trial in the case of W. H. T. Durrant, convicted of the murder of Blanche Lamont. After a few remarks, the court asked Durrant if he had anything to say.

General Dickinson replied for him, stating that the prisoner had nothing whatever to offer. Judge Murphy then ordered Durrant to stand up, and said he heartily approved the verdict of the jury. "No fair, conscientious and honest jury could have arrived at a different result," said the court. "In the justness of your conviction the court expresses its full and entire concurrence. Indeed, the verdict thus rendered was the necessary and inevitable conclusion resulting from the evidence of your guilt as disclosed at the trial. There are no circumstances to mitigate the atrocity of your crime. It stands almost without a parallel and without the semblance of palliation. If, as is claimed by the prosecution, you caused the death of the deceased in a felonious attempt upon her virtue, then, indeed, do you richly deserve the punishment to be awarded against you."

Judge Murphy then ordered that Durrant be turned over to the Warden of San Quentin Penitentiary within ten days, and to be kept in close confinement until the day of his execution, for which, however, no time was fixed.

Durrant heard his fate without the twitch of a muscle. He stared back at the Judge as defiantly as though he were being arraigned on some trivial charge of contempt of court. When it was all over he sat down, leaned over to his father and smiled.

In denying the motion for a new trial Judge Murphy said:

"In view of the fact that a human life is involved in this case, and with an earnest desire to do exact justice to the defendant, I have, since the verdict was rendered by the jury, given the same the best thought and consideration that I am capable of. So that nothing should escape my attention I have twice reviewed all the testimony in the case and every ruling made by the court during the trial. I have carefully considered the charge given by the court to the jury, and have given full consideration to the affidavits filed herein on the motion for a new trial, and to the argument of the learned counsel in support thereof. I have examined all the authorities cited, bearing upon the various grounds stated and relied upon for the new trial.

"If I were satisfied that any injustice had been done the defendant during the trial of this case, or that any serious error affecting the substantial rights of the accused had been committed, I would without hesitation grant him a new trial, whatever the consequences might be to me personally or whatever criticism might be invoked thereby. I am, however, convinced no injustice has been done him and no such error was committed, but, on the contrary, I am satisfied that the defendant has had a fair and impartial trial; that no right accorded him by the law has been invaded, and that the verdict arrived at by the jury upon the testimony submitted to them in this case was a true and just verdict.

"Such being the deliberate conclusion arrived at, there is but one action that the court can take, and that is to deny the motion for a new trial, and said motion is accordingly denied."

The court then pronounced the solemn judgment in the following terms:

"It now becomes the duty of the court to award against you the judgment which the law affixes to the crime of which you have been convicted.

"In the brief and simple, but expressive language of our Penal Code, it is enacted that 'every person guilty of murder in the first degree shall suffer death or confinement in the State Prison for life, at the discretion of the jury trying the same.' In your case the jury failed to exercise any discretion by returning the verdict, 'Guilty of murder in the first degree,' hence there can be no other judgment pronounced by the court than that of death.

"Of this high and heinous offense, the taking of the life of Blanche Lamont, with deliberate and premeditated malice aforethought, you have been found guilty. The jury, who by their verdict, thus pronounced, were a body of as intelligent, painstaking and conscientious men as were ever impanelled in a court of justice. They were independent men of mature age, and of large experience in the affairs of life. They gave their undivided attention to the testimony in the case and the entire proceedings during the trial, and in arriving at the conclusion they did were impelled with the sole and only desire to do exact justice. That the conclusion they arrived at and the verdict they returned was just and true the court has no doubt.

"And now, after a deliberate and careful review of the entire evidence adduced at the trial, and looking at the case in every aspect, the court is forced to the conclusion that no fair, conscientious and honest jury could have arrived at a different result. In the justness of your conviction the court expresses its full and entire concurrence. Indeed, the verdict thus rendered was the necessary and inevitable conclusion resulting from the evidence of your guilt, as disclosed at the trial.

"There are no circumstances to mitigate the atrocity of your crime; it stands almost without parallel and without the semblance of palliation. If, as claimed by the prosecution, you caused the death of the deceased in a felonious attempt upon her virtue, then, indeed, do you richly deserve the punishment to be awarded against yon.

"The deceased, Blanche Lamont, was a young and inexperienced school girl, and from the position you occupied in society, and particularly to the church of which she was an attendant, you undoubtedly gained her entire confidence and trust; that she entered the church with you during the afternoon of April 3d last is proved beyond all question, and that she never left it alive is certain. In accompanying you to said church this poor girl could have no idea that you would attack her virtue or do her wrong, and I am led to believe that you did cause her death in assaulting her virtue, because no other possible motive is discernible; the place, the circumstances and all the evidence points, with almost unerring certainty to this one conclusion.

"The testimony in this case suggests the thought, and the history of the crime demonstrates how clearly lust and evil passion, when once indulged in, lead their victim by straight paths to swift destruction, and that artifice and cunning and deceit are of no avail to screen the guilty, or to enable them to elude the keen eye of justice.

"I sincerely hope the lesson taught in this case may be profitable and deter others who may be tempted to commit such crimes.

"And to you, against whom the court is now about to pronounce the solemn judgment of the law, the contemplation of the enormity of your guilt, although it cannot save you from the penalty of your crime, may nevertheless serve as a means to arouse your conscience, and to enable you to seek repentence and forgiveness in the divine source which, I believe, is now your only refuge.

"The judgment of the law and the sentence of the court is that you, W. H. T. Durrant, be taken hence by the Sheriff of the City and County of San Francisco and by him detained in close confinement in the County Jail of said city and county, and within ten days from this date the said Sheriff is ordered and directed to deliver you to the Warden of the State Prison of the State of California at San Quentin, and after such delivery to said Warden that you be kept and detained in said State Prison at San Quentin by the Warden thereof, in close confinement, until such day as shall hereafter be designated and fixed in the warrant of execution to be issued herein, and on the day so designated and fixed in said warrant of execution, and between the hours therein named, that you, W. H. T. Durrant, for the willful, deliberate and premeditated murder of Blanche Lamont, of which you have been duly convicted, be by the said Warden of the State Prison aforesaid, and within the walls of said State Prison, hanged by the neck until you are dead.

"And may God have mercy on your soul."

FIGHT FOR THE CONVENTION.

COMMITTEE MEETING LIKELY TO BE A LIVELY ONE.

Pittsburg, San Francisco, Chicago and St. Louis in the Field, While New York Would Like It.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—A Times special from Washington says: The Republican National Committee will meet in this city next Tuesday to select a time and place for holding the National Convention. The eleven men composing the Executive Committee will get together Monday night and arrange the preliminaries. It is the opinion of Republicans in Washington that the meeting will be one of the liveliest in the history of the party. Pittsburg, San Francisco, Chicago and St. Louis are in the field to secure the convention, if possible, and each city will have a delegation of hustlers on the ground when the committee shall begin its work. While New York has not made any fuss over the proposition to have the convention held in that city, it is said here that an earnest effort will be made before the committee, and a few profess to believe it will be successful. The National Committee meetings will be open when the claims of the various cities are presented. After that the committee will go into secret session.

While there has been more talk in favor of holding the convention as late as September, in order that the campaign may be short, it is believed that June will be decided upon, as in former years.

There is a wide difference of opinion regarding the place to be selected. San Francisco is making a spirited bid, and doubtless will hold out many inducements which will be new to National Committeemen. It is understood that the railroads with California connections have agreed to make a round trip of $50 from Chicago. This is about what it cost to go from New York to Minneapolis in 1892. The San Francisco agents say that the sum of $150,000 has been pledged, and that more money will be forthcoming if necessary to make the delegates and Eastern visitors comfortable.

One of the arguments to be used before the committee is that it is important that the representatives of the Republican party should get acquainted with the Pacific Coast country. The section, it will be argued, is too much isolated from the rest ofthe country, and it would be in the interest of complete harmony between the sections if San Francisco could be made the meeting place of the Republican hosts.

Senator Quay is urging the choice of Pittsburg, and as he has several influential friends in the committee, the friends of other towns are afraid that he may have an advantage which it will be hard for them to overcome. Mr. Quay's campaign is being conducted in a quiet way, but it is declared to be none the less effective. So far as can be learned, the Pittsburg Republicans have not made any pledges of money for convention purposes. There is no information here that Pittsburg could provide accommodations for the thousands who will attend the next National Republican Convention.

There is an opinion here that Chicago will walk away with the prize which the other cities are seeking so earnestly. The Chicago men have not begun yet to solicit support, but it does not need to be said that they will be near at hand when the time shall come for the committe to make its choice. The St. Louis delegation has not yet arrived, but will be here in time to make a careful canvas before the committee shall meet.

The Opium Poppy.

According to the Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales, the true opium poppy can be easily and successfully grown in that country, where, in favorable seasons, the plant will flower in about fifteen weeks from the time of planting. As soon as the flower falls the capsule is slightly cut across one side in the afternoon to let out the milky juice. About four wounds are made. The next morning the milky juice will have hardened into a thin gum, which is scraped off with a blunt knife and transferred from the knife into a clean tin vessel. The unwounded side of the capsule is operated on the following afternoon. The collected gum or opium is made into thin cakes and carefully dried in the shade. The work of opium collection is one which can be done by careful women and children. When nothing but the seeds or heads are required the poppy is planted broadcast and hoed out or thinned to a distance of nine inches apart. About 40,000 heads can be gathered to the acre, and when dried they are worth about $5 a thousand. The seed is rich in oil, very nutritious, with an almond flavor, and is good food for consumptives. It brings 25 cents a thousand an ounce in Sydney.

An Amended Epitaph.

A friend of Bishop Wilmer of Alabama lost a dearly beloved wife, and, in his sorrow, caused these words to be inscribed on her tombstone: "The light of mine eyes has gone out." The bereaved married within a year. Shortly afterward the Bishop was walking through the graveyard with another gentleman. When they arrived at the tomb, the latter asked the Bishop what he would say of the present state of affairs, in view of the words on the tombstone. "I think," said the Bishop, "the words 'But I have struck another match' should be added."

SAID PASHA'S FLIGHT.

Why He Left Yildiz Palace and Sought Refuge at the British Embassy.

THOUGHT IMPRISONMENT WAS THE FATE IN STORE.

A Christian Pastor and His Wife Reported to Have Been Murdered at Atliasan, Because They Refused to Abjure Their Faith and Embrace Islamism.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The representative in Constantinople of the United Press telegraphs under yesterday's date, giving some details of the flight of Said Pasha from the Yildiz palace, and his seeking refuge at the British Embassy. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning Tewfik Pasha, who was formerly Turkish Embassador to Germany, but who is now Minister for Foreign Affairs, a post held a short time ago by Said Pasha, called on Sir Philip Currie, the British Embassador, and sought to prevail upon him to refuse Said Pasha the hospitality of the embassy. It was evident that the Sultan was anxious to have Said Pasha driven from his place of refuge, so that he might be compelled by force, if necessary, to take up his residence in the Yildiz palace, which, it is generally believed, even by Said Pasha himself, would be simply a preliminary to his imprisonment or something worse.

Tewfik Jasha was unable to convince Sir Philip Currie that it was the proper thing to place Said Pasha in a position where the Sultan, if he were so disposed, could wreak his vengeance upon him, but he diplomatically refrained from giving a refusal to Tewfik's request. He told the Foreign Minister that Said Pasha was not willing to leave the embassy at present, and as he was his guest, it would be against every rule of hospitality and courtesy to ask him to leave. Tewfik Pasha then retired to convey to his royal master the answer of the British Embassador.

The representative of the United Press says the Embassadors of the several Powers, at a meeting held by them Thursday afternoon, lengthily discussed the position of affairs. What decision, if any, was arrived at, is not known, but after the meeting was ended the opinion was freely expressed by officials of all the embassies that the climax was near, and that the decision of the Powers might soon be looked for. Not one of the officials would commit himself to a definite statement as to what form this action would take. Those who are watching the game that is being played here on the chess board of diplomacy are eagerly watching for the next move that will be made.

Advices which have been received from Harpoot by the representatives of the United Press show that at the village of Atliasan the Christian pastor and his wife have been murdered for refusing to abjure their faith and embrace Islamism.

A band of Circassian raiders have entered the village of Angora at two points, coming from Sivas, which is the village adjoining Angora to the eastward. These Circassians requested the Governor of Sivas to disarm the Armenians or to allow them to discipline them, and it is understood that the Governor assented. A similar request was made of the Governor of Angora, but the latter official refused to grant it.

CAUSED A SENSATION

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 6.—The fact that Said Pasha has sought refuge in the British Embassy has caused a great sensation in all circles, and is a general topic of conversation. It is impossible to foresee the outcome, but the fact of a native statesman of the highest rank seeking an asylum in a foreign Embassy is recognized everywhere as indicating an extremely dangerous situation, which, it is believed, may become a turning point in Turkey's history.

The immediate and precise causes of the ex-Vizier's action are not known, but they are not far to seek. It is stated that the Sultan desired Said Pasha to reside in a chalet in the Yildiz, which was formerly occupied by Midhat Pasha, the ill-fated leader of the Young Turkey party, and the man who gave Turkey her first Constitution. Said Pasha, however, realized the meaning of the invitation and declined to take up his residence in the chalet. It is also known that the Sultan has been for some time trying to induce him to resume the Grand Vizierate. Said Pasha declined to again take the office unless the present conditions of the Government were changed.

While the Sultan was pursuing his efforts in this direction, Said Pasha was one day detained in the palace for many hours, and it seemed as though he would be detained as a prisoner. His health would not permit his being imprisoned for any length of time. Apart from this, he undoubtedly had serious grounds for seeking the sanctuary of the Embassy. When theSultan heard what his ex-Grand Vizier had done he was greatly incensed, and made several vain attempts to induce him to return to his residence. His majesty sent Tewfik Pasha, Said Pasha's namesake, the President oof the Council, to the Embassy at 1:30 o'clock in the morning, where they had a long interview with the refugee. They made all manner of promises in behalf of the Sultan, if he would return to his home. They declared that nothing would happen to him, but Said Pasha, with an ever-present knowledge of the value of Imperial promises, declined to leave the safe shelter he had found.

Then Tewfik vainly appealed to Sir Philip Currie to compel Said Pasha to leave the Embassy. Later Thasin, the Sultan's First Secretary, remained with Said Pasha for two hours, vainly pressing him to reassume the Grand Vizierate, but no argument that he could advance, nor no appeal that he could make, had any effect.

Affairs in the interior of Anatalia continue to cause anxiety, especially in regard to the American missionaries.

Minister Terrell has received no reply to his telegram inquiring after the safety of the missionaries at Kaisairea. The absence of news increased the fears that are entertained regarding them. Mr. Terrell has sent two notes to the Porte. In the first he demanded the arrest, dismissal and punishment of the officer commanding the troops at Marash for failing to furnish a guard for the missionaries' residences, and also the punishment of the soldiers who had pillaged the houses of the Americans. In his second note Mr. Terrell highly praises the Caimakams of Aintab and Marsovan, the Mutessarif of Amassia, and the Colonel commanding the troops at Marsovan for their humane and heroic conduct during the disorders in those places.

A letter from Marsovan dated November 19th states that previous to the massacre there a report was current that the Turks had been authorized to kill Christians during four hours. The Armenians, however, were assured that they need not fear. Nevertheless, on the following day they were butchered in their shops.

It is stated that Bekir Pasha, Governor of Amassia, summoned the leading Turks and Armenians and enjoined them to restrain the populace from committing violence, declaring that he would hold them responsible for any breach of the peace. Notwithstanding this warning, the storm burst at noon, while the Moslems were at prayers. Immediately the alarm was given, the Turks rushed to their houses, armed themselves and began murdering and looting. The Caimakam patrolled the town and appeared to do his utmost to stop the bloodshed. Soldiers were sent to protect the American college. The foregoing is compiled from the report of a missionary who paid a high tribute to the Caimakam and the Colonel commanding the troops. The soldiers prevented the mob from raiding the grounds of the mission. Toward night the Caimakam went to the mission, taking as a guard a Lieutenant and twenty-five soldiers, who remained all night. So far as can be learned, the soldiers in the town took no part in the massacre, though they were rather tardy in checking it.

During the massacre at Sivas, a young American woman, Miss Mary E. Brewer, who is engaged in mission work, went, at imminent risk, into the midst of the rioters, accompanied only by the canvass of the American Consulate, and rescued an American woman who was attached to the mission. Miss Brewer then conveyed the woman to the American Consulate.

LIVE IN DAILY FEAR OF MASSACRE.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The following letter was received in Boston this morning from a reliable correspondent, describing the situation in Adana, Mercin, Tarsus and vicinity, cities on and near the southern coast of Asia Minor:

"During the past month," says the writer "there has been no time for letters even to my children. We are passing through times of great peril and anxiety. The Christians all over Turkey live in daily dread and nightly fear of of massacre. Bloody outbreaks have already taken place in various quarters. The houses of the Christians in Marash were plundered by the Turks and Circassians; five Christians were killed outright; fourteen were dying of their wounds and some 200 were seriously wounded. Among the killed was the leading native Protestant in all that region, a man who labored with us for fifteen years in building up the Theological Seminary of the American Board, the girls' college and academy. A great pillar of missionary work has fallen. There is one great lamentation wherever the news is heard.

"In Adana and Tarsus the Christians are kept in agony of fear, not knowing what moment the massacre will begin. The Moslems go armed to the teeth, breathing out curses and threatening against the Giaours.

"Isolated Christians have been killed, many have been beaten and many robbed. It has seemed for days together that these were but the prelude to the worse things, so you may imagine the universal terror and anxiety.

"In the meantime, the greatest anxiety prevails in military affairs. The reserves have been called out, and with such rigor is the order executed that it is apparent the Turks are preparing for war. The parting of these soldiers from their families increases the excitement among the Moslems and their hatred of their Christian neighbors. Indeed, we all believe that if the cruiser Marblehead had not been in port at Mercin for the past three weeks, with the prospect of staying while the trouble lasted, there would have been a repetition in these cities of the scenes in Constantinople, Trebizond and Marash."

MORE GUARDSHIPS ALLOWED.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A dispatch to the Central News says that the Sultan has decided to consent to each of the Powers having a second guardship at Constantinople.

TURKEY A CORRUPT EMPIRE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, addressed the students of Johns Hopkins University this evening upon Eastern politics. He devoted some time to a discussion of the Turkish situation, in the course of which he said:

"The Turkish empire, which a few centuries ago bade fair to become the mistress of the world, has for the past century maintained its imperial existence only by the sufferance or protection of the European Powers. It would long since have experienced the fate of Poland if England had not stood in the way of Russian, French and Austrian aspirations. Of all the nations I visited, I regard the Government of the Turkish empire the most corrupt, inefficient and wretched. Enterprise is discouraged, lawlessness is unrestrained in many parts of the empire, except in the few localities where foreign capital and energy have forced an unwelcome entrance. All industries languish, and abject poverty prevails. The presence of the missionaries has awakened in the authorities some little interest in education, but gross ignorance is almost universa..

"It would be unfair to charge the British Government with the sole responsibility for the continuance of this state of affairs because of its protection of the Turks. But upon the British Government must rest a large share of the responsibility for the existence and continuance of the recent outbreaks in Asia Minor, which have so justly awakened the indignation of the civilized world. But for its interposition, the Turkish Power would have been completely broken as a result of the Russian war of 1877-78. At that time it accepted the cession of Cyrus as the price of its guarantee of protection of the Ottoman empire against the further encroachments of Russia.

"It was the controlling party in the Berlin Conference which exacted from Turkey a stipulation for reforms in Armenia for religious liberty in its widest sphere, and protection to the Christians of its Asiatic provinces, and it has been the party most culpable for allowing these stipulations to be practically abandoned

"I do not doubt that the present Government of Great Britain, stimulated by the indignant sentiment of its Christian constituency, has been sincerely exerting its influence at the Porte to stop the barbarities in Armenia, and to bring about the long-promised reforms; but its relation with Russia and France in the Levant and in the far East are of such a strained and delicate nature it dare not press these reforms to the necessary extreme without the concurrence of these Powers. There is nothing which illustrates more vividly the conflicting interests of England and Russia than the present condition of affairs in Constantinople and Asia Minor. But for these international jealousies, the Christian world might to-day hail the expulsion of the Turks from Europe and the establishment of autonomous principalities under European protection in Asia Minor, Syria and Palestine."

Mr. Foster, however, found occasion further on to speak in more complimentary terms of the British. "No one who has not journeyed around the world," he said, "can realize their power and greatness. They are not without their faults, conspicuous among which are their arrogance and selfishness in government and trade. But I am proud to say, for I count it part of our race heritage, that no other nation or people are doing so much for the world's good, for the elevation of man, for the enlightenment of the intellect and the freedom of the soul from error and superstition."

MURDER OF AGENT MORRIS.

One of the Men Accused of the Crimes Put an End to His Life.

ALFRED M'REYNOLDS COMMITS SUICIDE IN THE SONORA JAIL.

Bodies of Four Whites, Murdered by Apache Indians, Found in Arizona—The Outbreak of the Redskins of Much Larger Proportions Than People in That Section Have Heretofore Been Willing to Admit.

STOCKTON, Dec. 6.—Albert McReynolds, who, with his brother Wesley and his sister Ada, have been in jail at Sonora, charged with killing George Morris, the express agent at Chinese Camp on the night of November 8th, committed suicide early this morning by cutting his throat with a pocketknife.

The brothers were arrested Sunday night on confession of their sister, who charged both with having killed Morris. After the arrest Ada McReynolds denied everything that she had previously confessed.

Yesterday she was brought before the Tuolumne County Grand Jury, and after a close examination, during which she denied that her brothers killed Morris, she was discharged from custody. Albert and Wesley McReynolds were held in jail to await the examination of the Grand Jury to-day. They had not been charged with the murder of the express agent.

Since their arrest both brothers have been morose and uncommunicative. They were placed in separate cells so that they could not speak to each other privately. This morning when Sheriff Yancey made the rounds of the cells at 9 o'clock to feed the prisoners, he found Albert on the floor of his cell with his throat cut from ear to ear. A pocketknife clasped in his right hand showed how the deed was done. He left no confession.

The evidence taken thus far is not sufficient to hold the brothers. Wesley McReynolds shows no emotion on account of the suicide of Albert, but their sister Ada is prostrated with grief, as she is the cause of the death of her brother.

The girl Ada McReynolds was arrested again to-day and taken to jail. At present she is only held as a witness against her brother.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Bodies of Four Murdered Whites Found in Arizona.

PHOENIX (Ariz.), Dec. 6.—A report comes from Gila Valley, near the San Carlas reservation, that the bodies of four murdered whites have been found. J. F. Bush, a commission merchant of this city, states that yesterday morning he was at Lordsburg, N. M., which is only sixteen miles from Stein's Pass, and states that he read there a telegram notifying the people there that the four bodies had been found in the valley in the immediate neighborhood of Fort Thomas, which had been abandoned not long since by the War Department, against the most earnest entreaties and remonstrances of the people of that section. It is fully fifty miles from Ash Springs to Fort Thomas in a westerly direction. This fact precludes any presumption that the band that killed the Merrills are the ones that murdered the four men. Hence, in the absence of knowledge to the contrary, the latter seems an outbreak of a much larger number of Apaches than any people here are willing to admit.

WHERE WAS PARADISE?

Geologists Contend That the Garden of Eden Was in the Arctic Regions.

In an interesting and highly instructive article, Edward S. Martin, in the Ladies' Home Journal, reviews the numerous theories advanced by scientists in the endeavor to solve the perplexing problem as to the exact location of the site of the Garden of Eden. After sifting the theories the writer concludes that the question is no nearer answered than it was 2,000 years ago, and that there are no present indications that the matter will ever be definitely settled by any man. To one of the latest and most ingenious theories, Mr. Martin thus refers: "The North Pole will seem at first thought to the average investigator the most unlikely place on earth for Paradise to have occupied. Nevertheless several sober, thoughtful books and pamphlets have been written in support of the North Pole's pretensions. The North Pole nowadays is bitter cold, but it has not been always so. Geologists tell us that the earth was excessively hot when it first began its course—much too hot to admit of the presence of any living creatures, except, perhaps, a salamander. As it grew cooler, vegetation began on it, and then it began to be peopled, first with fishes, and then with birds and beasts; finally with man. The first spot on earth to get cool enough was the North Pole. In the process of time it got too cold, but there must have been a long period when the polar region was the most comfortable part of the world. During this period, many eminent geologists believe, there existed around the North Pole a continent now submerged, and that on that continent our progenitors were comfortable in their first home. It is known with entire certainty that the polar region was once warm enough for tropical vegetation to grow there. There was light enough, also, for such vegetation—abundant light, indeed, for all uses, and plenty for primeval man. Geology tells us that man might have lived at the North Pole."

Misquoted.

Among the popular quotations which are falsely attributed to the Bible are the following:

"God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."—From Sterne's "Sentimental Journey to Italy."

"In the midst of life we are in death." —From the burial service, and this was originally from Luther.

"The merciful man is merciful to his beast."—The scripture form is: "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast."

"Money is the root of evil." Paul's version is: "The love of money is the root of all evil."

"Cleanliness akin to godliness." Not in the Bible. First used by Mr. Whitfield.

An Art Criticism.

Probably no two artists ever criticised each other more severely than did Fuseli and Northcote; yet they remained fast friends. At one time Fuseli was looking at Northcote's painting of the angel meeting Balaam and his ass. "How do you like it?" asked Northcote, after a long silence. "Northcote," replied Fuseli, promptly, "you're an angel at an ass, but an ass at an angel!"—Argonaut.