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"NELLY BLY'S" HUSBAND.

It Seems He Had a Common Law Wife and Got Rid of Her.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Some of the troubles of Judge Robert Seaman, of New York, and husband of "Nellie Bly," were aired before Chancellor Leemington, in this city, to-day. Judge Seaman has been disputing with L. H. Bisbee, a lawyer, of this city, over the proceeds of some business transactions. Several years ago the two men entered into an agreement to purchase the claims against the estate of B. F. Allen, of Des Moines, Ia., who was president of the Cook County National Bank of this city when that institution went to the wall in 1881. Seaman supplied, at different times, an aggregate of $53,000 to buy up the claims, and they have returned a handsome profit to the purchasers. He is now suing Bisbee for an accounting for the money he invested in buying the claims. Bisbee admits having received the money, but in his testimony before the Chancellor, to-day, claimed as an offset that he, in 1887, went to New York at the instance of Judge Seaman and rendered such valuable service to that gentleman in settling affairs between him and a woman named Ernie Sanderson, who claimed to be the common-law wife of Seaman, that the latter agreed to discharge Bisbee from all indebtedness provided the lawyer would make no claim against him for legal services. Bisbee took Seaman's attorneys entirely by surprise this afternoon when he sprung the Sanderson story. He says that the woman is still living in New York.

ALGER TO SHERMAN

MICHIGAN'S CANDIDATE IN 1888 DENIES THE OHIO MAN'S CHARGES.

No One Who Attended the Convention, He Says, Was Promised or Received Money for His Vote.

SHERMAN'S MEMORY FAULTY

ONE OF HIS STATEMENTS CORRECTED BY JOSEPH H. MANLEY.

Ex-Senator Hiscock Says that It Was at His Suggestion the New York Delegation Swung to Harrison.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 21.—Gen. Russell A. Alger has written a lengthy letter to the Detroit Tribune in reply to Senator John Sherman's charges against the General's friends as contained in the second volume of Sherman's "Recollections." The writer quotes Senator Sherman's language, in which Sherman, in referring to the circumstances attending the contest in the Republican national convention of 1888, wrote: "I believe and had, as I thought, conclusive proof that the friends of General Alger substantially purchased the votes of many of the delegates from the Southern States who had been instructed by their conventions to vote for me." He also quotes Senator Sherman's assertion to the effect that although he had learned with complaisance of the explanations of the wavering of the Ohio and New York delegation from his (Sherman's) support, that "the only feeling of resentment I entertained was in regard to the action of the friends of General Alger in tempting with money poor negroes to violate the instructions of their constituents."

In reply to these quotations General Alger says that he should not have intruded this matter on the public were it not for the fact that it appeared that Senator Sherman had gone out of the way to insult his (Alger's) friends as well as himself. "What he writes," says General Alger, "would be less objectionable were it not that the second word in the first paragraph it written in the present tense." General Alger says that when the Senator's charges were first made immediately after the convention, he was especially distressed because of the warm friendship existing between himself and family and Gen. W. T. Sherman and family. In view of this he wrote General Sherman, assuring him that there was no foundation for the charges and that he had not replied to them on account, first, of the age of the Senator, second, of his great name, and third, because of the injury such talk would do the party. General Sherman, in reply, wrote:

"I assure you that I entertain for you the same sentiments of respect and affection as always. If anything ever shook my faith in you, it was that you stooped to the level of a politician. A soldier of repute, a gentleman and one who has such a family and business as General Alger ought to hold himself above that level. But this is eminently a free country, and you had as good a right to enter the race as had John Sherman. You made a good show of votes, and if you bought some, according to universal usage, surely I don't blame you. I laughed at John for trying to throw off anybody. He was fairly beaten at the convention and I congratulated him on his escape. I frankly answer your inquiry by saying that my friendship to you has not been shaken in the least; that I wish you all honor and happiness, and that during my short remainder we may often meet here, or on the Pacific. With great respect, W. T. SHERMAN.

"P. S.—Best love to the family."

Continuing, General Alger says that during the excitement of the campaign of 1888 he paid little attention to the reports in question as nothing had appeared over Senator Sherman's name, but that now the case is different. He then gives an analysis of the Southern votes received by Sherman and himself at the Chicago convention. According to this showing, Senator Sherman, on the fifth ballot (the one in which Alger received the highest number of votes), received 109 votes from Southern States, against Alger's 60, not including, however, 28 votes from Arkansas and Missouri, which came voluntarily pledged to Alger under the leadership, respectively, of Gen. Powell Clayton and Hon. Chauncey I. Filley. Of the other sixty, General Alger writes that more than one-half of them had served either in the Union or Southern armies during the war, and it was not unnatural that they should prefer a soldier to a civilian. Many of these people the General knew personally. The General mentions a list of soldiers and other friends of his among these delegates whom he concludes naturally used their utmost endeavors with their respective delegates in his behalf, and adds: "No delegate or friend who went to Chicago in my behalf or voted for me at the convention ever asked for or received a single pledge from me for money or any office."

General Alger relates instances of the friendship between himself and the Senator of late years and of assurances given him by Sherman that while his disappointment had been great, he did not believe that Alger had any part in the scramble for votes, etc., in 1888. Alger also quotes an autograph letter written him by Sherman in 1892, in which the Senator reasserts: "I cherish no prejudice or unkindness for the incident of the national convention of 1888."

"In conclusion," writes General Alger, "I will only add that if Senator Sherman is willing to leave a record made up largely of adverse criticisms of the public men of his day, many of whom have passed from earth, he is welcome to the task. I am sure it stands alone among our public men, who would be willing, by his own act, to blight the honorable record of the living and the dead."

A letter from James Lewis (colored), of New Orleans, is appended, stating that the writer voted for Alger in the convention of 1888, as second choice to Sherman, and denying that negro delegates were in the habit of selling their votes.

HISCOCK AND MANLY.

What Two Well-Known Republicans Say About Sherman's Book.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Senator Sherman, of Ohio, left this city for Washington to-day. There was considerable talk among the politicians gathered at the Fifth-avenue Hotel concerning the Senator's statements in his book regarding the attitude of the New York delegation at the convention of 1888. Ex-Senator Hiscock said: "There was no agreement to support Sherman that I recollect. At the dinner of which so much has been said Fassett spoke, advising that the policy of the delegation be referred to Miller, Platt, Depew and myself. We were to determine the course the delegation should pursue in the balloting next day. It was at my suggestion that we agreed to stand by Harrison until it seemed impossible to nominate him, after which we were to swing to Sherman. Mr. Platt opposed the Sherman swing, because he thought he could not be elected, but he yielded in the interest of harmony. O'Brien and Lawson, of New York, and Laughlin, of Buffalo, were the only ones who declined to take this course, but their opposition was ineffective on account of the unit vote by which we were bound."

"Sherman's memory is decidedly at fault in several of his statements," Mr. Manley, of Maine, said. "Harrison carried Indiana by a little over 2,000 in 1888. It was always a doubtful State. No Republican could have carried it in 1892."

State Senator Joseph Mullin and Frank W. Higgins were both delegates to the convention of 1888. They state that there was no Sherman sentiment in the delegation outside of Senator Miller. They did not notice any acts or facts that looked towards developing such a sentiment. On the contrary, there was a strong Harrison sentiment. This was reinforced in the case of both delegates by telegrams from influential constituents imploring them to throw their votes and influence to Harrison. It was in obedience to these recommendations that they did go to Harrison on Monday.

Ex-President Harrison is still holding his daily levees in his room at the Fifth-avenue. Ex-Secretary Noble, Cornelius N. Bliss and ex-Minister Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, were the most conspicuous of his many callers. General Harrison hopes to finish his visit by to-morrow, when he will take a train for Saratoga, where he hopes to spend a day or two with "Little Ben" McKee, who is now fully recovered from his recent illness.

New York After the Conventions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The campaign for securing for this city the national political and other conventions of next year and ensuing years, was inaugurated to-day when the convention committee of the Board of Trade met to elect its officers and perfect its plan of operation. Owing to the fact that a large proportion of the committee had started for Atlanta to take part in the Manhattan day demonstration at the exposition, the election of officers was postponed until the next meeting, which will be held early in December. Under temporary organization, however, the convention committee appointed a committee consisting of Judge William H. Arnoux, C. C. Shayne, H. H. Brockway, George S. Seabury and D. R. James to wait on members of the Republican national committee who are now in this city and to urge upon them the advantages of New York as a convention city. It is also made known that Brooklyn is cooperating with New York in the matter.

Britishers Know Their Friend.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Times this morning editorially expresses the opinion that it was not President Cleveland who was overthrown in the last elections in the United States. According to the editorial, in the recent Democratic defeat the party was completely routed, but the prestige of the President was increased, rather than diminished. "It is not unlikely," the Times continues, "that if the Democrats will rally around Cleveland he will lead them to victory in the next Presidential contest, the Republicans having no striking policy to attract popular sympathy. It is this position of parties and men which gives unusual importance to Secretary Carlisle's recent speech at the dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce. If Cleveland is able to bring the party into line with the aspirations expressed by Carlisle he may yet open a new chapter in American history."

San Francisco Wants It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—The committee which will present the claims of San Francisco for the national Republican convention has been named, and will soon start for Washington on its mission. The committee was selected as follows: Gen. R. E. Fredericks, George A. Knight, A. G. Booth, all of San Francisco; N. P. Chipman, of Red Bluff, and H. Z. Osborn, of Loss Angeles. M. H. De Young was made ex officio member of the committee.

Guilty of Election Frauds.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 21.—Wallace G. Miller, clerk for Justice of the Peace Owen W. Krueger, has been found guilty in the Criminal Court at Independence of having committed fraud while officiating as judge of election in 1894. The jury fixed Miller's punishment at two years in prison. He is the first of the alleged election thieves to receive a penitentiary sentence and the fourth one to be tried.

UNDER K. OF L. BAN

SEVERAL BOYCOTTS ORDERED BY SOVEREIGN'S ORGANIZATION.

Wanamaker and a Few Breweries Controlled by English Syndicates to Be Punished—Miners Divided.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Knights of Labor General Assembly to-day gave formal recognition to the financial indebtedness of the order to the Couer d'Alene miners for trust funds. At the time of trouble in the mines a relief fund was contributed. This, it is said, was used for meeting the expenses of the order instead of going to Idaho Assembly, No. 13. The decision admitting the justice of the claim closes a long controversy and the money will now be paid to the local assembly as fast as circumstances permit.

The assembly has elected J. A. Wright, of Philadelphia, as past general master workman. This office would have been held by Mr. Powderly had not he been under suspension. Mr. Wright is a veteran member of the order, belonging to local assembly No. 1, district No. 1, of Philadelphia.

It was decided to publish in the official organ of the order the names of a large number of men claiming to be Chicago members of the K. of L., although they have been suspended. The assembly confirmed the right of New York musicians to play in Jersey City without joining the Jersey City local assemblies, and it also confirmed the jurisdiction of district assembly No. 253, of New York (building constructors), over those building constructor branches of district assembly No. 49, made up of mixed trades in New York. Leave was given the Brooklyn stereotypers to organize independently, although the New York stereotypers had protested against this action.

An effort was made to discover how the news of the row which led to General Master Workman Sovereign's resignation yesterday leaked out and the recriminations and recriminations became so bitter that the press committee of the assembly resigned in a body.

Most of the afternoon was devoted to the question of boycotts. A boycott of the establishment of Wanamaker & Brown and John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, was ordered on the representation that those companies compelled 1,600 women and girls employed by them to become members of a beneficial association in which the members had no control. A boycott asked by six separate assemblies was indorsed against the beer output of breweries controlled by English syndicates in St. Louis, Pittsburg, Omaha and Philadelphia, and also against breweries which employ nonunion men. The General Assembly also voted a boycott asked for by District Assembly No. 49, of New York, against Kane, McCaffey & Co., of New York, for alleged unfair treatment of labor.

On the representations of District Assembly No. 12, of Pittsburg (unskilled glass-workers), an appeal for a relief fund for some of its unemployed members in Indiana was ordered. The question of boycotting the Lorillard Tobacco Company will be decided to-morrow. It is probable that the General Assembly will complete its labors to-morrow. The next place of meeeting will be either Rochester, N. Y., or Hot Springs, Ark.

Miners Desert the National Union.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Nov. 21.—The proceedings of the coal miners' convention took an unexpected turn to-day, when the Mine Workers of America, District No. 13, broke away from the national organization and reorganized the entire State under the name of the Iowa Mine Workers' Protective Association, leaving out the district of the Missouri miners, which was formerly attached. The new organization will have a benevolent and attachment, providing for sick benefit and death benefit, and will affiliate with the Mine Workers of America and American Federation of Labor, but will be distinct. The officers elected are: President, J. W. Reynolds, Beacon; vice president, Elijah Holland, What Cheer; secretary and treasurer, Julius Frohm, Seymour.

Railway Employes Dissatisfied.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 21.—The discontent among the employes of the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad system does not abate, and it is known that secret meetings have been held to consider the advisability of a general strike. The employes feel that the 10 per cent. reduction should be restored. It is more than probable that a general tie-up will be inaugurated on the whole system if their demands are not granted.

ABDUL HAMID IS RICH

TURKEY'S RULER SAID TO HAVE SAVED 15,000,000 POUNDS.

Made His Finance Minister Pay All Expenses and Put the Civil List Funds in Foreign Banks.

EFFORTS TO RESTORE ORDER

TELEGRAMS SENT BY THE PORTE TO COMMANDERS IN ARMENIA.

Bahri Pasha, a Cruel Official, Again Placed in an Important Position—Missionaries at Smyrna.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Constantinople says that a member of the inner palace circle in an interview recently declared that it had been the Sultan's plan for years past to make the Finance Minister pay all of the palace expenses. As a result of this method of Turkish financiering the Sultan has £15,000,000 saved from the civil list funds, deposited in Russia and America, while the imperial coffers are empty. The Sultan is a monomaniac on the subject of personal safety. The person interviewed declares he has not the slightest consideration for the lives of others, and his most trusted advisers enter into his presence with fear and trembling.

Italia, one of the leading papers of Rome, announces that King Humbert upon his arrival there yesterday told his Ministers that he was full of confidence that the peace of Europe would be preserved in spite of the present troubles in the Turkish provinces.

ORDERS TO TURKISH OFFICIALS.

Telegrams Sent by the Porte to Military Commanders in Armenia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—That Sultan Abdul Hamid II is making effort to quell the disturbances in the various provinces of Turkey and intends to hold his subordinate officials strictly to account for future disorders, seems to be confirmed by the following cable received by the Turkish legation here to-day:

"All news about plots against his Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, are absolutely and entirely false. I transmit you below the text of three telegrams that have been sent to the valis and to the military commanders of those provinces where troubles lately took place, and I beg of you to give them the widest publicity:

"First telegram, addressed to the Governors-general of the vilayets of Trebizonde, Erzerum, Bitlis, Van, Diarbekr, Mamouretoul, Aziz, Sivas, Adana and Aleppo, dated Nov. 15: 'The commanders of brigades, in detaching flying columns for the repression of disorders, will send out a proclamation to the people, in order to advise those who are in arms against the legal authorities of their country to give up their seditious plans and to abstain from all acts directed against the high wishes of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan. The commanders will have to deal immediately and by force of arms with all persons who disobey this injunction. They will also try to prevent, in placing troops at different points, all movements on the part of the rioters attacking boroughs and villages. If murders or insurrectionary acts were to take place suddenly within the sphere of evolution of a flying column, said commanders will have to pursue immediately and without giving any preliminary warning, the authors of those crimes. The commander-in-chief of the Fourth Imperial Corps will help with his troops the commanders of brigades under his orders with the view of securing the success of their task. The Department of War has been instructed to transmit telegraphic orders as above to the Muchie and to the commanders of said imperial corps. The line of conduct of the civil authorities toward the agitators having been already shown by telegraph according to an imperial irade, you will have to make to the proper parties all recommendations in conformity with said telegram before the sending of troops for the repression of disorders. The above dispositions having received the imperial sanction, the needful instructions have been sent to the Department of War and to the other valis. I request you again to conform yourself to same as regards your vilayet. Our august sovereign's determination is that order shall be restored immediately in all disturbed parts; that the life, the honor and property of everyone shall be safeguarded, and that all acts contrary to justice and equity shall be prevented. You will watch day and night to secure the realization of said imperial determination by putting a stop to disorders without delay.'

"Second telegram, addressed to the valis of Van, Bitlis, Erzerum, Aleppo, Diarbekr, Trebizond, Sivas and Mamouretoul-Aziz, dated Nov. 17: 'Although repeated instructions were given you with the view of adjusting in your vilayet all necessary measures for preventing all possible troubles and all shedding of blood, and of forbidding as well that one class of the population attack the other, that acts contrary to justice should occur, such cases continue, however, to take place. One of the most important duties of the valis being, according to the formal orders of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, to secure public peace in the provinces, I hasten to warn you that if, after the receipt of the present telegram, there should occur acts, like fires, seditious movements, perturbations of public order, or shedding of blood, such an omission of duties could not by any means be forgiven and would carry with it a grave and absolute responsibility. Such responsibility falling also on the mouteserifs and caimacams, you must also put yourself in accord with the commanders for the adoption of the necessary dispositions. You will principally look with the greatest care after the protection of the consulates and foreign subjects, in order to place them out of any danger and to avoid any motive for complaint on their part. All guilty parties should be arrested and punished according to law. You will telegraph in plain words every twenty-four hours to the Department of War, to the grand vizirat and to the imperial palace the situation of the vilayet.'

"Third telegram, addressed to the marshals of the Fourth Imperial Corps and to the military commanders of Aleppo, Bitlis, Adana, Trebizond, Sivas, Mamouretoul-Aziz, and other parts of Asiatic Turkey, dated Nov. 17: 'The explicit will of our august sovereign being that the tranquillity of the country should be maintained more than ever and that a most efficient manner, and in order to prevent absolutely any such acts as fires, revolutionary movements, shedding of blood, or attacks on the part of one class of the population on the other, or against consulates and foreign subjects, the necessary instructions have already been transmitted to the functionaries of the civil administration. It is probable that an imperial irade, the imperial military authorities shall put themselves in accord with the valis and moutessarifs, in order to secure public peace and to see that the officers and soldiers of the imperial agents act according to the military regulations, abstaining carefully from all acts tending to cause complaints. Any disobedience of the above, any neglect or any proceeding contrary to discipline, will entail grave responsibility.'"

The Turkish legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's date: "One cannon and one cannon ball have been discovered at the house of Lovsee Agha, municipal councilor at Arabkir. Some Armenian rioters were arrested at Sivas when wandering about at night in the cemetery. These individuals, pretending to be Mussulmans, and two of whom had Georgian costumes, while the rest were dressed as officers of the Regie, had with them one revolver, two daggers, four cartridge boxes and 165 cartridges. The authorities of Mamaurstoul-Aziz report that during the disorders provoked by the Armenian revolutionists at Kharput, the latter set fire to the explosive matters kept at the house of the Armenian Yazidjioglon. The insurgents who fired from houses and churches were well armed."

THE POWERS REBUFFED AGAIN.

Notorious Bahri Pasha Given a High Office by the Sultan.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 21. — Matters political do not look as bright to-day as they did yesterday. The professed determination of the Sultan to act energetically in suppressing disorders in Asia Minor had a decidedly good effect here and elsewhere, and the troubles which threatened to cause the disruption of the Turkish government were looked on as almost ended. But a further jarring has occurred, and it is once more Bahri Pasha who is the disturbing element. This notorious official made himself so conspicuous by his cruelty to Armenians and maladministration of his district when Governor of Van that the British embassador, Sir Philip Currie, insisted on his removal. After considerable correspondence on the subject plain evidence of the Pasha's unfitness for his post having been furnished to the Sultan, the latter removed the Pasha. Bahri, however, brought the strongest influence to bear on Abdul Hamid. He protested his innocence of the charges brought against him, claiming that his removal was brought about by the intrigues of the Armenians, and eventually he was not only forgiven, but was decorated with the Order of the Osmanieh, and complimented on his efforts to suppress disorder. Soon afterward it was rumored that Bahri Pasha was to be appointed to command the large force of Turkish troops being concentrated at Marash for a movement on Zeitoun, which is held by the Armenians, who had captured the Turkish garrison, consisting of about four hundred men. This report raised such a storm of indignation in diplomatic and other circles here that the plan was abandoned, if, indeed, it had been formed. Now, however, the storm has burst again, for Bahri Pasha has been appointed military commander of the Aleppo district. The bad impression which this has produced can hardly be exaggerated, for the diplomats feel that it will be almost impossible to prevent him from pursuing the same tactics at Aleppo as he did at Van.

On receiving the news of Bahri Pasha's appointment to the military command of Aleppo the representatives of the powers held a meeting and discussed the matter from all its standpoints. The result was that they have joined in a note to the Turkish government, saying that they cannot answer for the consequence which might ensue should the Armenians of Zeitoun be massacred after their surrender, which the Armenian patriarch, at the instance of the representatives of the powers, is endeavoring to bring about in order to prevent further bloodshed. Aleppo is situated about seventy-five miles distant from Marash, which is about fifteen miles from Zeitoun, and it is the capital of the Villayet of Haleb, in which both Marash and Zeitoun are situated. It will thus be seen that while the Sultan, alarmed at the disapproval of the rumor of Bahri Pasha's appointment to the immediate command of the Turkish troops at Marash, refrained from confirming it, he has made him military commander of the Aleppo district, which will give him control over the commander of the Turkish troops at Marash. A dispatch received here from Aleppo says that the greatest alarm still prevails there.

Hurried and frequent councils are being held at the palace and some plain language is said to have been used by the Sultan. That a sweeping out of the present Cabinet is contemplated nobody doubts; indeed, people are astonished that it did not take place when the Sultan underwent his change of mind as a result of the assembling of the foreign fleets.

The British fleet is still at Salonica and the French and Italian fleets are at Smyrna, about two hundred miles from Salonica. Smyrna and Salonica, however, are about an equal distance from the entrance to the Dardanelles.

The British embassador is still away from his post. The latest news from him received at the embassy located him at Vienna, but Sir Philip is expected here by the end of the week. He is said to be the bearer of a letter from the Marquis of Salisbury, in reply to the Sultan's letter.

The United States minister, Alexander W. Terrell, at the request of the American missionaries at Kharput has prevailed on the Turkish government to telegraph orders to the Turkish commander there to furnish the missionaries with an escort of troops to conduct them to the nearest point on the Black sea coast, possibly Trebizond, in order that they might embark for this city. Mr. Terrell has also advised the missionaries in the disturbed districts to retire from their posts for a time, so that their presence may not be made the excuse for further disorder. It is believed that this suggestion will be adopted in several cases at least.

The city is quieter than it has been for some time past. The police have released several additional batches of Armenians and the latter are reopening their stores and circulating freely about the main thoroughfares. This looks well and seems to indicate that matters must be in a more satisfactory state than for some time past, although people here would feel easier if more news was obtainable from the provinces. The Armenian patriarch, as well as the Sultan has undergone a healthy change of mind as a result of the advice he has received from the representatives of the powers. He has, as already cabled, been strongly advised to co-operate with the Turkish authorities in their efforts to restore order and it is understood that it has been plainly intimated to the prelate that Armenians need not look for the sympathy of Europe if they continue causing outbreaks against the authority of the Sultan. It is also understood that the representatives of the powers insist that the Armenian clergy throughout Asia Minor must co-operate with the Turkish officials in suppressing the anarchy which has existed in many districts for months past.

MISSIONARIES AT SMYRNA.

Their Safety Will Be Assured by the Presence of the Minneapolis.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 21.—The announcement that the United States cruiser Minneapolis has been ordered to Smyrna is taken by the American Board of Foreign Missions as an indication that the United States intends to furnish ample protection to Americans in western Turkey, among whom are many missionaries of the board. As a station for missionary work Smyrna has been prominent from the earliest times. The interest attending the place as being the home of Polycarp, and the only remaining one of the seven churches addressed by the apostle John, rendered it a satisfactory mission station, but it was even more probably due to the fact that at the commencement of the present century it was the only city of Turkey that was really open to missionaries, and also the only one with which there was direct communication from European and American sea ports, that led to its choice as a mission center.

Among the missionaries whose safety will be assured by the presence of the Minneapolis, having their homes in this country, are: Rev. Theodore A. Baldwin and Mrs. Matilda J. Baldwin, Newark, N. J.; Miss Annie M. Barker, Toronto, Ont.; Miss Mary E. Brewer, Grinnell, Ia.; Rev. Robert Chambers and Mrs. Euzabeth L. Chambers, Woodstock, Ont.; Miss Phebe L. Cull, Waupaca, Wis.; Miss Isabel F. Dodd and Rev. Wm. S. Dodd, Boonton, N. J.; Rev. Henry O. Dwight, son of Rev. H. O. G. Dwight, formerly of the Western Turkey Mission, born in Constantinople; Mrs. Catherine Parsons, Cleveland, O.; Miss Mary M. Patrick, Lyons, Ia.; Mr. Wm. W. Peet, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. Martha H. Peet, Lincoln, Neb.; Rev. I. F. Pettibone, D. D., Rockton, Ill.; Miss Isabell Saunders, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Rev. John F. Smith, Lebanon, O.; Mrs. Myra A. Tracey, Athens, Pa.; Rev. George E. Waite and Mrs. Esther B. White, Waverly, Ia.; Rev. Henry K. Wingate, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Jane S. White and Miss Johanna Zimmey, Rockford, Ill.; Miss Frances C. Sage, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Matilda H. Greene, Ripon, Wis.; Miss Sarah H. Harlow, Mendham, N. J.; Miss Anna B. Jones, Granville, O.; Miss Martha A. King, Minneapolis; Miss Clarissa D. Lawrence, Painesville, O.; Rev. Alexander MacLachan, Toronto, Ont.; Mrs. Rose MacLachlan, born in Smyrna, Turkey; Miss Emily McCallum, Stelmo, Ont.; Rev. James P. McNaughton, Dominionville, Canada; Miss Cora A. Nason, West Superior, Wis.; Miss Susan Holmstead, Minneapolis; Miss Laura T. Seeley, South Springfield, Ill.

IN BEHALF OF ARMENIANS.

Speeches Made and Resolutions Adopted at a New York Meeting.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—A large audience assembled at Chickering Hall to-night at the call of the Armenian Relief Association to protest against Turkish barbarities and to appeal to the powers to protect Christians and Armenians in Turkey. President Seth Low, of Columbia College, presided, and made a short address. Rev. Father Ducey made a speech and Varian Dilloian, an Armenian Christian, who escaped the massacres of last summer, related his experiences. The following resolutions were adopted:

"That, in our opinion, the Sultan of Turkey has forfeited all right to rule over the Armenian people.

"That we respectfully urge our government to make every possible effort to induce the governments of Christendom to rouse themselves from their apathy and put an end to this intolerable state of

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CUBA WILL BE FREE

SO SAYS GOVERNOR MATTHEWS IN A SPEECH AT PHILADELPHIA.

He Thinks All Americans Should Bid Godspeed to the Patriots in Their Work of Self-Emancipation.

SPANISH RULE DENOUNCED

AND THE CUBANS PRAISED FOR THEIR PATIENCE AND HEROISM.

Resolutions Adopted Calling on Congress to Request Cleveland to Recognize the Insurgents' Republic.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The strongest and most outspoken expressions of sympathy for Cuba yet made in this city were heard to-night at a meeting held in the Academy of Music under the auspices of the Philadelphia Brigade, and in aid of their Antietam monument fund. The speakers were Governor Matthews, of Indiana, General Gonzalio de Quesada, secretary of the revolutionary party in the United States, and Captain W. W. Kerr, owner of the steamer Laurada. Strong resolutions were adopted calling on Congress, immediately after convening, to request President Cleveland to recognize the Cuban republic without delay. General Palma, minister plenipotentiary of the Cuban republic, and a number of prominent local Cubans were present. Governor Matthews said:

"I esteem it a happy privilege to meet with you, the citizens of this proud city, rich in the historic memories of the founding of our government, and under the auspices of an association whose members are moved by the noblest impulses and the loftiest sentiments of patriotism—an association, magnanimous and brave, the first to meet the generous spirit of the American people, to rob sectional difference of its bitterness and sting, and to proclaim upon the field of Gettysburg that brave men, though once opposed in hostile strife, could mingle in friendly reunion as citizens of a common country, and together write the record of American valor and American magnanimity. The spirit there created years ago found its crowning glory in the welcoming this year of the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic on Southern soil and in the mingling of the blue and gray on Chickamauga's battlefield—a reunited people, marching on to achieve that higher destiny which awaits us as a Nation, as one people of one country and under one flag.

"There is a significance in this meeting here to-night which passes far beyond the ordinary, in the consideration of one of the most perplexing political problems of the day. It is the assembling of citizens of a great, free republic, who, with the memories of struggles past and victories won in the sacred name of liberty; with a cheering, abiding faith in representative government achieved, of human rights and the universal brotherhood of man, gather here with grateful hearts beating in purest sympathy with a people struggling to be free. It is a fitting time and occasion, within the shadow of Independence Hall, the cradle of freedom in the Western world, within the sound of the old bell ringing in the grandest event in our Nation's history, to 'proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof,' and surrounded by the magnificent evidences of the strength, the enterprise, the prosperity and the happiness of our people, to pause in our busy self-occupying career and seeming indifference to review the history of our past, remembering the principles for which our fathers fought, who, by deeds of valor and sacrifice, threw aside the galling yoke, and to publicly express our sympathy with words of encouragement for a neighboring people, contending for the same rights and principles—for independence and home government.

CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY.

"Yet when Spain's other American dependencies, wearied with the burdens and oppressions of misrule, refused longer to respond to the demands of avarice and greed, and struck for freedom—poor Cuba, lulled to sleep with false and deceitful promises of reform, and the honeyed flattery of 'ever faithful,' awoke to find herself deceived, bound hand and foot, her loyalty despised, robbed of her birthright and only prey for spoils. The pages of history nowhere reveal more atrocious crimes against humanity, more cruel warfare or wicked oppression, more examples of outraged truth and justice, nor greater crimes against all Christian civilization than have marked Spanish misrule and despotism in Cuba. A gem upon the sea, it would have been a mine of wealth to its possessors through the nurturing, fostering care of humane rule, and would have well replenished the depleted treasury of a decayed and effete nation. But the reverse has been true. With but the selfish greed of revenue, Cuba has been drained and robbed and despoiled until in the destruction of her own prosperity, crushing out the hopes and ambitions and energies of her people, she scarcely yields a revenue to the greedy oppressor. Debt upon debt has accumulated, reaching the enormous sum of over $100 per capita. The system of taxation is the most oppressive, brutal and degrading ever instituted by government. Burdensome taxes are laid upon all trades, upon every industry and enterprise, upon public business and domestic life—upon the home, the cradle and the grave. Its exercise breeds corruption and bribery in the public official, and the inhabitant, excluded from holding even the humblest office, is robbed of the large share of political, civil and religious liberty. All revenues derived from taxes must flow to Spain through Spanish officials, and there the Cuban must pay for the privilege of both buying and selling. For nearly four hundred years has it been so, with nothing expended for Cuba's development—for public roads or other internal improvements—her taxes only serving to furnish means for still greater oppression, and to more firmly rivet the chains which bound her in her degradation and shame.

"There is a moral encouragement in a sympathy thus poured out, while it may give no physical aid, which conflicts not with the cold technicalities of international law—in itself but arbitrary and legal fiction—nor the hampering restrictions of treaty obligations. It carries to the heart of the oppressed the assurance that oppression is wrong; that tyranny is of the past, that the freedom of mankind is of the present and the future, and that the cause of man's wrongs is a universal cause and of eternal justice. And the same God who gave His blessing to us in the darkest hours of our Nation's trials will continue to smile upon the aspirations of His children, in whatever land, to be free—for the cause of human freedom is the cause of Christian civilization.

FAIR AND FERTILE CUBA.

"Less than one hundred miles off our extreme southern coast is the beautiful island of the sea, Cuba, 'the fairest emerald in the crown of Ferdinand and Isabella,' when Spain was at the acme of her glory and renown—an island of beauty beyond compare and rich in resources unmeasured; where the sun with gentle rays makes eternal summer; where the fertile soil gives abundant response to crude and indolent tillage, and holds in its minerals a treasure of untold wealth, when developed under the patronage of just and beneficent government. Embracing over forty thousand square miles of territory, with a population of less than two millions, and capable of sustaining many times that number, with climate unsurpassed and nature bountiful in advantages—as a nation of freemen, and not slaves, who could undertake to measure its possibilities? In that golden age of discovery, Cuba was the first in all the Western hemisphere to disclose her beauty to the venturesome and covetous Spaniard, and soon thereafter became the base of the various expeditions of Spain against Mexico and the southern continent. Here were fitted out her expeditions for discovery and conquest of rapacious greed, of heartless cruelty and atrocious inhumanity, unequaled in the history of the world. In the early part of the present century, withering under the baneful and blighting rule, through heroic courage and undaunted patriotism all continental Spanish America rebelled against the despotism of the mother