villages in all of the six provinces. Erzerum found out on Oct. 30 what those empty sacks were wanted for. They were wanted to carry the loot from the Armenian quarters of the city to the Turkish villages of the surrounding country. A region of 60,000 square miles, from Trebizond to Diarbekr and from the Russian frontier at Erzerum to Sivas, has been given up to massacre and pillage. Only those places, like Van, have so far been spared in which the Armenians, being in a proportion of more than one to four or five Turks, might be expected to offer resistance to massacre. This region is full of crushed and ruined families on the one hand, and on the other of hordes of ribald plunderers gleefully dividing the spoil, unhindered by the law.

Only meagre returns have as yet come in, but the following is a list of the losses of life so far as yet known. It is probable that the numbers given will have to be increased with fuller information, especially in respect of the villages, for in every case where details have been received the later returns have shown much larger loss of life than the earlier reports had presented. From the hundreds of villages which have been wiped out, their inhabitants scattering through the country, full statistics will not be possible for months.

THE KILLED.

Name.	City.	Villages.	Total.
Trebizond	800	300	1,100
Balburt	500	300	800
Gumush Hane	250	300	550
Erzingan	1,000	900	1,900
Bilis	800	400	1,200
Khnous	....	300	300
Boulinak	....	400	400
Harput	....	1,000	1,000
Sivas	....	300	300
Palu	450	200	650
Diarbekr	2,500	500	3,000
Albistan	300	100	400
Erzerum	700	500	1,200
Curfa	300	100	400
Total so far as reported			13,200

It is not within the purpose of this paper to enter upon the question of the responsibility for these massacres, mainly confined to the six provinces specially mentioned in the reform scheme, so painfully wrung from the Porte. But if the object of the originators of this massacre was sensibly to diminish the Armenian population of these provinces, the main object of the men who did the work was plunder. Many thousands who must have perished had the attack been a blind outburst of fanatical fury escaped because it was an artificial movement, where cupidity was the chief motive used to induce men to engage in it. And to the honor of the Turkish people be it said that in every one of the places so far heard from in detail cases occurred where Musulmans sheltered Armenians and saved them from death. Near Trebizond they saved an entire village.

But the very fact that plunder was the chief interest with the men engaged in this crime makes the position of the survivors most precarious. If we estimate that 15,000 persons were killed by the Turks in these provinces, mostly men, their surviving widows, orphan children, and other dependents must number at least 50,000 who are entirely destitute. But every account shows that the pillage involved five times as many of the breadwinners as fell in the massacre. Of a great number of these the destitution is described as something fearful to contemplate. It involves in many cases the reduction to abject poverty of families who were independent in means, like the merchant in one city who ranked as one of the wealthy men of the place, and who has written to his brother in Constantinople:

"Our brother is dead, I and my family are sleeping on a mat, and living on bread given in charity."

A very low estimate of the number thus reduced to absolute want by the loss of all their movable property is 200,000 souls, of whom three-fourths are the wives and children of the ruined traders or farmers.

A survey of the situation of these people gives the following elements of their desperate condition: All trade is broken up. All agriculture in the devastated districts is blotted out, for the stock has been carried off and the implements generally burned. All the poor semblances of manufacturing industries in these districts have been wiped out. At least in numbers of cases the ruffians took delight in destroying machinery which they could not use or carry away to sell. Thousands of houses and shops have been burned. Every house or shop plundered was utterly emptied. As eyewitnesses have expressed it: "They did not leave so much as a bent pin in the shops."

The first care of the robbers after seizing the money and goods in a shop was to destroy all papers, account books, and notes of hand, so that the merchants might not be able later to claim payment of debts previously incurred. The people who escaped when their houses were attacked fled in such clothes as they chanced to have on, and in some cases even those were taken from them. All their stores of food painfully accumulated for the winter, as is the custom in the rural districts in Turkey, have been carried away. These thousands of wretched creatures, bereaved and despoiled and despairing, now face the pitiless winter (for on those lofty highlands of Armenia the winter is pitiless), and faint at contemplation of what is before them. Great numbers of them are now dependent on charity for their food. But where a whole population is thus smitten, how long can local charity support them? Where can they go? What can they do? In the midst of such desolation how can even the strongest of the men earn their daily bread?

This devastation of eastern Turkey is a crime from which Christendom cannot altogether clear its skirts. The precarious position of the Christians of the country was known to the world years ago. With the power to dictate, the Christian nations have neglected to deal with the Turkish question in any effective way. This apathy has encouraged the Turks in their belief that they are powerful enough to intimidate the Western nations, and that they are free from the moral restraints everywhere else deemed obligatory on mankind.

Now that the catastrophe has come, let not the blame of carelessness still rest upon Christendom in respect to its bearing toward these wretches whom hunger to-day oppresses, and exposure and starvation threaten with death in the near future. In ultimate analysis these people will be found to have suffered this fate because they had aspirations and had begun to rise into a true manhood from the condition to which they have been brought by centuries of servitude.

America cannot send armies to avenge the crime against humanity. Let it rise in a national movement of irresistible force to send out wise unpartisan men equipped and supplied with means from the wealth of the whole nation, to take these crushed and ruined victims by the hand, to inspire them with hope born of the sight of sympathy, to feed and to clothe them, and thus to save them from the death to which the malice of their neighbors now seems to have doomed them. If Mussulmans are found to have also been involved in this vast calamity, let them with equal charity be fed and cared for. But let the work be done. The emergency presses. Instant action is demanded by the approach of the long, hard winter. By rightly meeting this emergency, we can, as a people, show our belief in the principle of the brotherhood of men, and our real subordination to the principles of our boasted Christianity.

This terrible sequel to the publication of long-delayed reform was foreseen by the American Minister, Mr. Terrell, who, on the very day when they were published, renewed his demands for telegraphic orders at the Porte to all Governors and military commanders for protection of American missionaries. He refused to leave his post for months after leave of absence was granted, and made no secret of his belief that the real danger would follow the announcement of reforms for Armenians. Did the great powers of Europe foresee the danger? If so, why was no care taken to provide against it? In every town guards were provided for American missionaries; none has suffered, and the universal expression among Americans here is that their safety is due to Mr. Terrell's prompt and firm action, and to American influence at the Palace of the Porte. As to whether the central Government made an earnest effort to restrain fanaticism, it is too early to determine.

AWFUL SCENE AT ERZERUM.

Thrilling Description of a Day of Massacre and Plunder.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The following is a condensation of letters descriptive of the recent massacre in Erzerum received in Boston from a reliable correspondent in eastern Turkey:

"The thing had been threatening for several weeks, but we judged that with the presence of Shakir Pasha and the new Vali, Ravuf Pasha, this city might escape, but it did not. I went out to send a telegram. I returned through the market and rumor was rife and many of the stores were half shut. Suddenly I heard yelling and shots behind me. The shutting of shops began in good earnest, and people began to run in all directions. I ran home as fast as I could. The firing was quite hot and others who watched my flight declare that a number of Turks followed me and fired at me as much as a dozen times. I met a patrol, and as I passed the head of it the officer gave the order to fire. That stopped my pursuers. One of the men of the patrol fired his revolver very disagreeably near in my direction. However, I reached home safely. There the refugees began to flock in, mostly women and children. We made ready for defence, but it soon appeared that the soldiers had cut off the rabble from this street and no mob passed our street.

"A few men came to the door and began to try to open it. Three well-directed shots from our balcony sent them off. It soon became apparent that the soldiers had reserved the right of plunder. The men (soldiers) who were at the head of our street, apparently to guard it, broke open three or four houses within a stone's throw of us and carried off everything found in them. We saw loads and loads of plunder carried by soldiers. There was a large number of women engaged in the same work. One poor Armenian escaped with a slight dagger wound in the back. The affair began shortly after noon and continued till very near sundown, about six hours. About dusk a couple of refugees came under guard from the Government. They reported that 400 or 500 took refuge there. The Vali and the dragomans of the consulates came to them and talked encouragingly to them. The Vali said, 'If you please, remain here to-night and I will feed you, or, if you prefer, I will give you escort to your homes.' Many of them preferred the latter. Their names and the names of the escort were taken down and they were sent home. These men saw a number of corpses in the streets and very many plundered shops.

"The night passed quietly. Occasional firing in other parts of the city kept us on the qui vive. However, no mob ventured down our street. We got into communication at once with the Consul and finally got a guard of six soldiers. He had despatched a guard to us the evening before, and it had failed to come to us. The morning revealed a dreadful state of things. The missing began to come in. The stories of hair-breadth escapes and thrilling experiences and horrible murders were sickening in the extreme. An Armenian and two sons and two other men blockaded the door of the shop, entered the cellar, and dug with their hands through two walls and got the favor of a Turk. They lay for eighteen hours squeezed into a small, damp place. They escaped with their lives, but the shop was plundered of $6,000 worth of goods. Two others, after several narrow escapes, hid in some hay and witnessed the killing of eleven persons and then got off. One man was called to the door by an officer, who professed to be friendly, and was cut down in cold blood. Others were cruelly murdered. The death roll must be toward 300, if not more. Between fifty and sixty wounds are in the hospital. Two hundred were gathered in the Armenian cemetery, some of them most horribly mutilated. There must be many wounded in the different houses. The plundering of shops and houses was wholesale.

"It made our hearts bleed to see the state of things—rubbish scattered about the street, the doors broken open, some of them torn from their hinges, some smashed through at the lock, some split through the centre, and the houses cleared out from ceiling to cellar. All sorts of rumors are about of another bloody attack being determined on. The people are in an awful state of dread. I did what I could to reassure them. The collection of the dead goes on—310 collected in the graveyard. The pillaged houses are to be counted by the hundreds. No house which was attacked was left until it was emptied entirely of every movable thing.

"The crowning scene was the following: The battered door was pushed aside which admitted us to a long passageway. The door at the end of the passageway was in splinters, and admitted us into the lower room or kitchen of the house. In the middle of this small room, lying side by side on a mat, were the bodies of two young women, almost naked, and a light covering thrown over the heads. At the other side of the room a grief-stricken woman was trying to make bread from a little flour that had been left. She had to borrow utensils to do it. She left her work and came forward and answered the first question by removing the covering from the bodies. The bodies were those of young women developing into motherhood. The head and face of one was covered with blood, and she was also badly wounded in the hand. The other had a bullet wound through the abdomen from the right side. A companion of these two had been carried off and was lying dead in another house. Their lives were sacrificed in defence of their honor and the holy state in which they found themselves. We passed through the ruins of some other rooms. The boxes and other furniture were in splinters, the windows were smashed, the walls were ploughed with bullets, and there was not to be seen a bit of household goods. The floor was covered with big patches of blood. In another house we saw two dead bodies, an aged father and middle-aged son, lying in pools of blood, and the house a wreck and the people wailing and hungry.

"About 350 bodies, of whom five were the bodies of women, are lying in the cemetery. They are simply the wrecks of human beings. Awful cruelty was practised. The majority have bullet wounds. Nearly all have bayonet and sword and dagger wounds, some badly mutilated. Two or three were skinned, some burned with kerosene. A great many women are missing. Very many dead have been disposed of by the Turks themselves. The poor people are terror-stricken, and the last report causes them to tremble. There are hundreds who have nothing to eat and no means of getting anything. The wounded are being collected. The deadly work was so deadly that the killed far exceed the wounded. The villages of the plain have suffered awfully. No definite news, only the news that columns of smoke told. The Armenians gave no reason for the massacre at the time it began. It was evidently a prearranged affair. It began all over the city at the same moment. The bugle was sounded and the soldiers began. They first said: 'No harm to women or children.' But they soon passed those bounds. A soldier who was guard says that the order was given by the Porte."

LIES OF THE TURKS.

Evidence That They Prepared to Kill the Men and Women They Falsely Accuse.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—A letter has been received in Boston from a reliable correspondent in Constantinople, giving details of the unparalleled massacres, and adding that Minister Terrell has been asked to request the United States Government to publish the facts and appeal for general collections and an effective system of distribution, in order to attempt to save the lives of the wretched survivors. One hundred thousand persons reduced to abject destitution is a very low estimate. The most of them have not a piece of bread to-day. What will it be when the winter is fairly upon them?

The Sultan has determined to crush the life out of the Armenians, as his answer to the powers who have tried to force him to reform plainly shows. Some of the papers represent that these slaughters are the result of Armenian risings at Zeitun, near Marash. But in the places in eastern Turkey which have been devastated the massacre was carefully prepared. The frightened people pleaded with the authorities for protection, which was refused them, and then the Turks attacked and plundered at will. In some cases they met with resistance when they attempted to rob, and this is set down as treason on the part of the Armenians. The most of the Turks killed were killed at Diarbekir (1,800), where all classes of Christians were attacked, and where they sold their lives dearly. The Turkish statement that these affairs were "conflicts" is simply a lie. Letters from all quarters dated just before the massacre said that the Turks were preparing for massacre, and were declaring that they would leave no trace of the Armenians. This shows how completely the massacre was premeditated.

An attempt to dethrone the Sultan was to have been made, and some of the Ministry were possibly concerned in the plot, for all reasonable men among the Turks detest him. But the Sultan got wind of the scheme and changed the Ministry. He has filled all the offices with devoted creatures of his own, and to find such he has been obliged to select the worst men in the list of Pashas. The Grand Vizier is a decrepit sort of man, but so old as to have no force. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, too, is not objectionable, except as having no force. But the other men chosen are the very offscouring of the race. The Minister of the Interior is the man who advised and ordered the burning of the new building at Marsovan in 1893. The Minister of Justice is a fanatic of the worst stripe. The Minister of Public Works is a professional and unabashed sodomite. Altogether the ministry is the worst the country has seen within the memory of man. The massacres will stop because the six powers say they must. But there is no reason to expect any long respite. Unless the present Sultan is dethroned or the foreign powers assume effective control of him no improvement is to be expected.

It was nothing but the presence of the Relief Commission, under Presidency of Consul Hampson, that saved Mush from being extinguished by the Turks. They feel indignant that they should have been deprived of the privileges extended to their fellow citizens of neighboring towns, who are now revelling in plunder from the Armenians. But they cannot help themselves now, for the English have their eyes on them and have told them that any loss of life will be visited upon the men who have threatened it.

Sivas is now in danger of attack from the Kurds, who are killing and destroying in the surrounding villages. Marash will be in danger for some time, because it is the base of military operations against Zeitun. If the Turkish troops are repulsed in their attack shortly to be delivered against Zeitun they may very likely work their vengeance upon the Armenians of Marash. The city is quiet, but very anxious. There may be an uprising of the Turks against the Sultan at any moment, and there is a possibility of the uprising of another class to pillage the Armenian bazaars. The arrival of men who have been pillaging in the interior and who brag of the wealth they have thereby acquired stirs the cupidity and envy of quite a multitude. We have a neighbor in Hissar who aided in the Ak Hissar massacre. He tells with great relish how he killed Armenians and carried off goods. He says: "We wished to do the same for Bashchejik too, but there were no orders to do that, so we had to be content with what we got at Ak Hissar."

AMERICAN PROPERTY DESTROYED.

$50,000 Worth of Schoolhouses Burned—A Missionary Home Looted.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—General press despatches published this morning said that missionaries in Constantinople declare that many hundreds of people were killed in Marash, Turkey, on Nov. 19, and that all the school buildings were burned to the ground by the rioters. The buildings referred to were those of the American Board. The officials here regard the news as probably correct. The Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., Secretary of the Foreign Department, said today: "We have been expecting it." The estimated value of the property is $50,000.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A despatch from the Constantinople reporter of the United Press says that, though the Harput authorities and the Porte promised to afford protection to American missions there, the house occupied by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Barnum of Leicester, Mass., and the Rev. C. Frank Gates of Chicago, was saved, but all of the property it contained was carried off or destroyed. This destruction of property occurred after the Porte's promise, upon Minister Terrell's demand, that the missions should be protected, and the act leaves the Government liable for damages.

A later despatch from Harput says that the Rev. Dr. C. H. Wheeler, President of the American College there, is in feeble health and unable to leave the town. The despatch asserts that a great deal of religious oppression is being exercised upon the natives and that speedy assistance is necessary to prevent their dying from starvation.

A despatch from Cæsaria says that further disturbances are expected there. It is reported that the foreigners were all safe during the second outbreak at Marash.

An Armenian named Guldjian, a naturalized American citizen attached to the mission in Aleppo, arrived in Constantinople and was seized by the police, but Minister Terrell demanded his immediate delivery to the United States Legation.

As a result of the advice of the Sultan's Ministers, Tewfik Pasha, Turkish Foreign Minister, informed Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador, yesterday that the Sultan had decided to grant the permit applied for by the powers to double the number of foreign guard ships in the Bosporus.

The *Morning Post* prints a despatch from Constantinople saying that the Sultan, with the view of showing fresh proof of his sincerity, contemplates modifying the commission for the supervision of reforms.

The despatch also says that Minister Terrell has notified the Porte that as soon as full details of the destruction of the mission buildings at Harput shall have arrived he will demand the prompt payment of an indemnity by the Turkish Government.

He has also urged the Government to see that letters and telegrams between himself and the missionaries are not delayed.

The *Standard* has a despatch under yesterday's date confirming the statement that the Turkish Foreign Ministry has decided to grant a permit to the foreign powers to double the number of guard ships in the Bosphorus.

To-morrow the *Standard* will print a Constantinople despatch saying that despite yesterday's decision the Porte is earnestly considering the question. The *Daily News* will publish a despatch to the same effect.

Sir Charles Dilke, in a speech at Tonypandy, Glamorgan, Wales, deprecated the demand for the partition of Turkey. In such an event, he said, Great Britain's immense trade with Turkey would be destroyed by Russian, French, and Austrian protectionism.

He did not agree with the suggestion that in the event of a partition Great Britain would take Arabia and the Tigris and Euphrates valleys. She could not defend these territories in the event of war, he said, and the defence of India would be endangered.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—A despatch from Constantinople says the Porte has declined the offer of the tobacco regie of a loan of £1,000,000 in consideration of an extension of the concession enjoyed by the regie.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Turkish legation received the following telegram from the Porte under to-day's date:

"The Turkish Government which has always looked scrupulously after the protection of all foreigners in the empire, also on the occasion of the late disorders, gave to the Valis the necessary instructions to that effect before any application had been made by any foreign mission at Constantinople."

OUTRAGES UPON AMERICANS.

More Details of the Serious Damage Done to Our Missionaries.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—This evening the Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., Secretary of the foreign department of the American Board, received a cablegram from Constantinople as follows:

The reports from Marash have been intercepted. We now learn indirectly of a horrible massacre there. The school buildings of the American Board were pillaged and the Seminary was burned. Two students were shot, one was killed.

The missionaries are safe. Ask aid for thousands who are destitute. There has been a three days' massacre at Aintab.

"The missionaries and college teachers are safe."

Representatives of the Board in Harput now telegraph a loss there of $88,000, half of it in buildings and half in personal property and apparatus. The houses of President Gates and of the Rev. N. N. Barnum were saved. The Arakelians of Harput are well. Their house was stripped and burned.

President Gates is from Chicago. The Rev. H. N. Barnum was born in Auburn, N. Y. He was a graduate of Amherst College. The Armenian family referred to named Arkelian have relatives in Boston.

A Day of Prayer for Armenia.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has united with the Women's Boards of Missions in asking not merely Congregational churches but the Christians of America to observe Friday, Dec. 6, or such other day in the same week as may be convenient in particular churches, as a day of special prayer for Turkey, for its suffering people, and for the missionaries and all the imperilled mission work within the empire.

Balfour Found Guilty Again.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The trial of Jabez Spencer Balfour upon charges of fraud in connection with the House and Land Investment Trust ended to-day in a verdict of guilty. Balfour and his associates will be sentenced to-morrow.

Mr. O'Connor, counsel for Balfour, in his address to the jury, denounced the press for having traduced the character of women who had befriended Balfour after his downfall. During these remarks Balfour wept bitterly.

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NOT A PROTECTORATE.

M. Berthelot Announces that Madagascar Is a French Possession.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—M. Berthelot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, read in the Chamber of Deputies to-day a statement prepared by the Ministry in regard to Madagascar, which, he declared, was henceforth a French possession. This declaration was received with prolonged applause.

France, he added, would respect any engagement which Madagascar had contracted toward certain powers, and in cases where the Hova Government had contracted obligations France would respect the rules of international law applicable thereto.

The Government, he said, would preserve the internal administration of the island and would also modify the original treaty with Madagascar which the Queen had signed. The amended treaty would shortly be submitted to the Chamber.

Ex-Premier Ribot declared that the statement read by M. Berthelot was tantamount to a repudiation of the treaty concluded between France and Madagascar under his (Ribot's) Ministry, which he proceeded to defend. A stormy debate followed.

M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, gave various details of the campaign in Madagascar. He said that the expedition had been mismanaged, but that the bravery of the French troops and the conduct of the General in command were unexceptionable. The truth was that France did not have a proper colonial organization. The democracy might rely that the colonial forces would be organized in future.

The Chamber, by a vote of 426 to 56, approved the Government's declarations.

M. Grousset, Republican Radical Socialist, moved that the late Ministers be impeached for concealing the truth regarding the condition of affairs in Madagascar, and demanded urgency for the motion. By a vote of 417 to 48 the House rejected the motion.

IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

Signor Barsellai Makes a Statement that Causes a Sensation.

ROME, Nov. 27.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Barsellai, Radical, declared that the sum of 20,000 lire had been offered to a certain Deputy in the recent general elections as an inducement to him to withdraw his candidacy in favor of Premier Crispi's Chief of Cabinet. The declaration created great excitement, and a stormy scene ensued.

The Deputy alluded to denied that he had received any offers of money or that any pressure had been brought to bear upon him to induce him to withdraw. Nevertheless, Signor Crispi demanded that the Chamber order an inquiry into the allegations made by Signor Barsellai, and the Premier's proposal was referred to a committee of the Chamber for examination.

EXCITEMENT IN THE SOBRANJE.

Several Speakers Denounce the Bulgarian Government.

SOFIA, Nov. 27.—Yesterday's sitting of the Sobranje lasted until 4 o'clock this morning, and was characterized by great excitement and uproar. Several Opposition speakers denounced the Government, maintaining that the Ministry had caused the military to coerce electors in Belas Latina.

The Ministerial Deputies retorted that M. Zankoff had done the same thing when he was in power. M. Gabrovsky, a Socialist Deputy, was suspended for insulting the Government. The election was eventually confirmed.

BISMARCK'S SAD ANNIVERSARY.

The Emperor and Empress Send a Wreath to Hang on His Late Wife's Portrait.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The Emperor and Empress sent a large wreath to Prince Bismarck to-day, the anniversary of the death of his wife. The wreath is tied with a broad silk ribbon bearing a crown and the initials of the Emperor and Empress, and will be attached to an oil painting of Princess Bismarck hanging on the wall of the castle at Friedrichsruh.

BISMARCK ILL AGAIN.

A Severe Attack of Neuralgia Causes Him Much Loss of Sleep.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A Berlin despatch to the Central News says that Prince Bismarck is suffering again with neuralgia, and that the attack is severe and has caused the aged statesman much loss of sleep.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

He Is Growing More Feeble and It Is Difficult to Keep Him Fairly Well.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Rome correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the recent illness of the Pope was due to lack of vitality, which condition is increasing. There is no cause for immediate alarm, but it is difficult to keep the Pope in good health owing to his habit of getting out of bed nights whenever some Latin couplet comes to his mind which he wishes to record. In addition to this the long audiences which he gives daily fatigue him greatly.

ROME, Nov. 27.—The Pope recovered his nominal health yesterday and issued invitations to the Cardinals to attend a consistory on Friday, Nov. 29.

Archduke Francis Goes to Egypt.

ROME, Nov. 27.—Archduke Francis, nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austriaand heir to the Austrian throne, who has been seriously ill for some time, has sailed from Brindisi for Egypt, where he will pass the winter.

Pushing the Anatolian Railroad.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—A despatch to the *Cologne Gazette* from Constantinople says that a new section of the Anatolian Railroad, from Afium-Karahissar to Akshehr, was opened yesterday. The section is sixty miles long and has five stations.

HORACE WATERS & CO.

desire to publicly thank all who have tendered congratulations on this their 50th anniversary and to express their pleasure at the many kind words of praise for the WATERS PIANOS, especially from those who have used them for many years. If other customers desire the Golden Jubilee Souvenir, please call this week. OPEN EVENINGS until 10 o'clock.

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BIG NIGHT AT THE OPERA.

WAGNER'S "TRISTAN AND ISOLDE" SUNG IN GERMAN.

Enthusiasm and Applause for Jean de Reszke and Nordica—Seidl's Hand Wrought Wonders from the Orchestra.

The production of Wagner's great music drama, "Tristan and Isolde," by the Abbey-Grau forces has been talked about and eagerly anticipated ever since whispers began floating about last season to the effect that Jean de Reszke was studying the part of *Tristan* to sing at some vaguely distant date in German, and that Mme. Nordica's whole soul was possessed by a consuming ambition to portray *Isolde* in the text of the composer. Naturally, with two powerful wills inclined in the same direction, and with Herr Seidl standing by eager to lend his aid, the consummation so devoutly desired has been brought about, and last night saw "Tristan and Isolde" given in German by the eclectic company gathered under the banners of the enterprising metropolitan managers in the presence of a vast throng of deeply interested spectators. The discussion relative to the merits and faults of Wagner's latest works, of which "Tristan" is the highest example, is still going on throughout the musical world, and it is a regrettable fact that argument on this matter always seems to degenerate into invective and a reckless hurling to and fro of unpleasant epithets.

Comparisons are constantly being made between these music dramas of Wagner and that form of art which we have come to know as opera. Now the fact is that the two are widely divergent; they occupy two utterly different planes; one will not say that one plane is much loftier than the other, but simply that it is off in another direction.

"Tristan" makes a tremendous appeal to our intellectual faculties and to that which is fundamental and rugged in man's nature, while an opera such as "Traviata," for instance, calls upon our intimate sympathies, tenderness, pity, and gratifies our sense of form and beauty.

The comparative effectiveness of two such widely divergent schools must depend largely on the temperament of the individual listener.

Some demand for their edification the purely mental, others the purely sensuous in art, while a third class is fortunate in being able to enjoy both qualities.

But there is one grave fault in all of the Bayreuth master's later dramas which surely even his most ardent partisans will not deny—to wit, their unconscionable length.

Stage art should be impressionistic, not microscopic, but Wagner insists in dissecting every thought, every emotion to its atomic point and leaving nothing to the imagination of the listener. The result is long, wearisome talk between the characters before any really dramatic situation is reached. This would be quite proper and natural in actual life, as climaxes in the world of every day are not often reached without preliminary thought and discussion, but on the stage, conclusions should be jumped at and not worked out like problems in mathematics.

Granted at once that "Tristan and Isolde" is a truly great and marvellous work—so are Homer's "Iliad," Milton's "Paradise," and Dante's "Inferno," but there are few people who have attained such dizzy heights that they will sit content for four hours at the end of a hard day's work perusing these great epics. How much less should they be expected to do so when the situation is complicated by the introduction of the musical element. Let the shade of Wagner arise, cut "Tristan" down one half, and leave the world a work which, in its own domain, can defy criticism.

As things are, the best way to truly enjoy the music-drama is to close your ears to a large part of the elaborate talk which conveys no meaning, unless you have every word of the text, and then devote your entire attention to the tone painting of the orchestra, which illustrates with wonderful skill the whole inward and outward development of the story.

It was confidently expected that the musical exposition which "Tristan and Isolde" would receive last night would be, on the whole, superior to any yet accorded it in this country. The Germans gave us in different seasons some very fine and artistic interpretations, which, however, very ill balanced from a lyric standpoint.

The scene last evening in the Metropolitan was a summer of many important Wagnerian performances. Herr Seidl's familiar figure at the conductor's desk, the crowded house filled with earnest listeners who had evidently come not for pure leisurely luxurious amusement, or for listless pastime, but to simply sensuous music, but who had brought their keenest intellectual faculties, well sharpened and alert, to cope with Wagnerian mysteries, and finally, the strains of the often repeated "Tristan," all was reminiscent of those tense Teutonic seasons of some years past when interest was on the *qui vive* for Wagner, and for him only.

Every person in the immense throng seemed to sit in an attitude of intent listening. "Tristan and Isolde," particularly under such peculiar circumstances, was an occasion of especial portent.

A pattern performance of this gigantic work given by an opera company which is supposably Italian, possibly French, and most improbably German in capabilities, seems little more than a wonder.

Of course, Herr Seidl as captain furnished the commanding power, and marshalled his principal forces, the orchestra, leading them on to splendid and easy harmonic victories.

There was the well-known swing, and sweep and sway of phrases, the beautiful ebb and flow of diminuendo and crescendo, the smooth legato, and the nicely balanced proportion in the various instrumental groups which are particular characteristics of Seidl's skilful hand, especially when he is interpreting the sound-pictures of his old friend and master.

The cast was as follows:

Tristan	Jean de Reszke
Isolde	Mme. Nordica
Marke	Edouard de Reszke
Branzaene	Fräulein Mine Brema
Kurwenal	Signor Lassalle

Habitués of the opera who know the individual merits of these singers can easily gain a judgment of the extreme weight of merit contained in the general aggregate of their work. Frl. Brema's *Branzaene* and Kaschmann's *Kurwenal* are familiar renderings and have been previously commended.

The surprises of the evening really lay in the splendid assumptions of the hero's and heroine's rôles by Nordica and Jean de Reszke. Both of these singers added last night many leaves to their laurel crowns of fame and many cubits to their artistic stature.

Mme. Nordica proved by all odds the best *Isolde* that has been seen here since Lilli Lehmann took the part, and she was by no means far behind her, either in dignity, intelligence, or beauty of voice.

She was not overweighted by the difficulties of a most exacting rôle, but had so much margin to spare that she put a great deal of poetic feeling into her action and repose into her singing.

The "Liebestod," which people look to as the crucial test of an artist's abilities, was sung with remarkable ease and perfect precision. In fact, Nordica's excellent systematic and conscientious method stood her in a good stead in this last important undertaking of hers. So also did the perfect method that guides Jean de Reszke's every action and tone make of *Tristan* a fully rounded and complete creation.

Occasion will serve for longer discussion of all the artists in "Tristan." At present it is only necessary to record the fact that no presentation of the work in New York has ever surpassed this particular one.

The singers seemed, one and all, imbued with ambition and enthusiasm for their work. The monotony of the dying scene was ameliorated by De Reszki's melodious voice as well as by his free, spontaneous southern modes of delineating *Tristan's* mental and physical woes.

He gave a new idea of the ship episode by seeing the vessel before him as in a vision, instead of commanding *Kurwenal* to go and try to discover whether it was not in sight.

Edouard's grand voice was magnificently telling in *King Marke's* rôle, but he did not seem to catch either the sorrow or the magnanimous reproving which the good old *Marke* should be credited with. In other words, he did not invest himself in the part.

A public that cares for "Tristan and Isolde" can be truthfully recommended to this representation as an exceptionally admirable and most impressive one.

Silver Drinking Horn Given to Seidl.

A silver drinking horn was presented to Anton Seidl, leader of the orchestra, behind the scenes in the Metropolitan Opera House after the first act last night. It bore a medallion of Seidl and two inscriptions. The first reads: "Presented to Anton Seidl in recognition of his great genius, Nov. 27, 1895."

The other inscription is in German, and translated reads: "Take the drinking horn joyfully, filled with meat and wine."

The Weather.

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, Sun building, recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	38°	42°	3:30 P. M.	50°	45°
6 A. M.	40°	39°	6 P. M.	50°	44°
9 A. M.	44°	41°	9 P. M.	47°	42°
12 M.	49°	43°	12 Mid.	49°	41°
Average					42¾°
Average on Nov. 27, 1894					40¾°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR THURSDAY.

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair weather; winds shifting to southerly; slightly warmer in the interior.

THE NEW NAME.

It is now known as The Franklin Savings and Home-Building Society. Formerly it was The Daily News Savings and Building-Loan Association. It is near y eight years old, and is now the largest, fairest, most conservative savings and loan society in New York. The Franklin makes no loans outside of the metropolitan district. It has put over one million dollars into small homes, and has handled nearly two million dollars in small savings. The Franklin doesn't claim to be as big as the biggest savings bank, but it is just as safe, and pays better. The Franklin Class B Shares (no restrictions) pay 6% upon sums large or small. The Franklin Class A Shares (restricted) pay even more. The new offices of the Society are at 34 Park Row. Send for more information, if you need it, to Charles O'Connor Hennessy, Secretary-Treasurer.

Corner of Beekman Street, Opposite the Post-Office.

TO HOLD ALL-DAY PRIMARIES.

Tammany Hall to Adopt a Change at the Annual Reorganization.

Something in the way of a novelty is promised by Tammany Hall at the coming primaries for the annual reorganization of that political machine. Many of the more prominent among the Tammany district leaders have declared in favor of holding the primaries open all one day and inviting all Democrats to vote. In former days the reorganization primaries were mere formalities. They were seldom held open for more than an hour, and such a thing as a contest for the leadership was seldom heard of until at the reorganization last August, when there were contests in two Assembly districts, and in one of them the contestants were effectually shut out by the leader in control until the time limit of ninety minutes was passed.

Richard Croker, the ex-leader of Tammany Hall, was asked yesterday for his opinion as to the advisability of holding open primaries.

"I really do not care to discuss political and especially Tammany matters now," he replied, "and what I say now is not with the idea that it will have any weight in determining the action of the organization. It is merely my individual opinion that every Democrat who cares to have a voice in the organization affairs of his party should have an opportunity to vote at the Tammany primaries. All Democrats should be actuated by that desire. Let them all come in, the young men and the older men. To that end I believe that the primaries should be held open for an entire day if necessary.

"So impressed am I with the belief that such primaries would be best for the Democratic party and the organization that I would advocate them had I longer a voice in the councils of the organization louder than that of any ordinary private in the ranks of the Democratic party."

Others who have expressed themselves in favor of all-day Tammany primaries are County Clerk Purroy, Laurence Delmour, ex-Register John Reilly, ex-Police Justice Daniel F. McMahon, Thomas J. Dunn, ex-Sheriff Sexton, Charles F. Murphy, Congressman George B. McClellan, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and Correspondence, and Senator Charles L. Guy. The latter is expected to bring the matter to the attention of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee at its next meeting. Congressman McClellan supplemented Mr. Croker's remarks on the subject yesterday.

"The last Democratic State Convention declared Tammany Hall to be the regular Democratic organization in this city. That action places on Tammany Hall a responsibility which it should feel and respect. To properly carry out the wishes of the State organization no hinderance should be put in the way of the enrollment of any Democrat in the regular organization. Every one of that faith in the city should be permitted to participate in the Tammany primaries. I believe every man who voted the Democratic ticket at the last election, or who wants to vote it at the next election, should be permitted to vote at the primaries. Now is the time to build up the Democratic party for effective work in battles to come, and Tammany in her reorganization can do much toward that end."

There are some Tammany district leaders who will view with alarm this movement for open primaries. They are the men who have been able to keep in control because the opposition to them knew it was useless to make a fight in one-hour primaries with partisans of the leader acting as inspectors of election.

THE HATTENHORSTS BURIED.

A Black Hearse for the Father and Two White Ones for the Children He Killed.

The funeral of Herman Hattenhorst, the proprietor of the Brooklyn Institute of Physical Culture, at 1,295 Broadway, Brooklyn, and his two children, Vista and Hazel, whom he chloroformed and then asphyxiated with gas on Sun