

IS TURKEY TO BE COERCED?

A WAR VESSEL TO BE SENT TO THE GOLDEN HORN.

The President decides to send the Bancroft, notwithstanding permission was refused by Turkey, and may send other ships to enforce our demand for indemnity for the destruction of property.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The President has decided to send a ship to Constantinople, and the little cutter practice ship Bancroft has been selected as the first American national vessel since the ratification of the treaty of Paris to pass the Bosphorus and anchor in the Golden Horn opposite the gardens of the Seraglio.

The Navy Department is in a state of suppressed excitement to-day on account of the preliminary orders to fit the vessel for a foreign cruise, and although officials have been pledged to unusual secrecy over the immediate cause of the departure, it is well known that extraordinary efforts are being made to expedite the departure of the vessel from Annapolis, where the cutter has just disembarked from the summer cruise, and the instruction officers have been ordered ashore to the Naval Academy.

Within a day or two, under preliminary orders, a new complement of officers and men will be sent to the cutter, and she will be ready to start for the Mediterranean coast, to perform duty similar to that of the guard ships maintained there by England and France and other European powers, and the Turkish laws resting on the treaty of Paris forbidding a vessel of over six guns to enter the Bosphorus.

The vessel was found available for the service required. She has four guns, and therefore is under no obligation to secure permission to pass the forts, as would be the case of all other American war ships save the Concord, now out of commission, and the Bennington, attached to the Pacific station, both of which are six guns, and the dispatch boat Dolphin, which has two guns.

It is understood that at the climax of troubles at Constantinople several months ago the United States asked leave to send one of the ships on the European station into the Bosphorus, but permission was refused at the time on the ground that the Minneapolis, San Francisco, and Marblehead exceeded in power and size the terms of the Paris agreement. It is also understood that at Minister Terrell's suggestion the step now to be taken has been under consideration for some time, and is not due to any sudden and unforeseen complication.

The cruiser Bancroft was laid down in 1891 by Moore & Sons, at Elizabeth, N. J., and went into three years ago. She cost \$250,000, and is only 839 tons displacement, being 187 feet 4 inches long and 22 feet broad, with a draught of 11 feet 6 inches. Her speed on trial was 12.13, and her speed 14.37 knots. She can carry 200 tons of coal, and must therefore make port frequently on a cruise. Her main battery consists of four 4-inch rapid fire rifles and number of small secondary weapons and two torpedo tubes. She carries 10 officers and 120 men, and is equipped with a warship of the highest class in miniature, equal in appearance to the most powerful vessels of her size.

Her armament is probably the most formidable of United States naval vessels. It is impossible to learn at the State or Navy Department today whether any assurance has been received from Turkey that Minister Terrell's demands will not be complied with, or support of a ship flying the Stars and Stripes near his location. The utmost reliance is preserved upon Turkish assurances, and even in the past few days, when it was learned that Mr. Terrell's demands were not receiving satisfactory replies from the Porte, and he was said to have exhausted his efforts to secure redress from Harpoot and Marash outrages, officials here have declined emphatically to answer questions about the matter. It appears, however, that the Administration is contemplating for some time the dispatch of the Bancroft to Constantinople, as shown by the following letter addressed by Mr. Terrell to the Turkish Minister, to Secretary Olney, last January:

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THOUSANDS DEAD AT STAMBOUL.

Two Bank Directors Held as Hostages by the Armenian Raiders.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.—Among the officials who were in the Ottoman Bank when it was attacked by a mob on Wednesday was Sir Edgar Vincent, the Governor of the institution, but he was the number who succeeded in making their escape.

Two of the bank directors and several of the employees, however, were not so fortunate, and were seized by the Armenians, who held them prisoners with a view to securing terms from the authorities.

The Armenians demanded that they be allowed to retain their revolvers and be furnished with safe conduct out of Turkey, and when these terms were conceded they yielded themselves up to Sir Edgar Vincent, and were conveyed by the dragoon of the Russian embassy on board the bank governor's yacht Gullars.

This morning their departure was arranged by the various diplomats.

Concurrent with the attack upon the bank a circular issued by the Armenian Revolutionary Committee was delivered at the various embassies announcing the intention of the Armenians to depart for the interior of Turkey, during which time the police must interfere to secure a settlement of Armenian affairs.

The circular stated that if the authorities attempted to force an entrance to the bank the result would be a desperate fight, and that the securities there and blow it up.

London, Aug. 28.—The Daily News to-morrow will contain a despatch from Constantinople under date of Thursday, saying that, besides the great character of the news, the raiders of the Ottoman Bank, who were held as hostages, were only nine of the number forming a full section of the bank, and were all alive when a despatch to the press was received.

A few scenes of the despatch were sent to the press, and were published in the papers. Haskani and Kiasin Pasha districts, where most of the bank directors and employees were held, and were all alive when a despatch to the press was received.

More Constantinople rioting. It follows arrests of Armenians, but is less serious than former riots.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.—The principal slaughter in the recent rioting here was done by a Moslem mob in revenge for Armenian outrages. No effort to check the mob in their murderous work was made by the police.

Several Armenians were made to-day and this led to further rioting. It was, however, of a less serious character. The hostilities are now being kept under control.

All of the guardships have landed parties of marines to assist in preserving order.

CHAMBERLAIN TO MEET OLNEY.

The Unsettled Points in the Venezuela Dispute to Be Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—That there will be a prearranged meeting between Secretary Olney and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, during the forthcoming visit of Mr. Chamberlain to New England, is not doubted by State Department officials, who are aware of the few comparatively insignificant points in which the Secretary of State and the British Secretary of State differ.

Mr. Chamberlain, being the English Cabinet official having entire jurisdiction of these settled districts, which are constituted and governed as part of the colonial establishment by him, is especially fitted to discuss the question, and as Secretary Olney enjoys plenipotentiary powers to execute a convention for securing arbitration the advantages of the proposed meeting are obvious. It is, however, not generally agreed upon that the meeting will be held in London, as the British Secretary of State has not yet decided upon a complete surrender of the British proviso that the suggested tribunal should not pass upon territory occupied by British subjects or Venezuelan citizens on Jan. 1, 1887.

On this "settled districts" stumbling block Mr. Olney firmly insisted that "in the line, if territory of one party be found in the occupation of subjects of the other party, such territory should be returned to the party of which it is the subject of such occupation as reason, justice, the rules of international law, and the equities of the particular case may appear to require."

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LOCKED IN BY HIS MOTHER.

MISS McGRATH'S LOVER CANNOT GET AWAY TO MARRY HER.

She and the Young Man Were Just About to Enter the Church, Where the Priest Was Waiting for Them. When the Mother Came Along and Took Him Home.

Edward McGrath, a bartender for his uncle, William Kennedy of 92 West 45th street, New York, is said to be a prisoner in the house of his mother, at 72 Kent avenue. He has been there since Thursday, and Katie McMillan of 110 Wythe avenue, to whom he is engaged to be married, is trying hard to effect his release.

He is 19 years old and Miss McMillan is one year younger. They have known each other for more than four years, and recently they decided to get married. As McGrath's mother was opposed to the match, he didn't tell her when the marriage was to take place.

McGrath selected Walter Brodwick as his best man, and told him that the marriage ceremony was to be performed on Tuesday last, by Rev. Father Dwyer of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Miss McMillan selected her bridesmaid, Brodwick told his mother about the marriage, and warned her against telling any one else. As Mrs. Brodwick had been a friend of Mrs. McGrath for many years, she couldn't resist the temptation of telling her.

Mrs. McGrath watched her son after that. When he left the house on last Tuesday evening, dressed in his best, she followed him. She saw him join Brodwick, and then the two young men went to the church. Presently the young man, Miss McMillan, and her bridesmaid appeared. They went directly to Father Dwyer's church. While they were waiting on the steps of the priest's house for the door to be opened Mrs. McGrath came up, and putting her arms about the young man, she said: "Come, Ed, don't be a fool. You're too young to marry."

Then Mrs. McGrath led her son down the steps, and both disappeared before the expectant bride, the best man, and the bridesmaid recovered from their surprise. Mrs. McGrath took her son home, where, it is alleged, she locked him in a room. McGrath, it is said, managed to escape the next morning, and hastened to the house of Miss McMillan. She was in tears. They went out for a walk, and parted early on Wednesday evening to meet at eight o'clock. Miss McMillan was at the appointed place on Thursday night, but McGrath didn't appear. Mrs. McGrath made inquiries, and it is said she became convinced that McGrath had her son as a prisoner. Mrs. McGrath says that she didn't know where her son is.

Miss McMillan said yesterday: "Ed adores the very ground he is on, and nothing will make me give him up. We have known each other for four years, and he is old enough to marry. Even the priest was willing to perform the ceremony. I know that as soon as Ed can get away he will come to me."

Miss McMillan went to a house yesterday afternoon, and it is said that her lover was a prisoner in a room on the third floor. She saw him from the street, and she had thrown kisses at each other. McGrath shouted that he had come to see her, and she went to the door. McGrath said that he had come to see her, and she went to the door. McGrath said that he had come to see her, and she went to the door.

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ROBBED AT PISTOL POINT.

Three Masked Men Held Up a Hoboken Saloon Keeper.

Three men, the lower part of whose faces were concealed by soiled handkerchiefs, at 12:15 o'clock this morning went into the saloon of John F. Cordes, at Newark and Grove streets and pointing revolvers at Cordes's head, demanded his money and watch.

Cordes turned over his watch and opened the cash register and gave up the day's receipts.

There were two customers in the saloon, Thomas McCreary and John Fitzgerald. They were also held up by the robbers, who got only a few cents from them.

As they backed out of the saloon the robbers covered Cordes and his customers with revolvers. The police reserves were called out and surrounded a swamp. The policemen said this morning that the robbers could not leave the swamp without being arrested.

They ran up Grove street and across the tracks of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad into a swamp. The robbers were killed. Great excitement followed, and twelve soldiers were called out and surrounded a