

RED CRIMES IN PURPLE EAST

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS ON THE CENTURY'S BLOT.

Urges the United States to Force the Dardanelles—To Shrink is to Play the Role of the Coward—Common Humanity Demands Decisive Action to Prevent the Awful Slaughter.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL AND COURIER:

Two women have just returned from the port of Marseilles, where they have been engaged in helping Armenian refugees. They established a temporary home for them there, where they are made welcome on landing and from whence they were sent on to join other Armenians who were so fortunate as to live under the protection of the United States or Great Britain. It was a very good work that these two women were doing, even though the little they did was not final, and though it leaves the Armenian question still unsettled. There was the sort of work the Sisters of Mercy perform for wounded soldiers at the rear of a great battlefield, while the men are fighting at the front; with this difference, that in this instance there were no men fighting at the front.

So the real importance of their work lies in the fact that the little they did shames those who do nothing; that it sets an example to those in high places, who might do so much, and that it leaves no one an excuse to sit idle with folded hands while the crime of this century is being perpetrated.

For the last two years the churches of the world, especially those of this country and Great Britain, have had accredited agents in Armenia to whom thousands of dollars have been sent and who have sheltered and fed thousands of Armenians, and societies and missionaries, emperors and ambassadors have been appealing and threatening, and have shown ceaseless activity, and they have accomplished nothing.

Miss Clara Barton has gone and returned and been interviewed and the money that eager people poured into her hands and into the hands of other professional philanthropists has been distributed; she herself has scattered plums, painted red and marked "Clara Barton Relief Fund" all over Upper Asia, wherever they would do the most good. But in spite of these, for some reason, the massacres have continued, and although ambassadors have met in council and issued protests and edicts and round robins—almost everything in fact but ultimatums, until they are as common as the editions of an evening paper, the massacres have not ceased. In fact, in spite of the money offerings and the indignation meetings of societies at home and of the earnest efforts of their agents in Asia, everything is exactly as it was two years ago, with the slight difference that some twenty thousand men and women who were alive then are not alive now, and that while the money poured in, and the ambassadors fretted and fumed, men were clubbed to death and dragged through the streets of Constantinople by the heels, and women had their brains dashed out with musket butts, and children were split on lances and bayonets; and our Secretary Olney wrote to humbly thank the sultan for allowing the wives of those Armenians who have escaped him to join them in this country.

A week after week and month after month for the last two years the murders have continued, and we still wait, properly horrified, for some one to do something. And, in the meanwhile, Miss Frances Willard and Lady Henry Somerset, who had grown tired of waiting, went down to Marseilles to do the little they could.

The question is not whether the Armenians are Christians or Mohammedans or Mormons, or whether there are bad men among them or worse men representing them at a safe distance in foreign cities. The question is one of humanity. "Old Gods give way to new Gods; here is your brother."

This is a small world in which we live, and we live in it for a very short time, and what we can do to help those who are with us is infinitesimal. But that is only the greater reason for doing that little and showing that this is a better world to-day than it was when the publicans passed by on the other side while robbers were beating the traveler to death, and when Cain asked, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

We are all familiar with the different arguments which explain why no one is called upon to interfere with the sultan of Turkey in his butcheries. The great European powers say they cannot do so, because such interference would bring on a great continental war, which seems an excellent argument, even if it be a selfish one. Great Britain has been warned that if she meddles with the Moslem all of her Mohammedan subjects in the Indies and in Afghanistan might rise against her; and, moreover, as one of the powers that signed the treaty of Berlin, she must not act without the consent of the other powers. Signing that treaty, however, did not stop her from shelling the Mohammedans at Dongola a month ago, nor from destroying the Matoppe Hills last July; nor has it prevented the French from killing the Hovas in Madagascar. But it absolutely prevents those two powers, not from taking, but from saving the lives of some thousands of human beings in a territory which each has bound herself to protect.

They are helpless because they signed the treaty of Berlin, and oddly enough, the United States government cannot interfere because she did not sign it. It would not do for her to become entangled in a foreign alliance, nor to drag this country into a war over a question which in no way concerns her. This has been explained fully in

(Continued on Second Page.)

WOULD RECOGNIZE CUBA.

Congressman Hill Says It is Not a Question of Sympathy But of Duty.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—Congressman Robert R. Hill, chairman of the house committee on foreign relations, is in the city. When asked what action he believed the government should take in regard to Cuba, he said: "Our duty to the Cuban people is a practical and pressing question. Our government should act at once, recognizing the belligerence of a people carrying on so extensive a war. They have fought great armies for a year and a half and with success. The Cubans are truly belligerent. Such action on part of our country would be of advantage. Recognition of belligerent rights is due under the principles and practices of general international law and the practice of the United States. We refuse to see that they are belligerent enough to defy and defeat 150,000 Spanish troops. This is not a question of sympathy, but of plain, pressing duty."

RUSSIA BLOCKS THE WAY.

The Muscovite Bear Prevents Powers Dealing With the Porte.

Berlin, Nov. 22.—The keynote of the arrangements of the Porte with a view of preserving the status quo of Turkey proves to be the financial plans of the directors of the Ottoman Bank. Each power acting in the nominal concert of the powers is doubtless playing its own game, but for the present question of obtaining fresh supplies of money rules the decisions of the sultan.

Sir Edgar Vincent, governor of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, was in Berlin prior to his going to Vienna for the purpose of conferring with the members of the Vienna syndicate and while here he saw representatives of the leading German financiers, to whom he proposed the raising of a Turkish 3 per cent. loan upon the conversion of the old debts and general guarantee of the powers, proposing also a scheme of reform of the Turkish debt commission. The sum of the matter is that Russia once more blocks the way of the powers in dealing with the Porte.

WEYLER HEADS FROM.

He Says Maceo, the Patriotic Leader, is Afraid to Fight.

Havana, Nov. 22.—After a somewhat lengthy silence General Weyler has at least been heard from and in an interview expressed himself confident of soon putting an end to the insurrection. General Weyler was interviewed in the Jaca camp, which is located near the town of San Cristobal, province of Pinar del Rio.

He said, after a declaration that he was satisfied with the operations that have been carried on up to the present time, that he believed the insurgents did not have in the hills supplies sufficient to last them for more than three engagements. After these engagements had occurred it would be easier to estimate the resources of the rebels, but he believed it would be found that ammunition of the insurgents was exhausted.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

W. A. Greeley and Alvin Sammons in a Serious Predicament.

William A. Greeley, who lives at 37 West street, and who is recorded in the directory as a shipping clerk at the New Haven steamship company's factory, was arrested last evening by Detective Tighe. Greeley will be arraigned this morning for the forgery of the name of Thomas R. Catton upon a check drawn in favor of the latter.

The facts concerning the arrest of Greeley, as far as could be ascertained last evening, are substantially these: On the fifth of the current month Thomas R. Trowbridge, who had employed Thomas R. Catton to do some plumbing, gave the latter a check on the Mechanics' bank for \$14.65. That night Catton fell in with a joiner named Alvin Sammons in a saloon at the corner of Whiting and Water streets. They left the saloon together, Catton being under the influence of liquor. The next day Catton found that his pocketbook, which contained the check given by Mr. Trowbridge, was missing. He reported the matter to the police, and it was given to Detective Tighe to investigate.

Sammons, a few days after the meeting in the Whiting street barroom, presented a check for the amount drawn in favor of Catton at the hardware store of John E. Bassett. It was cashed by Charles Leishman. When the check was presented to Mr. Trowbridge for collection the gentleman pronounced the name of Thomas R. Catton, which was written on the back of the check, to be a forgery. These circumstances were reported to the detective, who traced the alleged crime to Sammons and arrested him Saturday afternoon. When taken before Mr. Leishman the latter was sure that the man for whom he cashed the check and Sammons were identical. The prisoner then confessed that he had presented the check and that the name was forged. He said that he picked up the pocketbook on the floor of the saloon.

Sammons seemed to be keeping something back, and early last evening he sent for Detective Tighe. He then told the officer that a young man named William A. Greeley was with him when he found the pocketbook and that they met by agreement the next day in Alexander's carpenter shop on Spring street. Greeley took the check and wrote Catton's name upon it. Greeley was found at his home last evening and arrested. When brought face to face with Sammons he confessed to having forged Catton's name to the check.

(Continued on Second Page.)

TRUE VALUATION OF TIME

ITS USE AND ABUSE DISCUSSED BY DR. PHILLIPS.

Recreation a Great Time Saver.—The Question of Amusements.—The Frills of Slothfulness.—True Standard for Measuring Time.—Between a Dream and a Wish.—There are Amusements and Amusements.

At the Church of the Redeemer last evening Rev. Dr. Phillips delivered the second of the interesting course of lectures which he is giving on the topic, "What Shall I Do With My Time," from the text Ecclesiastes 3:1, "To everything there is a reason, and a time to every purpose under heaven;" 1 Corinthians 7:29, "The time is short;" Colossians 4:5, "Redeeming the time." Dr. Phillips spoke as follows:

If the principle I tried to emphasize one week ago is a correct principle, and we are all to unite in confessing "Thou has granted me life," then it follows that everything pertaining to life is sacred. Nothing pertaining to life is more sacred and important than time. "Time," says the Arabs, "is divided into two parts, that which is past—a dream; that which is to come—a wish." Between the dream and the wish many lives are frittered away, and never come to the hour of honorable and productive action. Poets and moralists have given us many aphorisms intended to remind us of the swift flight of years, and the imperative necessity of doing at once what we have to do. Thus Dr. Young in one of his satires suggests: "Naught falls so noiseless as the foot of time; Hence we mistake our autumn for our prime." And Prentice in the familiar poem, "The Closing Year," describes this relentless forward movement as that of one dead to all appeal, and a stranger to compassion: "Remorseless! Time! Fierce spirit of the glass and scythe!—What power Can stay him in his silent course, or melt His iron heart to pity? On, still on, He presses, and forever."

What shall I do with this swift, sacred period that measures the length of my days on the earth? First, take an intelligently serious view of it, not a morose, melancholy view, but one that inspires a just appreciation of the relative importance of the minutes and hours that mark time's rapid flight. We will agree that such a view precludes waste. "Time wasted is existence—used in life." We have not passed from existence into life until we have learned the right use of time.

What is recreation? Recreation? By no means. Recreation is sometimes the greatest time-saver; it refreshes and conserves, and makes possible more rapid and efficient work. It would be vastly better for many hurrying people who are getting nervous under the strain of their tasks to take more time for recreation.

Amusements? That depends. The new ethical school has about decided, I believe, that this is entirely a question of taste, but the fogies and antediluvians may perhaps be allowed to suggest that the question of a just valuation of time should also be considered in making up the verdict. It would be absurd to fly in the face of nature and indiscriminately denounce all amusements. Something to distract and please him, to make him laugh, is one of man's primal needs. He would be better and wiser if he were genuinely amused of temper. But there are amusements and amusements. For myself, I confess my inability to discover much amusement in spending half the night handling cards; or in jumping over a waxed floor in the embrace of a stranger; or in sitting out a poor, unclean show because it calls itself a play; or in the semi-occasional squandering of time on the money and vital energy in what some otherwise good citizens call "making a night of it," but that may be only the evidence of an outdated Puritanism, or a crude, uncultured taste.

The issue must really be joined upon the consideration of what comports with an unselfish view of life, and of what is our own being. Some questions may be asked at that point, such as: (1) What should be one's aim in amusement? Relaxation, re-creation for more useful pursuits. Our use of the words vacation and avocation has force here. A man's vocation is his regular work in life; his avocation is something to which he turns, at intervals, for relief. Making it your vocation to amuse yourself, holding every other interest in life subordinate to that, must result in degeneration, in moral and intellectual fatiguens. (2) What makes an amusement wrong? Its interference with the serious business of life; its engendering selfishness, as it always will when abused; its establishing the habit of seeking our own pleasure first of all, regardless of nice ethical distinctions and the claims of others upon our time and interest; its leading to bad associations which leave a bad taste in the mouth, bad pictures and desires in the heart. The question of play-going is a complex one; it cannot be answered out of hand. Much depends upon the character of the play and of the players, much upon whether it leads to an absorption, an infatuation, which results in a waste of time and money and a neglect of good works and useful study. (3) How may we get the most out of all God's gifts? By using them discreetly, making them minister to our development, character, usefulness.

Unquestionably much time is wasted by everyone; few realize how odd moments count up in the course of a life-time. One of Mr. Wesley's "rules for the preacher" was: "Never be unemployed; never be triflingly employed." Most men would wish to put one definition on the words; for, no man can make a universal rule for a well-ordered life. Many tried, and have told us when to rise in the morning, what

(Continued on Third Page.)

RIOT BY CHURCH FACTIONS.

Thirteen Persons Injured in a Row Between Rival Elements.

Bay City, Mich., Nov. 22.—St. Stanislaus parish, which has at intervals for two years been the scene of incipient riots over the deposition of its favorite priest, was the battle-ground to-day of two factions into which the parishioners had divided. When trouble ceased this evening it was ascertained that one policeman and about twelve of the church members had been injured, but none seriously.

The trouble started at high mass when Father Bogacki announced that the anti-Matowski faction could not examine the church accounts, as they are charge. Priest and officers were driven back into the vestry. Here Father Bogacki remained a prisoner without food or drink until about 7 o'clock to-night, when Frank McPhillips, editor of the Tribune, learning that threats of dynamiting had been made, drove to the church and persuaded Father Bogacki to quietly leave the building with him.

After the priest departed the mob dispersed. The church was locked by the police and a strong guard placed in the parsonage. To-morrow the church will be opened. Bloodshed is expected, as both factions will be out in force and the anti-Matowski crowd say they will go and see the accounts.

HEBREWS ARE EXERCISED

Over Press, Cleveland's Reference to the Saviour in His Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Cincinnati, Nov. 22.—The Hebrew contingent of Cincinnati is displaying a great deal of feeling over President Cleveland's Thanksgiving proclamation. It is claimed that for the first time in the history of the country a state paper contained a direct reference to the Saviour. Rabbi Wise said last night:

"As Jesus had been taught to prevail several thousands years before Jesus was born, they do not believe any mediator is necessary or possible between God and man. The Jews are not included in the invitation of the president and will have to return thanks of their own accord this time. President Cleveland has shown himself exceptionally broad-minded and it is with amazement that I see him pandering to the passions of these bigoted sectarians who have been endeavoring to undermine the pure secularism upon which this government is based."

PASS THE DINGLEY BILL.

This is the Advice of Congressmen to President-Elect McKinley.

Canton, O., Nov. 22.—Major McKinley to-day had a day of absolute rest. He took Mrs. McKinley out for a drive shortly after breakfast this morning, returning in time to reach his church before the morning services began. Major McKinley went to church alone. There was a quiet family dinner party at the McKinley residence this afternoon. Mother McKinley, Miss Helen McKinley and a sister of Mrs. Abner McKinley were present.

Major McKinley has been hearing a great deal from visiting congressmen in the last week about the tariff and an extra session of congress. He has talked with a good many congressmen about the Dingley bill and has had many letters on the subject. Most of the callers here think that it will not be an easy matter to pass the Dingley bill, and that it would be better and wiser to have an extra session of congress for the purpose of drafting a new tariff law.

A good many congressmen will be here within the next ten days and there will be a great deal more discussion on this subject in Canton. Major McKinley says he expects to be in Canton on Thanksgiving day.

OUR TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Dr. Koch Hopes McKinley Has Abandoned Extreme Protection.

Berlin, Nov. 22.—Dr. Koch, governor of the Reichstag, has submitted to an interview upon the question as to how the trade of Germany is to be affected by the election of McKinley as president of the United States. In answer to this specific query, Dr. Koch said: "We must wait and see. At all events McKinley is a lesser evil than Bryan. I am hopeful that McKinley has abandoned his policy of extreme protection, but we are not secure from surprises and we ought to be prepared for that. It is to our interest that Germany should stand well in America and we are ready to give or take."

FERRIS, THE INVENTOR, DEAD.

He Devised the Monster Wheel at the World's Fair.

Pittsburg, Nov. 22.—George W. G. Ferris, inventor and builder of the Ferris wheel, died to-day at Mercy hospital, where he had been treated for typhoid fever for a week. The disease is said to have been brought on through worry over numerous business matters. He was born at Galesburg, Ill. He was graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, Albany, as an engineer. After several years' service as an engineer for various firms he engaged as an inventor of his own account and organized the firm of G. W. G. Ferris & Co.

In 1893 he conceived the big wheel which was one of the notable features of the world's fair at Chicago. The wheel made a fortune for Mr. Ferris, and gave him as an engineering genius fame all over the world.

(Continued on Third Page.)

STREETS RAN WITH BLOOD

RIOT BETWEEN HUNGARIANS AND IRISHMEN AT CLEVELAND.

Two Men Taken to the Hospital in a Dying Condition and Two Others Cannot Survive Their Wounds—Resulted From a Simple Quarrel—In All Eleven Men Were Injured—Many Arrests Made.

Cleveland, Nov. 22.—A riot occurred on the west side late to-night between a score of Hungarians and as many Irishmen, in which many were stabbed, Dirks, knives, etc., were freely used and nearly all of the combatants were more or less injured. Two men were taken to the hospital in a dying condition, two others cannot survive their wounds and seven others are dangerously wounded. The police arrived on the scene after the affair had been in progress half an hour. They arrested seven men and are now out after others.

The place where the trouble occurred is on Franklin avenue, near Columbus avenue, a locality thickly populated with Hungarians and Irish-Americans. About 6:30 o'clock Joseph and John Sprends and James Carter became engaged in a quarrel. John Sprends drew his pocket knife and stabbed Carter several times in the head. Meanwhile Sylvester Carter, father of the boy, arrived on the scene. He struck one of the Hungarians with a clubbed in the head. He will die. By this time all the Hungarians on the hill were out and taking a hand in the row. The word was quickly passed among the Irish that an Irishman was being killed, and very soon fifty or more Irishmen were on the scene. With a whoop they waded into the engagement.

Hungarians came up in reinforcements, everybody with some kind of weapon. Clubs were raised and slung with terrific force and knives were freely used. Some ran and escaped. A patrol wagon packed with policemen dashed into the crowd of battling men. There was a rush for escape and nearly all who were not so severely wounded to run got away.

The police found lying on the battlefield James Carter, who was stabbed in the head and had his skull fractured; his father, Sylvester Carter, with twenty stab wounds; Billy Malloy, who had been severely wounded and had supposed to be fractured; Adam Sherman, stabbed three times; John O'Neill, stabbed in face and back; Henry Schaeffer, clubbed into insensibility; William Zirkor, cut in head and injured internally.

Malloy was unmercifully clubbed and slashed. After receiving the first cut he tried to escape. He was pursued by the Hungarians who kept sinking their knives into his back while he was running. He finally dropped from weakness. Sherman received two stabs in the head and one ugly gash in the right shoulder blade, and a portion of the blade is still in his back.

FREE SEED DISTRIBUTION.

Enough Given Away in a Year to Plant 115 Square Miles.

Washington, Nov. 22.—In his fourth annual report the secretary of agriculture says the seeds distributed gratuitously by the government during the fiscal year 1895 and occupied 30 rail cars in transit. The cost of carrying them through the mails was over \$70,000. Enough seed was sent out gratuitously to plant 115 square miles of garden. Each congressman received enough to plant 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

For the current year at present prices the amount required by congress to be expended in the purchase of seed will make each congressman's quota double what it was last year. The secretary calls this an unnecessary and wasteful expenditure of public money and hopes congress may in good time put a stop thereto.

Secretary Morton refutes the idea prevailing that the farms of the west and south are more heavily burdened with mortgages than those of the east and northeast. States along the north Atlantic, he says, are quite heavily encumbered with farm mortgages, and New Jersey carries a debt of this kind greater in proportion to its farm valuations than any state in the Union.

Referring to the stress of competition which the American farmer is compelled to endure, Mr. Morton calls attention to nearly 2,000,000 farms of 30 acres each given away by the government under the homestead act of 1885 during the past 30 years and to the amount donated under the timber culture law, equivalent to over 550,000 more farms of the same size.

It was impossible for farmers in the old states to profitably sell their products in competition with those in the newer states, grown upon land which cost their owners nothing.

During the fiscal year just ended the exported products of American farms aggregated \$750,000,000, an increase of \$17,000,000 over the preceding year. In spite of this there was a falling off in the percentage of agricultural products exported, but this was due to the unprecedented sale abroad of American manufactured goods. The principal market for American products is found in Great Britain and her colonies.

These English-speaking people bought 53 per cent. of all exports from the United States in the fiscal year 1895. Together with Germany, France, Holland and Belgium they purchased 81.9 per cent. of our entire output.

Secretary Morton asks if a nation which, like the United States, possesses the greatest power and facilities for producing and manufacturing things which the world demands is not destined to monopolize the markets of the globe. In the contest for feeding and furnishing mankind—notwithstanding the fierce competition which is met all over the globe—American agriculture, manufactures and commerce are steadily gaining more trade, and thus furnishing an enlarged wages fund on a gold basis, out of which some millions of American laborers and skilled artisans receive their yearly remuneration.

DEATH WATCH ON DUTY.

Kasper Hertlein Removed to the Murderers' Steel Cage.

Hartford, Nov. 22.—Kasper Hertlein, the murderer, was transferred from his cell at the state's prison in Wethersfield to the steel cage in the execution house to-day, and the death watch was placed over him. He was given a new suit of clothes when the transfer was made and from now on he will not be permitted to leave the cage until the hour for his execution arrives, next week Thursday.

The hours have been mapped out, during which each of the attendants assigned to keep watch over him shall be on duty and during the twelve days that precede his execution he will not be alone for an instant.

Hertlein is a middle-aged man, of German birth. He was convicted of murdering Louise Trebbe, with whom he became madly in love while working on her father's farm in South Manchester. His affections were not reciprocated and on the twenty-fifth of February, the unfortunate woman was dressing to go to her work, early in the morning, he entered her room and stabbed her to the heart in the presence of an older sister. Hertlein made but little effort to escape. His trial and conviction occurred in a surprisingly short time. Since the trial there has been no attempt made to secure another trial for Hertlein.

TRUTHFUL WEATHER PROPHET.

During the Year 82.4 Per Cent. of His Predictions Were Verified.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Professor Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, in his annual report says that the average percentage of verification of the bureau's forecasts during the year was 82.4 per cent., an improvement of 2.4 per cent. over that of last year.

Among the new features introduced the one most highly commended is the corn and wheat region service established in the principal corn and wheat producing states of the central valleys and the northwest. One hundred and thirty-one points of observation have been selected from which daily reports of the rainfall and the temperature are telegraphed to district centers. The information is promptly bulletinized and disseminated in many other ways for the benefit of persons interested in crop condition. The expenditures of the bureau were less than during any of the preceding fifteen years.

RAIL TRUST COLLAPSES.

Jobbers Instructed to Sell at Any Price They Please.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—A morning paper says: "The great wire nail trust, which has levied tribute on the people of the United States and Canada since June 1, 1895, has collapsed and will endeavor to wind up its affairs December 1. Sales agents representing mills within the pool were yesterday scrambling to sell nails at \$1.70 per keg in Chicago, which is \$1 per keg below the trust's circular price, and jobbers were selling in lots of from one to one thousand kegs. The trust has thrown up both hands, and in a circular to the jobbers gives them liberty to sell at any price they please."

RED CROSS' NOBLE WORK.

200,000 in Turkey Who Are In Want—50,000 May Die of Starvation.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Graphic and complete reports of the Armenian relief expedition to Asia Minor last winter, spring and summer under the Red Cross have been made by Clara Barton, president, and the officers and agents associated with her in the mission of mercy. The reports have been completed and will soon be published. That Miss Barton is quite exhaustive covering, in a general way, the work of the several expeditions sent out from Constantinople, the details of which their leaders supply.

Miss Barton's references to the attitude of the Turkish government towards the relief work she directed are interesting and valuable, and will have considerable influence on public opinion. Miss Barton states that, notwithstanding all that has been done through all agencies, more remains to be done by some one. She says:

"Between the archipelago and the Caspian seas, the Black and Mediterranean are to-day a million and a half of people of the Armenian race existing under the ordinances of at least semi-civilization, and professing the religion of Jesus Christ. According to the stated estimate of intelligent and impartial observers of various countries and continents in our own agents, whose observations have been unrestricted, from 100,000 to 200,000 of these persons, men, women and children are destitute of shelter, raiment fire, food, medicines, the comforts that tend to make human life preservable or any means of obtaining them, save through the charitable beneficence of the world."

"The same estimates concur in the statement, that without such outside support at least 50,000 of these persons will have died of starvation or perished through accumulated hardship before the first of May, 1897. None of us have found any better medium for the dispensation of charitable relief than the faithful missionaries on the ground and our government officers whose present course bespeaks their active interests."

NORMAN CABOT, HARVARD'S NEW CAPTAIN.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22.—Before returning to Cambridge the members of the Harvard football team who played in the Harvard and Pennsylvania games met to elect a captain for next season.

Norman Cabot, of the present junior class, who put up such a fine game at left in both big games, was the unanimous choice of the eleven.

W. A. Mestayer Dead.

New York, Nov. 22.—W. A. Mestayer, the actor and playwright, died here last evening of Bright's disease. Mr. Mestayer married Theresa Vaughan, who has recently been filling an engagement in Boston.

AT THE MERCY OF THE SEA

THIRTY-EIGHT MEN CLINGING TO THE SAN BENITO'S RIGGING.

Little Hope of Saving Them—Five of Her Crew Drowned—Captain Smith, Lashed to the Crew's Nest, Utters Words of Hope to the Frenzied Crew—Steamer Driven on a Lee Shore in a Heavy Gale.

San Francisco, Nov. 22.—The Southern Pacific road's steamer San Benito, which left Tacoma for San Francisco, Thursday, with a coal cargo of 5,000 tons and a crew of forty-three men, was driven ashore early this morning two miles north of Point Arena in a heavy gale. Five of the crew were drowned, ten others were picked up by the steamer Point Arena and the captain and twenty-seven men are clinging to the rigging with slight hopes of their being saved. The vessel will be a total loss. The drowned are: O. W. Scott, first assistant engineer, F. Condon, second assistant engineer, M. P. Rodgers, fireman, M. Sheridan, One seaman.

On the steamer Point Arena are Chief Engineer J. W. Wood and nine other whose names cannot be learned. Captain William Smith is lashed to the crew's nest of his vessel and he is encouraging those about him not to give up hope.

The San Benito encountered a heavy southeast gale with a driving rain when off Point Arena, and it is supposed that Captain Smith lost his bearings owing to the thick weather. When the vessel struck an effort was made to launch the boats. The first one, containing First Engineer Scott and his companions, was capsized and all were drowned. The second boat, in command of Chief Engineer Wood, with nine others, kept afloat until picked up by the steamer Point Arena. The other boats were dashed to pieces after leaving the davits, and those on board were obliged to take to the rigging for safety, as heavy seas were breaking over the decks, and the collar, gradually settling down upon the rocks, broke into two parts.

The Point Arena was unable to approach the wreck on account of the high seas running, and no assistance could be rendered from ashore, as the collar was fully an eighth of a mile from the nearest point of land. A life-saving crew with a rocket gun was summoned from Point Arena station, but the gun would not carry far enough to reach the wreck. The wrecker Whitelaw left San Francisco to-day for the scene, but it is doubtful if those on board the San Benito can withstand the beating of the waves until succor reaches them.

The San Benito was a steel crew steamer of 3,789 tons.

GORMAN IN CINCINNATI.

Edward Malley's Confidential Clerk Arrested Saturday for Embezzlement.

James S. Gorman, who has acted for about a year as collector and confidential secretary for Edward Malley in his real estate transactions, was arrested in Cincinnati last Saturday on a charge of embezzlement. Gorman left this city about two weeks ago and at the time there were rumors of his having taken a large amount of money from Mr. Malley.

When asked to make a statement in regard to the truth or falsity of the rumor Mr. Malley said that he had nothing to make public. He would neither affirm nor deny the rumor. It seems, however, that a detective was put on the track of Gorman and succeeded in running him down. Word was sent to the police here and immediately formal complaint was made against Gorman and notice was sent to Cincinnati to make the arrest.

The necessary papers have been received from Governor Coffin and Detective Dennehy will start for Cincinnati to-day. Gorman, who was fond of life, was considerably in debt when he left New Haven. In many instances he provided for the payment of these debts, but several large amounts were not provided for. When arrested Saturday a young woman was with Gorman. She is said to be from this city and left here at the time he did.

It was said last evening in police circles that the woman was the same one who won five dollars from Gorman and an arrest at the hands of the police by accepting a challenge to visit one of the drinking clubs last spring. Unfortunately for the young woman the police had determined upon a visit to the club that evening.

"The young man," said Mr. Malley last evening, "is well connected in Brooklyn, where his mother and sister live." Mr. Malley was asked if the amount stolen exceeded \$1,500, the sum named in the warrant. In reply to the last question he said, "I really cannot tell how much it all would be."

Gorman is unmarried and is about thirty years of age. He has made, during his stay in New Haven, many friends among the young men of the town.