

ANTIOCH, A RISING VALLEY TOWN.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES WILL MAKE IT A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

HUB OF A FARMING DISTRICT.

ITS GOOD SCHOOLS, FINE CHURCHES AND BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

ANTIOCH, March 3.—At the entrance of the now widely known San Joaquin valley, fifty-five miles by rail and fifty miles by water from San Francisco, is the town of Antioch, with its 1500 inhabitants, a town which is surely destined to become a manufacturing center, because of its natural advantages. It is exceptionally well located on high undulating ground, with three miles of deep water joining a high land shore. The two great rivers, the Sacramento and San Joaquin, on their way from the mountains to the sea, meet at Antioch. This great body of water, paralleling the rails of the Central Pacific Company, creates a natural competition. Cheap transportation is thus forever assured to the people of this district. Mount

towns in California are marred by uneven muddy streets in the rainy season. The neglectful people possibly argue as did the Arkansas man who lived in a house without a roof. In dry weather he did not need a roof, and when it was raining he could not put one on. Along these pretty streets there are many good business houses, a fine hotel, many beautiful homes and four churches. The Methodist church building is the most modern in architecture and a valuable piece of property for the size of the town.

Rev. J. W. Brier, the Congregational pastor, who is a man not only abreast but ahead of the times, is highly valued by the people. Charles F. Montgomery, proprietor of the Antioch Ledger and secretary of the California Press Association, is independent and original. He is liked by the best people and hated by the worst—hated because he hammers vice wherever it rears its head. The Ledger, in point of language and style of expression, is above the common run of newspapers.

Antioch has good graded schools and a union district High School, of which E. Lafayette Cave, a native son of Santa Clara County, is the principal. Mr. Cave, with the assistance of Misses M. I. Durham, Annie Long and Josie Hauxhurst, are using all the modern methods of teaching, and the Antioch schools are up to the highest standard possible. Mr. Cave and his wife have a delightful home.

MARY LE GRANDE. JAPANESE GAIN STEADILY. The Chinese Retreat Before the Mikado's Forces.

Hiroshima, March 3.—Official dispatches received here state that on February 28 the

HOT-POTTING OF ARMENIAN PRIESTS.

TERRIBLE TORTURE OF CHRISTIANS IN THE PRISONS OF TURKEY.

CAPTIVES BURIED ALIVE.

MGR. KHIRMIRAN RELATES ACTS OF CRUELTY BY THE SULTAN'S MINIONS.

LONDON, March 3.—The correspondent of the Associated Press who was sent to Armenia with instructions to thoroughly investigate the stories told of the Turkish atrocities in that country, under date of Tiflis, Russia, January 25, forwarded the following interview with the father of all the Armenians, Mgr. Khirmiran. After some hesitation the Very Reverend Father granted the request of the correspondent for a statement of the condition of Armenia and the causes which led to the Sassoun massacre. Additional weight is given to the statement by the fact that Mgr. Khirmiran was at that time preparing a memorial on the subject to the Czar of Russia, and it may be inferred that the substance of this statement contained in the memo-

only a sufficient quantity of land, even too much, and a fertile and well-irrigated land, leave their native soil and emigrate to other countries. If there was no proof of Turkish misgovernment in Armenia this circumstance alone would present sufficient evidence of those oppressions which the Armenians in Turkey are enduring. Nearly 80,000 Armenians seek work in Constantinople in order that they may be able to pay taxes which the Turkish Government imposes upon them. In the whole Turkish empire, including Asia, there are about 3,000,000 Armenians.

Regarding the Sassoun massacre the father said: "As every action brings its result or counter-blow the same may be said of the oppression of the Armenians who understood the actions of the Turks and began to revolt. It was then and only then that the Turks understood the danger of the people. As a result they went to the Kurds, who came to Constantinople where they received instructions to form regiments of soldiers from their own tribes. This was the beginning of what is known as the Hamidieh cavalry of Kurdish regulars. The Kurdish chiefs were loaded with favors and invested with the right to oppress the Armenians.

"The troops received no pay, but what was better for them, they received permission to plunder the Christians. Unable to elude this newest form of oppression and torture, some Armenians revolted against the cruelty of their oppressors while many others sought to fly to foreign countries.

"The final result came in the massacre in the Sassoun Mountains. What took place I know only from the statements of eye-witnesses and also from accounts published in the newspapers. The Turks had waited for a long time to capture and vanish the people who had revolted against the cruelties of the Kurds, but the inaccessibility of the mountain countries, not only to cavalry but also to infantry, frustrated their plans. However, when the Kurdish regiments were formed the task of capturing the mountain people was entrusted to them, and subsequently 3000 Turkish regular troops, with several mountain guns, were sent to assist in the work.

"The Armenians occupied a strong position, owing to the inaccessibility of the mountain region, and when the Turkish troops attacked them they met with resistance, but as the Armenians had but few arms and inadequate supplies of provisions they were eventually compelled to surrender. During the fighting a few soldiers were killed, but they were very few in comparison with the number of Armenians afterward put to death by both Kurds and Turks.

"Among the horrible cruelties perpetrated on the Armenians during the massacre I will relate the following fact, proving the ferocity of the Turkish troops and their commander, Zeki Pasha: When the Armenians had surrendered 150 of them, including priests, were thrown into a large ditch alive despite the fact that they were not wounded. Earth was then heaped on them, and some soldiers were sent to watch them until they all had perished. After this the massacre continued, many people, old and young, were killed, and many women and young girls were sent to Moosh. The bodies of the Armenians who were killed in large numbers together were buried in a common grave, and the bodies of those who were killed in isolated places were left unburied. The Armenians who were not killed fled. Most of them came to Russia. Some of them are now in Tiflis. Some came to me in Etchmiadzin and related to me the sufferings they had endured. Many Armenians are confined in prisons for 'political matters.' The exact number of the prisoners is unknown to me, but it must be more than 2000. Forty or fifty clergymen are among the number—priests, bishops and archbishops. These are imprisoned for so-called 'political offenses.'

"The state of the Turkish prisons is simply dreadful. For instance, the chief monk of a monastery was fastened to a wall with a nail driven through his hands, and was delivered from that position only on admitting that he acted wrongly, although he was innocent. On the hands and feet of several prisoners were fastened chains and heavy shackles of wood, while on the heads were placed instruments resembling copper pots which were heated to a high temperature. Sometimes these tortures ended in the death of the sufferers. Sometimes the torturers executed their terrible task simply to kill their victims.

"In the Sassoun district there were about 214 villages and hamlets. In one of these villages lived Iamidan, a Turkish district chief. The whole number of Armenian families, or 'hearths,' as they were called in the district, was 3498. The Armenians, I may explain, have preserved the ancient law of the maximum number to be one of these 'hearths' is eighty persons. Taking twenty as a modest average the number of inhabitants in the district amounted to more than 70,000 souls.

"From the information brought to me I believe that the Kurdish and Turkish troops have burned or destroyed a number of cities or villages, and I estimate that the number of men, women and children killed in the Sassoun district amount to 11,000.

"The correspondent also interviewed several Armenian refugees at Tiflis. The stories they told of the massacres correspond in every respect with what had been published in local Armenian papers. The Armenians held their ground against the Turks for twenty-four days, when, exhausted, they were either forced to fly or to surrender. After reaching the village of Cleivoson the Turks set fire to the houses, destroyed the churches and began to massacre the inhabitants. Old and young men, women and children were tortured and put to death. Among this number were two priests, one of whom, Terpetross, was stripped of all his clothing and pierced with twenty-five thrusts of a pignard, which caused his death. But let the refugees speak for themselves. The informant continued:

"To defend ourselves we were united as one family. We held our ground as long as we could, but we had only 800 old-fashioned guns. Behind us were men who were ready to kill any of us who might attempt to fly; but we had not the slightest intention of so doing. However, after twenty-five days we held a council as to what we should do.

"The Turks set word that if we surrendered they would not kill us. But they did not keep their promise and began to cut off the heads of some, to disembowel others and to abuse our wives and daughters. Ten of the latter, on refusing to embrace the Moslem faith, were put to death. Those of us who were not killed received wounds and 150 who were not wounded were thrown into a large ditch. We can show you, if you desire, the very place. It is in the village of Oleikougan, behind the house of Peto, the oldest inhabitant of the village and who died last spring. The position of the bodies in the pit will prove that many were buried alive.

"Seeing that the Turks would kill us all if we had fled, we were only six hours marching the distance from Moosh, but our escape was attended with many difficulties.

THE NAVAL BILL FINALLY PASSED.

MANY IMPORTANT CHANGES WERE MADE IN THE ORIGINAL MEASURE.

APPROPRIATIONS CUT DOWN.

SENATOR WHITE RECORDED HIS VOTE AGAINST THE HAWAIIAN CABLE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—When the Vice-President's gavel called the Senate to order at 2 o'clock this Sabbath afternoon, by ancient legislative fiction, it was called Saturday, March 2. Business began very promptly with a request from Jones of Arkansas for the consideration of a bill to approve a compromise and settlement between the United States and the State of Arkansas.

Peffer of Kansas offered an amendment to confine the operation of the bill between issues of the United States and the State, excluding individual claims, but before this could be disposed of Call of Florida presented the second conference report on the Indian appropriation bill, showing a disagreement upon three amendments. Upon his motion a further conference was ordered, the Senate insisting upon its disagreement.

Gorman (D.) of Maryland called up the pending naval appropriation bill and an amendment exempting the Richmond Locomotive Works from penalties incurred in connection with the construction of machinery of the Texas was concurred in.

Hoar (R.) of Massachusetts interrupted the proceedings with a motion to table the motion made on Saturday by Brice (D.) of Ohio to recede from the vote by which the Senate concurred in the formal House amendment to the lottery bill. To do this he was obliged to antagonize the naval appropriation bill, and the eyes and noses being had on his motion, it was lost—aye 17, noes 37—and the consideration of the naval bill was continued.

The pending amendment was now reducing from three to two the number of new battle-ships to be built.

Hansbrough (R.) of North Dakota thereupon took the floor and argued that the United States had nothing to fear from foreign nations in the shape of a warlike attack. England had already captured the United States financially—had undererut our cotton-spinners and made \$5,000,000 on one bond deal. She would never make war upon a country that was producing such revenue for her.

Gorman proposed that the debate on the bill run until 5 o'clock, a recess to be taken until 9 o'clock. Some arrangement of this kind was, he said, necessitated by the new plan of printing instead of engraving all bills; but, the proposition meeting with objection, was abandoned by Gorman.

The question recurring on the battleship amendment, Gorman proceeded to explain what he denominated the most important provision in the bill. Although the present appropriation for these ships was but \$5,000,000 the Government would, he said, be obliged for a total debt of \$14,000,000 or \$15,000,000, including the ships and their armament. Taken altogether, the provision reported by the Senate committee was the most liberal ever made for the navy. It was too liberal in his belief, having regard to the condition of the treasury and the fact that every business-house was economizing.

While there have been reductions in revenues, the appropriations for the navy had steadily increased, until this bill came to the Senate with a total appropriation of about \$13,000,000. The Senate committee had reduced this to what was still a liberal appropriation, and he appealed to the Senate to support the committee, for there was no possibility of paying for these three ships without selling more bonds or using the proceeds of those already sold.

Hunt (D.) of Virginia hoped the navy would never be made a party issue. He believed the United States would spend money for enlarging the navy more cheerfully than for any other purpose.

At this point Call (D.) of Florida presented the third conference report on the Indian bill, again with a disagreement on two items touching contract schools and relating to the Ogden (New York) land company purchase, and a further conference was ordered.

Lodge (R.) of Massachusetts urged in favor of the three battle-ships provided for by the bill. Russia with a small fleet of battle-ships in Japanese waters to-day could dominate the victorious fleet of Japanese cruisers.

Higgins (R.) of Delaware made an earnest plea for a considerable extension of the navy, both from consideration of national pride and security, and from its beneficial effect upon our foreign commerce.

Proctor (R.) of Vermont took the occasion to say a few words in support of land defenses as opposed to ships from the point of economy. The perfection of dynamite and other high explosives was destined to work a greater revolution in naval matters. He believed the committee had acted very wisely in reducing the number of projected battle-ships.

Wisconsin said Great Britain (D.) of Wisconsin said Great Britain with us fairly in a naval struggle. Our navy was to-day stronger than it had ever been save in time of actual war. We had now forty-nine ships almost complete, some of them the best of their class in the world.

At this point Cockrell (D.) of Missouri presented the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill. Eyre expressed regret at the action of the conference relative to the retirement of the revenue marine officers, being a distinct discrimination against and an injustice to these officers.

Stewart (Pop.) of Nevada uttered a warning against the projected monetary conference, holding that it was a device of the enemy to defer the day when silver should be rehabilitated.

salaries of judges and court officers in Oklahoma, at 6 p. m. a recess was taken until 8:30 o'clock.

At 8:30 the Senate galleries were filled to overflowing and great crowds stood in line in the corridors seeking to gain admission.

Chandler supported the amendment to the naval bill providing for two battle-ships. In view of his service as Secretary of the Navy, his review of the development of our new navy was followed with close interest. He said the expenditures reached \$25,000,000 annually for that purpose, and he hoped it would be continued.

At 10 o'clock the vote was taken on the amendment fixing the number of vessels at two instead of three, and it was agreed to—yeas 33 and nays 29.

The provision striking out twelve torpedo-boats and inserting six light draught composite gunboats of about 1000 tons displacement at \$230,000 was agreed to. An other provision for torpedo-boats, one to be built on the Pacific Coast, one on the Mississippi River and one on the Gulf of Mexico were also adopted. A new amendment was adopted remitting the penalties against the builders of the Yorktown, Philadelphia and Newark. The naval appropriation bill was then passed without division.

Blackburn presented another conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, stating no agreement had been reached on the Hawaiian cable and there was no prospect the House would ever yield. He moved that the Senate recede from the Hawaiian cable amendment.

White (D.) of California announced that he now felt compelled to change his vote on the cable item, and would vote against it. Blackburn's motion to recede on the cable item was carried without a division. The conference report on the diplomatic and consular bill was then agreed to.

The Senate then went into executive session.

The executive session closed at 1:15 and ended with the selection of Senators Teller, Jones and Daniel by the unanimous vote as Senate representatives to the international conference.

President Cleveland Very Busy. WASHINGTON, March 3.—During the last few days the President has been at work on the avalanche of bills that have been poured into the White House from both ends of Congress. Private Secretary Thauber was closeted with him for this purpose until midnight last night. He is with him again to-night and is expected to remain until an even later hour.

PORT DEPOSIT IN DANGER.

ICE SUDDENLY JAMMED IN THE SUSQUEHANNA AND FLOODED THE TOWN.

WORSHIPERS IN CHURCH TOOK TO THE HILLS TO ESCAPE THE WATERS.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—The danger which has so long threatened from the ice going down the Susquehanna is now being realized. The water continued to rise all Saturday night, and by morning was over the wharves and had risen to the tracks of the Columbia and Port Deposit Railway. This condition of affairs continued until 11:30 o'clock, when the churches were thronged. Then all of a sudden the ice piled itself up from ten to fifty feet high, lying across the whole river in a line from the center of Port Deposit to a point below the opposite town of Lapidum. This move was immediately followed by a rapid rise in the water of six feet or more.

Services in the churches were promptly dismissed and the people had to take to the hill to pass, as the water was several feet deep in the street. Large masses of ice from ten to twenty feet thick broke loose and rushed down the angry stream. But it moved only about a quarter of a mile and stopped, forming a complete gorge clear across the river.

The swelling waters, unable to get through the gorge, ice, rushed down the railroad track on the Creil side, fully five feet higher than at any previous time. People were compelled to run for their lives, and in a few minutes in the places where they had stood were six or more feet of water. It rushed onward at a mighty rate, flooding the ground around the back of the town hall, which is the highest point yet reached.

The town is in a critical condition. It is only a question of how long the huge barricade across the entire river will hold. As it is impossible to get from the center of the town to the inundated places no estimate of the damage can be made.

On account of the breaking of the electric-light poles Port Deposit is in darkness.

Hesse Cassell has an order entitled the Iron Helmet.

DIED. ROBERTSON—At Temescal, Alameda County, March 2, 1895, Mary, beloved wife of John Robertson and mother of Mrs. J. E. Brown, Mrs. C. O. Turner and the late Mrs. Thomas Wallace, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, aged 85 years 10 months and 25 days.

Funeral services will be held THIS DAY (Monday), at 1 o'clock p. m., at her late residence, corner Forty-fifth street and Telegraph avenue, North Temescal. Interment private.

ALLEN—In Oakland, March 3, 1895, Esther Hamilton, beloved wife of Charles O'Connell Tracy, William T. Tracy, Mrs. Joseph Dougherty and Thomas Joseph Allen, a native of County Wick, Ireland, aged 73 years, 8 months and 7 days.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral TO-MORROW (Tuesday), at 9:30 o'clock a. m., from her late residence, 1410 Fifteenth street, thence to St. Patrick's Church, West Oakland, where a solemn high mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Interment Mount Calvary Cemetery, via the 11 o'clock boat from Oakland.

Mr. Gorman renewed his request for a final vote on the naval bill prior to 10 o'clock to-night, and that after that hour business be limited to conference reports, House bills and Senate bills, with House amendments. This agreement was entered into by unanimous consent and after passing with an amendment of a House bill appropriating \$50,000 for the payment of

Weak and Sore Eyes

Eyesight Became Affected—Unable to Go to School

Hood's Sarsaparilla Wrought Cure and Built Up System.

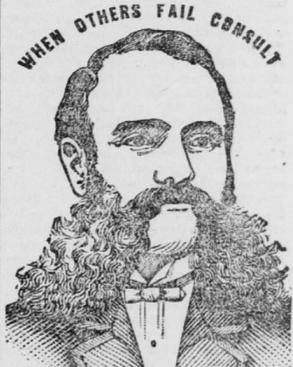
"Two years ago my little daughter Elsie was afflicted with ulcerated sore eyes. I tried one of the best doctors in the city for her eyes, but they seemed to grow worse. I had her treated by an oculist but his treatment did not benefit them. I then commenced to give the little one Hood's Sarsaparilla and after the first bottle I could see that there was great improvement. Elsie is now nine years old. Besides benefiting the special trouble mentioned Hood's Sarsaparilla has made her a strong and sprightly child. I will always speak highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla." J. H. CANNEDY, 215 North Fifth Street, janitor Fourth Ward School Building, Arkansas City, Kansas.



Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c per box.

Be sure to get HOOD'S Cures Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c per box.

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DOCTOR SWEENEY, 737 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

This learned specialist, well known by his long residence and successful practice on the Pacific Coast, guarantees a prompt and perfect cure of every case he undertakes.

FREE TREATMENT call in person at office on Friday afternoons.

YOUNG MEN If you are troubled with dizziness, neuralgia, headache, vertigo, fainting, nervousness, loss of energy, ambition and self-consciousness, which deprives you of your manhood and absolutely nullifies you for study, business or marriage—if you are thus afflicted you know the cause. Get well and be a man.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN there are thousands of men who are suffering with existing drags, pimples, bashfulness, aversion of society, stammering, despondency, loss of energy, ambition and self-consciousness, which deprives you of your manhood and absolutely nullifies you for study, business or marriage—if you are thus afflicted you know the cause. Get well and be a man.

PRIVATE Diseases—Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Stricture, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Impotence or weakness of sexual organs, and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The most obstinate cases of this character treated with unfailing success.

BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases—Sores, Spots, Scalding, Itching, Eczema, and other impurities of the blood thoroughly eradicated, leaving the system in a strong, pure and healthy state.

WRITE your troubles if living away from the city. Thousands cured at home by correspondence and by medicine sent free by observation. Book on SPECIAL DISEASES sent free to those describing their troubles.

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Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to Hot & Cold Meats

GRAVIES, SALADS, SOUPS, GAME, FISH, and Welsh Rarebits.

Beware of Imitations. Take None but Lea & Perrins.

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Weak Men and Women SHOULD USE DANIANA BITTERS, THE Great Mexican Remedy gives Health and Strength to the Sexes and Organs.

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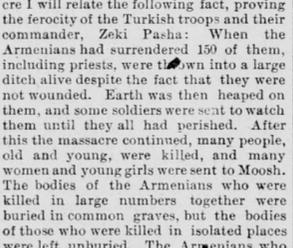
J. C. ROUSSE



J. G. CHASE



C. F. MONTGOMERY.



A. C. HARTLEY.

SOME OF THE REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS OF THE RISING TOWN OF ANTIOCH. [Drawn from photographs.]

Diablo coal fields, with an output of 2500 tons a month, are only a few miles to the south. These mines yield a good steam and domestic coal that can be mined and put on the market at Antioch for \$3 per ton.

The Diablo mines and the narrow-gauge railroad to them are owned and operated by M. W. Belshaw, father of Hon. C. M. Belshaw, a member of the present Assembly.

The home of the young Assemblyman and his charming wife is in Antioch. Their residence is an artistic modern house, with beautiful grounds.

Immediately surrounding Antioch is a farming and fruit country of about 100,000 acres. The holdings in land are small, which insures a larger and more prosperous population as a tributary feeder to the town of Antioch. During the last two years 3000 acres have been planted in almond trees within four or five miles of Antioch, the soil being particularly adapted to the culture of almonds. Families have moved in from Napa, Sonoma and Humboldt counties for the purpose of utilizing this land, which is comparatively cheap, and was considered, up to a few years ago, as worthless sand and chaparral; but now the valley is a mass of white, odorless bloom—the blossoms of the almond trees.

The largest business interest here is the Antioch Lumber Company. They handle lumber, posts, laths, shingles and shakes in immense quantities for the interior and southern inland localities. The firm consists of J. C. Rouse, H. F. Beede, J. P. Abbott and the Simpson Lumber Company, with H. F. Beede in active management.

J. C. Rouse, an old settler, who holds the interests of Antioch above everything else, is ready to talk, work and give largely for the purpose of bringing the competing valley road to or through Antioch.

Mr. Beede, who has just returned from Bakersfield and vicinity, says: "The people in the south recognize the advantages of Antioch over any other town as a terminus for heavy freight when the new railway is built."

J. P. Abbott with A. C. Hartley make a strong law firm; Mr. Abbott simply having a financial interest in the extensive lumber company, his brain and time are given to the practice of law.

The society people of Antioch are rejoicing, and well they may, over the addition recently brought to their ranks by Mr. Abbott, who was married on February 15 to Miss Ethel Germain, an attractive and cultured San Francisco lady.

In Antioch I find the largest grain spirit distillery and one of the largest straw and manilla paper mills in the State. The Enterprise Paper Mills of M. D. Keeney & Sons, when running full force, employ thirty to thirty-five men. At present the working force is reduced to fifteen. Mr. Keeney is cheerful, however, when he considers that the paper mills at other points have shut down entirely. The mills here manufacture tissue, fruit, rag and straw paper, and have customers all along the Pacific slope from the great divide to the sea. Mr. Keeney is enthusiastic over the facilities for manufacturing offered at this point. He summarizes these as follows:

First and foremost, cheap freight to San Francisco and many points in the interior that can be reached by one or the other of the great rivers.

Second, cheap fuel near at hand. A large pottery works will be opened here in a few days. There are a number of important enterprises in prospective.

One of the most pleasing and commendable points in regard to Antioch is its graded and macadamized streets and concrete sidewalks. Far too many otherwise attractive

Japanese completed the occupation of the whole district of Saiyentai as far as Taku-kon. The Chinese retreated slowly north after one encounter, in which the Japanese lost ninety-eight killed or wounded and the Chinese forty-five killed, and on the same morning a Chinese attack on the Japanese line at Hai Cheng was easily repulsed.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CUBA.

Marshal de Campos Will Probably Succeed General Calejá.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch to the Times from Madrid says it is probable Marshal Martinez de Campos will shortly succeed General Calejá as Governor-General of Cuba.

The latest telegrams report that the troops in the province of Santiago de Cuba have routed 300 insurgents at Veguitas, killing eleven and capturing many.

ADMIRAL HORNBY IS DEAD.

THE FAMOUS ENGLISHMAN WAS FIRST AID-DE-CAMP TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

HE TOOK THE FLYING SQUADRON AROUND THE WORLD IN EARLY DAYS.

LONDON, March 3.—Sir Geoffrey Thomas Phipps Hornby, admiral of the fleet and first and principal aid-de-camp to the Queen, is dead.

Sir Geoffrey was a son, by the sister of the late Field-Marshal Sir John Burgin, of the late Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, who was a lieutenant on the Victory when she carried Lord Nelson's flag. Sir Geoffrey was born in 1825 and entered the service in 1837. He afterward served under Admiral Percy at the Cape of Good Hope; under his father, Sir Phipps Hornby, in the Pacific and various other stations. He commanded the first flying squadron as captain, with the rank of commodore, taking the squadron around the world.

He was flag captain to Sir Sydney d'Acrel when that officer commanded the channel fleet, and subsequently as rear-admiral he himself held that post, succeeding Admiral Wellesley. He attained flag rank in 1869 and became a vice-admiral in 1875. He was appointed commander-in-chief of her Majesty's naval force in the Mediterranean, and held that position during the trying times of 1878 when war was apprehended between Great Britain and Russia and when the British fleet was ordered to the Dardanelles. Subsequently he was appointed to succeed Admiral Sir Charles Chadwell as president of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. He served under Ward Hunt as a lord of the admiralty in the Beaconsfield administration. He finally reached the rank of admiral of the fleet on May 1, 1888. He was also magistrate for Sussex.

Visiting and correspondence cards, writing paper, envelopes and all stationery supplies at the lowest possible prices. Sanborn, Veil & Co., 741 Market street.

rial to the Czar may be found in this interview. Mgr. Khirmiran's home is at Etchmiadzin, in the Ararat region of Russia, within a short distance of the Turkish frontier. In an outer room of the house the correspondent met a monk in a black habit, and at the farther end of the room was a man dressed entirely in red, holding a long mace. The sanguinary appearance of this man contrasted strongly with the peace and quietness of the house. Sometimes four men were in attendance.

On the occasion of the first visit of the correspondent to the quiet house he met introduced by an eminent Armenian gentleman, editor of the Ardzagank. On the occasion of his second visit, Mgr. Khirmiran having decided to make the statement asked for, talked fluently and eloquently of the wrongs to the people. Among other things, he said:

"The massacre in the Sassoun mountains was the result of a long period of Turkish misgovernment. In the Armenian province of Turkey a policy of cruelty and oppression has continued for a long time. I, myself, have been an eyewitness of all kinds of Turkish oppression. In fact, about fifty years of my life have been passed in connection with matters in Armenia. Twenty or thirty years ago the Armenians were still very low and narrow, and did not understand the cause of all the calamities which befell them. They thought their troubles were sent by heaven as a punishment for their sins. Such is always the belief of the people deprived of education and the printing press. But, later, when they began to think and to understand the wicked acts of their oppressors there came a change, and they saw clearly the real cause of their troubles.

"One reason for their change was the war between Russia and Turkey in 1876, which ended so happily for the Bulgarians who received freedom and self-government. The Armenians suffered from the misgovernment of the Turks much more than the Bulgarians, who lived in the neighborhood of the Western European powers, whereas the Armenians were at such a remote distance from the civilized world that their cries could not be heard.