

# Cuticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE

Works wonders in curing torturing, disfiguring diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, and especially baby humours.

Do you DESIRE to Make MONEY?

OUR PLANS OF OPERATION ASSURE ABSOLUTE SAFETY.

Make your money earn you a monthly salary \$10.00 and more daily by our new systematic Plan of Operation on small investments in grain and stock speculation.

All we ask is to investigate our new and original methods. Past workings of plan and highest references furnished. Our Booklets "Hints & Hints" how to make money and other information sent FREE.

GILMORE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, Open Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago, Ill., 626 Madison

After All Others Fail

CONSULT THE FAMOUS SPECIALIST

## Dr. Lobb,

329 N. 15th St. Below Callowhill Philadelphia.

To secure a positive and permanent cure of Errors of Youth and Loss of Manhood and of all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Skin and Nervous System caused by Excesses, Impurities or Inherbance to restore to Health and Strength by building up the shattered nervous system and adding new life and energy to the broken down constitution. Consultation and examinations free and strictly confidential. Office hours, daily and Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. and 9 to 9 o'clock. Read his book on errors of Youth and obscure diseases of both sexes. Sent free.

## HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Eggs, AND POULTRY.

500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

Cures: Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation, A. A. Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever, and Fractures from overwork, Lameness, G. C. Distemper, Nasal Discharges, B. D. Boils or Grubs, Worms, H. H. Urinary and Kidney Diseases, F. F. Coughs or Gripes, Biliary Colic, B. H. Discharge, Hemorrhages, I. I. Eruptive Diseases, Hange, J. K. Diseases of Digestion, Paralysis.

Single Bottle over 50 doses, .60  
 Veterinary Cure Oil and Mediator, \$7.00  
 Jar Veterinary Cure Oil, 1.00

Sold by Druggists or sent prepaid anywhere in any quantity on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

## HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration from overwork, etc. Cures in 2 to 10 days. Relief at once.

Nervous Debility and the results of indigestion, 6 years' European Hospital and 31 years' Practical Experience. Special Diseases and Strictures Permanently Cured in 2 to 10 Days. Relief at once.

BLOOD POISON. Primary or Secondary, cured by this medicine. It is the only medicine that cures you and does not injure you. I will cure you and make you vigorous and strong. Lowest charges for the best treatment. Write or call.

## HE NEVER FAILS! OLD DR. THEEL

1317 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa.

The only Genuine Specialist in Philadelphia, notwithstanding what others advertise. Nervous Debility and the results of indigestion, 6 years' European Hospital and 31 years' Practical Experience. Special Diseases and Strictures Permanently Cured in 2 to 10 Days. Relief at once.

BLOOD POISON. Primary or Secondary, cured by this medicine. It is the only medicine that cures you and does not injure you. I will cure you and make you vigorous and strong. Lowest charges for the best treatment. Write or call.

## BLOOD POISON

HAVE YOU? Buy Turpentine, Eucalypti, Copper, Salicylic Acid, Boric Acid, and other ingredients. Write for full particulars. Price, 50c per bottle. 100-page book free.

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CLIFTON ROBBINS, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. No. 7 North Jordan Street. Office Hours: From 8 to 9:30 a. m.; 1:30 to 2:30 p. m.; 6:00 to 7:30 p. m.

P. F. BURKE, M. D., 20 E. Lloyd Street, Shenandoah. Office hours: 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.

J. H. POMEROY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Shenandoah, Pa.

M. M. BURKE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office—Eggs Building, corner of Main and Centre streets, Shenandoah.

EDWARD W. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office—Mellor's Building, corner Centre and 2nd streets.

JOHN JONES, MUSICAL INSTRUCTOR, 65 Mahanoy City, Pa.

## OVER THIRTY KILLED

### And a Score Injured by a Boiler Explosion in Detroit.

#### A BIG BUILDING DEMOLISHED.

Fourteen Dead Bodies Already Recovered and Twenty-seven Others Missing, Most or All of Whom are Doubtless Buried Beneath the Wreckage.

DETROIT, Nov. 7.—A gaping rent nearly forty feet wide from top to bottom of a five story business block, a dozen dead bodies recovered, a score of persons injured and more than that number missing, with a certainty that many more dead bodies are beneath the ruins, is the result of an explosion which startled the city yesterday, and totally wrecked about a third of the building at the corner of Larned and Shelby streets, occupied by the Detroit Evening Journal and several other tenants.

At 10 o'clock the whole neighborhood was terrified by a fearful shock, caused by the exploding of the boilers in the basement of The Journal building. Plate glass windows across the street and some of them farther away were shattered by the concussion, and several persons were cut by falling glass. At the same instant the five floors and roof of that section of the building collapsed and fell to the basement, carrying with it at least fifty persons. The cloud of dust was quickly succeeded by smoke from the fires which started in the ruins. The work of rescue was rushed to the utmost all day and last night, but progress has necessarily been very slow.

The dead thus far taken from the ruins are: Lizzie Tapley, aged 30, employed by Davis & Co.; Henry Walsh, employed by Kohlbrand Engraving company; John J. Reuter, apprentice in the employ of Dunlap & Co.; George H. Soule, engraver; George Shaw, maller, Detroit Journal; Willie Hawes, 16 years old, maller, Detroit Journal; Henry Lawver, employed in mailing room of Journal; Carrie Bauer, bookkeeper in Hillier's factory; Hattie Miller and Minnie Lese, bindery employees; E. L. Rigor, machinist; James Ross, William W. Dunlap and an unknown boy, supposed to be John Bowman, employed by Kohlbrand & Co., the features being unrecognizable.

The wrecked portion of the building, which is owned by the Newberry estate, was separated from the rest of the structure by a fire wall. The first floor of that section was occupied by the John Davis company, dealers in druggists' specialties, and by The Journal mailing department. The second, third and fourth floors were occupied by the Davis company, W. W. Dunlap & Co., machinists, and the Hillier Book bindery. The editorial rooms of The Journal are on the fourth floor, but situated beyond the fire wall, and the staff escaped injury. The Journal stereotyping room, on the fifth floor, was directly in the path of the explosion and went down in the wreck. A few had miraculous escapes and came staggering from the ruins after the awful shock, scarcely knowing themselves what had befallen them.

Arthur D. Lynch, a Journal stereotyper, who went down with the wreck from the top floor, was pulled from the ruins entirely conscious. He was preparing a matrix, and when he fell he was protected by the great iron steam table.

M. Jacobs, a paper dealer, who had been in Hillier's bindery, had just left the building when the crash came. He thought there must have been twenty girls and four or five boys in the bindery, besides George J. Hillier, the proprietor, of whom nothing has been seen or heard since the accident.

From the lists of tenants and employees secured it seems certain that fifty people in all were in the collapsed section. There are still twenty-seven persons unaccounted for, and it is more than fair to presume that most or all of them are among the dead. At every hour reports are received of others who are missing, and relatives and friends have been unable to find any trace of them.

Two of the large number of injured who are in the hospital will probably not recover. Of those who are now in the ruins it is impossible that any will be rescued alive. Those who were not killed outright have undoubtedly perished, either from suffocation or exhaustion. The only hope is that some of those who are reported missing may be safe with friends. The total death rate will not be known before tonight. It may be even longer before the workmen reach the basement floors of the ill fated building and the total number of lives lost is known to a certainty.

Carelessness is undoubtedly the cause of this disaster, but where the responsibility rests is as yet problematical. Thomas Thompson, the engineer, was painfully injured. He said he could assign no reason for the explosion. City Boiler Inspector McGregor says he suspected the boilers last August, and had found them up to the requirements. Some of the employees in the building assert that the boilers were old and known to be unsafe. Still others have a theory that the explosion was caused by chemicals owned by the Davis company, stored in the basement.

Another circumstance is also considered significant, namely, that carpenters were engaged in shoring up the floor of the second story directly over the boilers, in order to sustain the weight of a heavy machine which had been placed in Dunlap's machine shop. The men who were at work at this job were buried in the ruins.

The most shocking scene attending the holocaust was a struggle between Coroner Butler and an undertaker in the employ of Gies brothers against Undertaker Frank Gibbs. The latter clung to the stretcher while the body was being carried through the crowd, and as the spectators were becoming excited over the ghastly scene the police, in the interest of order, rushed Gibbs outside the fire lines and would not permit him to return.

Drowned While Escaping from Pursuers. WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 7.—A man named Evans, of Jersey Shore, was drowned in the Susquehanna river at Nisbet. He and three other men had been engaged in a fight with an equal number of men belonging to Nisbet. The former combatants were getting the worst of the encounter, and rushed down to the river to swim across out of harm's way. When about half way across Evans sank and was drowned.

The King of Portugal in London. LONDON, Nov. 7.—King Charles, of Portugal, arrived at Charing Cross yesterday afternoon from Sheerness and was received in state. The king was driven to Buckingham palace and went to Sandringham in the afternoon as the guest of the Prince of Wales.

## A LOVELY FACE.

### Beauty is the Greatest Power of Attraction.

#### Women Recognize It; Men Bow Before Its Shrine.

#### The Secret of Good Looks Disclosed. How to Look Your Best.

Never was there a time when women did not try to make themselves beautiful. What is so lovely as a round, rosy face, white forehead and full red lips; what so annoying as the black-heads and pimples on the face, with the dirty, greasy look which always accompanies them. Life is not worth living, the young girl thinks, because of the bad, unpleasant look of her skin which she tries in vain to improve by the use of various cosmetics, ointments and powders, not knowing that all the while the trouble is not in the skin itself, but in the system. It is sometimes absolutely dangerous to use outside applications, for if the skin is simply cleared the disease is likely to attack some internal organ of the body, where it may prove fatal to life itself. But in purifying the blood, the cure is natural, permanent and without any injury.

Miss Alice Hopkins, who resides at 632 South 24th St., Philadelphia, Pa., was unhappy because of her unsightly face, and writes an interesting letter on this subject.

She says: "Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is a wonderful medicine and it cured me completely of one of the very worst forms of dyspepsia. Words cannot express what I have suffered in body and mind for almost three years. Not the least of my troubles was an entire loss of healthy color in my face. The natural glow disappeared entirely, and a horrible sallow yellow took its place. You can imagine my feelings when I was asked a dozen times a day as to whether I was suffering from jaundice. At this time I was enduring all the tortures of indigestion, and could not retain enough food to give me the necessary nourishment. Consequently I lost flesh rapidly and became weaker each day. The doctors told me I was suffering from nervous dyspepsia and biliousness.

"I knew I was getting worse day by day, and I soon lost all heart. Everything irritated me, and I was in a state of most intense nervousness. I took to my bed and did not leave it for several weeks. I firmly believe I never should have risen from my bed again had it not been for the relief I obtained from Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. When I look back upon my condition then, it seems positively miraculous that any medicine could have worked such a prompt and effective cure.

"The first benefit I felt from Dr. Greene's medicine was a general toning up of the system. After the first bottle I was able to hold light, nutritious food on my stomach. The constant feeling of dull pain in the region of the stomach, grew daily less, and my blood seemed to circulate more rapidly. I was filled with a new life and hope.

"The effect of Nervura on my complexion was most satisfactory. The yellow tinge gradually disappeared, and in a few weeks the natural color began to return to my cheeks. I was charmed with Dr. Greene's Nervura and I continued taking it until I was entirely well and strong. Of course I was highly complimented on my greatly improved condition, but I always assured my friends that my restoration to health was entirely due to Dr. Greene's Nervura, the wonderful blood and nerve medicine. My complexion is clear and healthy and at night I sleep as soundly as a child."

It is letters like these which prove the wonderful power of Dr. Greene's Nervura, the great blood and nerve remedy. By the use of this marvelous medicine the system is cleansed, giving a clear and healthy bloom, and freeing the complexion from blotches and pimples. It is nature's own remedy, a purely vegetable and perfectly harmless compound, the discovery of the celebrated physician, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th St., New York City, who can always be consulted free of charge, either personally or by letter.

Buy Keystone flour. Be sure that the name LESIG & BAER, Ashland, Pa., is printed on every sack.



MISS ALICE HOPKINS.

## WEAK MEN

### CURED AS IF BY MAGIC.

Victims of Lost Manhood should send at once for a book that explains how full manly vigor is easily, quickly and permanently restored. No man suffering from weakness can afford to ignore this timely advice. Book tells how development and tone are imparted to every portion of the body. Sent with positive profits (inseal) free to any man on application.

**ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.**

## Millions of Dollars

Go up in smoke every year. Take no risks but get your business, stock, furniture, etc., insured in first-class reliable companies as represented by

**DAVID FAUST, Insurance Agent,** 130 South Main St.

Also Life and Accidental Companies.

**Teams to Hire.**

If you want to hire a safe and reliable team for driving or for working purposes, pay Shields' livery stable a visit. Teams constantly on hand at reasonable rates.

**JAMES SHIELDS,** No. 40 East Centre street. Opposite Reading railroad station.

## DR. DIX'S

Celebrated Female Powders never fail. Sold by Druggists and Dealers.

Always buy the best and avoid cheap imitations. Guaranteed superior to others.

DR. D. A. DIX, 111 & 113 William St., New York.

## THE POWERS' PROTEST.

### It Must be Quickly Obeyed by the Turkish Government.

#### MAY ORDER A DISPLAY OF FORCE

Foreign Representatives in the Sultan's Realm Becoming Disheartened at the Failure of the Government to Repress Atrocities Upon the Helpless Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—Kamil Pasha, the grand vizier, resigned yesterday. He will probably be succeeded by Said Pasha, formerly grand vizier and now minister for foreign affairs, and the latter will be succeeded by Tewfik Pasha, Turkish ambassador to Germany, now en route to Constantinople.

The report that the ambassadors of the powers, owing to the recurring disturbances in various parts of the Turkish empire, went to the porte separately on Tuesday and urged that immediate and adequate measures for the restoration of order be taken is confirmed in official circles. The representatives of the powers declared that otherwise the powers, acting in concert, would take their own steps in the matter, and the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, Said Pasha, was requested to state what steps the porte intends to take in order to terminate the present state of affairs.

It is stated that the ambassadors called the most serious attention of the porte to the condition of affairs in Anatolia, which they view with anxiety, and requested the Turkish government of the intervention of the powers in Syria at the time of the massacres of 1895, and asked what measures the Turkish authorities proposed to take to re-establish order. No definite reply on this subject has been received, although the ambassadors were assured that everything possible would be done to restore order. But assurances of this nature have been so repeatedly given that very little faith is placed in them, and it will require definite statements and proofs of the willingness of the Turkish government to maintain order to satisfy the ambassadors.

The consular report of the attack recently made upon Diarbekir, capital of a vilayet of the same name, situated near Turis, states that the marauders were commanded by the sheikh of Zeland, who is known to have been implicated in the murder of Armenians at Sassoun. The French consul, for a time, was in imminent danger of being killed, being besieged in his house by the rioters. When he was able to do so the consul telegraphed to the French ambassador at Constantinople, M. Cambon. The latter received the dispatch at night, but this did not prevent him from going immediately to the porte and making vigorous representations on the subject to Kiamil Pasha, the grand vizier, with the result that order was eventually restored at Diarbekir, after the town, which has about 45,000 inhabitants, had been in the hands of the Kurds for three days, during which time two separate attacks were made upon the Armenians and a number of them were killed. The exact number of the victims cannot be known, but latest reports say that hundreds or by thousands, and by tens of thousands, and reports from Syria declare that the Armenians have been massacred under direct orders from the government.

As usual the Armenians are blamed for this outbreak. It is claimed that the rioting did not commence until they had made an attack upon the mosques of the Turks, and it is also said by the Turk that the Zeltoun Armenians attacked Turkish official, Lieutenant Hassan Agb, who, with his wife and family, was traveling to Marash. The Armenians are so to have killed the whole family and have rifled the bodies.

It is evident, in view of these reported outbreaks, wholesale killing of Armenians and insults to foreign consular representatives, etc., that the powers, however much they may desire from political motives not to interfere actively in the administration of Armenia, will sooner or later be compelled to restore order by a display of force, as the Turkish government seems either utterly unable or unwilling to put an end to the state of anarchy existing in Armenia, which threatens to bring about a more grave state of affairs.

## THE POWERS' PROTEST.

### It Must be Quickly Obeyed by the Turkish Government.

#### MAY ORDER A DISPLAY OF FORCE

Foreign Representatives in the Sultan's Realm Becoming Disheartened at the Failure of the Government to Repress Atrocities Upon the Helpless Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—Kamil Pasha, the grand vizier, resigned yesterday. He will probably be succeeded by Said Pasha, formerly grand vizier and now minister for foreign affairs, and the latter will be succeeded by Tewfik Pasha, Turkish ambassador to Germany, now en route to Constantinople.

The report that the ambassadors of the powers, owing to the recurring disturbances in various parts of the Turkish empire, went to the porte separately on Tuesday and urged that immediate and adequate measures for the restoration of order be taken is confirmed in official circles. The representatives of the powers declared that otherwise the powers, acting in concert, would take their own steps in the matter, and the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, Said Pasha, was requested to state what steps the porte intends to take in order to terminate the present state of affairs.

It is stated that the ambassadors called the most serious attention of the porte to the condition of affairs in Anatolia, which they view with anxiety, and requested the Turkish government of the intervention of the powers in Syria at the time of the massacres of 1895, and asked what measures the Turkish authorities proposed to take to re-establish order. No definite reply on this subject has been received, although the ambassadors were assured that everything possible would be done to restore order. But assurances of this nature have been so repeatedly given that very little faith is placed in them, and it will require definite statements and proofs of the willingness of the Turkish government to maintain order to satisfy the ambassadors.

The consular report of the attack recently made upon Diarbekir, capital of a vilayet of the same name, situated near Turis, states that the marauders were commanded by the sheikh of Zeland, who is known to have been implicated in the murder of Armenians at Sassoun. The French consul, for a time, was in imminent danger of being killed, being besieged in his house by the rioters. When he was able to do so the consul telegraphed to the French ambassador at Constantinople, M. Cambon. The latter received the dispatch at night, but this did not prevent him from going immediately to the porte and making vigorous representations on the subject to Kiamil Pasha, the grand vizier, with the result that order was eventually restored at Diarbekir, after the town, which has about 45,000 inhabitants, had been in the hands of the Kurds for three days, during which time two separate attacks were made upon the Armenians and a number of them were killed. The exact number of the victims cannot be known, but latest reports say that hundreds or by thousands, and by tens of thousands, and reports from Syria declare that the Armenians have been massacred under direct orders from the government.

As usual the Armenians are blamed for this outbreak. It is claimed that the rioting did not commence until they had made an attack upon the mosques of the Turks, and it is also said by the Turk that the Zeltoun Armenians attacked Turkish official, Lieutenant Hassan Agb, who, with his wife and family, was traveling to Marash. The Armenians are so to have killed the whole family and have rifled the bodies.

It is evident, in view of these reported outbreaks, wholesale killing of Armenians and insults to foreign consular representatives, etc., that the powers, however much they may desire from political motives not to interfere actively in the administration of Armenia, will sooner or later be compelled to restore order by a display of force, as the Turkish government seems either utterly unable or unwilling to put an end to the state of anarchy existing in Armenia, which threatens to bring about a more grave state of affairs.

## THE POWERS' PROTEST.

### It Must be Quickly Obeyed by the Turkish Government.

#### MAY ORDER A DISPLAY OF FORCE

Foreign Representatives in the Sultan's Realm Becoming Disheartened at the Failure of the Government to Repress Atrocities Upon the Helpless Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—Kamil Pasha, the grand vizier, resigned yesterday. He will probably be succeeded by Said Pasha, formerly grand vizier and now minister for foreign affairs, and the latter will be succeeded by Tewfik Pasha, Turkish ambassador to Germany, now en route to Constantinople.

The report that the ambassadors of the powers, owing to the recurring disturbances in various parts of the Turkish empire, went to the porte separately on Tuesday and urged that immediate and adequate measures for the restoration of order be taken is confirmed in official circles. The representatives of the powers declared that otherwise the powers, acting in concert, would take their own steps in the matter, and the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, Said Pasha, was requested to state what steps the porte intends to take in order to terminate the present state of affairs.

It is stated that the ambassadors called the most serious attention of the porte to the condition of affairs in Anatolia, which they view with anxiety, and requested the Turkish government of the intervention of the powers in Syria at the time of the massacres of 1895, and asked what measures the Turkish authorities proposed to take to re-establish order. No definite reply on this subject has been received, although the ambassadors were assured that everything possible would be done to restore order. But assurances of this nature have been so repeatedly given that very little faith is placed in them, and it will require definite statements and proofs of the willingness of the Turkish government to maintain order to satisfy the ambassadors.

The consular report of the attack recently made upon Diarbekir, capital of a vilayet of the same name, situated near Turis, states that the marauders were commanded by the sheikh of Zeland, who is known to have been implicated in the murder of Armenians at Sassoun. The French consul, for a time, was in imminent danger of being killed, being besieged in his house by the rioters. When he was able to do so the consul telegraphed to the French ambassador at Constantinople, M. Cambon. The latter received the dispatch at night, but this did not prevent him from going immediately to the porte and making vigorous representations on the subject to Kiamil Pasha, the grand vizier, with the result that order was eventually restored at Diarbekir, after the town, which has about 45,000 inhabitants, had been in the hands of the Kurds for three days, during which time two separate attacks were made upon the Armenians and a number of them were killed. The exact number of the victims cannot be known, but latest reports say that hundreds or by thousands, and by tens of thousands, and reports from Syria declare that the Armenians have been massacred under direct orders from the government.

As usual the Armenians are blamed for this outbreak. It is claimed that the rioting did not commence until they had made an attack upon the mosques of the Turks, and it is also said by the Turk that the Zeltoun Armenians attacked Turkish official, Lieutenant Hassan Agb, who, with his wife and family, was traveling to Marash. The Armenians are so to have killed the whole family and have rifled the bodies.

It is evident, in view of these reported outbreaks, wholesale killing of Armenians and insults to foreign consular representatives, etc., that the powers, however much they may desire from political motives not to interfere actively in the administration of Armenia, will sooner or later be compelled to restore order by a display of force, as the Turkish government seems either utterly unable or unwilling to put an end to the state of anarchy existing in Armenia, which threatens to bring about a more grave state of affairs.

## THE POWERS' PROTEST.

### It Must be Quickly Obeyed by the Turkish Government.

#### MAY ORDER A DISPLAY OF FORCE

Foreign Representatives in the Sultan's Realm Becoming Disheartened at the Failure of the Government to Repress Atrocities Upon the Helpless Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—Kamil Pasha, the grand vizier, resigned yesterday. He will probably be succeeded by Said Pasha, formerly grand vizier and now minister for foreign affairs, and the latter will be succeeded by Tewfik Pasha, Turkish ambassador to Germany, now en route to Constantinople.

The report that the ambassadors of the powers, owing to the recurring disturbances in various parts of the Turkish empire, went to the porte separately on Tuesday and urged that immediate and adequate measures for the restoration of order be taken is confirmed in official circles. The representatives of the powers declared that otherwise the powers, acting in concert, would take their own steps in the matter, and the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, Said Pasha, was requested to state what steps the porte intends to take in order to terminate the present state of affairs.

It is stated that the ambassadors called the most serious attention of the porte to the condition of affairs in Anatolia, which they view with anxiety, and requested the Turkish government of the intervention of the powers in Syria at the time of the massacres of 1895, and asked what measures the Turkish authorities proposed to take to re-establish order. No definite reply on this subject has been received, although the ambassadors were assured that everything possible would be done to restore order. But assurances of this nature have been so repeatedly given that very little faith is placed in them, and it will require definite statements and proofs of the willingness of the Turkish government to maintain order to satisfy the ambassadors.

The consular report of the attack recently made upon Diarbekir, capital of a vilayet of the same name, situated near Turis, states that the marauders were commanded by the sheikh of Zeland, who is known to have been implicated in the murder of Armenians at Sassoun. The French consul, for a time, was in imminent danger of being killed, being besieged in his house by the rioters. When he was able to do so the consul telegraphed to the French ambassador at Constantinople, M. Cambon. The latter received the dispatch at night, but this did not prevent him from going immediately to the porte and making vigorous representations on the subject to Kiamil Pasha, the grand vizier, with the result that order was eventually restored at Diarbekir, after the town, which has about 45,000 inhabitants, had been in the hands of the Kurds for three days, during which time two separate attacks were made upon the Armenians and a number of them were killed. The exact number of the victims cannot be known, but latest reports say that hundreds or by thousands, and by tens of thousands, and reports from Syria declare that the Armenians have been massacred under direct orders from the government.

As usual the Armenians are blamed for this outbreak. It is claimed that the rioting did not commence until they had made an attack upon the mosques of the Turks, and it is also said by the Turk that the Zeltoun Armenians attacked Turkish official, Lieutenant Hassan Agb, who, with his wife and family, was traveling to Marash. The Armenians are so to have killed the whole family and have rifled the bodies.

It is evident, in view of these reported outbreaks, wholesale killing of Armenians and insults to foreign consular representatives, etc., that the powers, however much they may desire from political motives not to interfere actively in the administration of Armenia, will sooner or later be compelled to restore order by a display of force, as the Turkish government seems either utterly unable or unwilling to put an end to the state of anarchy existing in Armenia, which threatens to bring about a more grave state of affairs.

## THE POWERS' PROTEST.

### It Must be Quickly Obeyed by the Turkish Government.

#### MAY ORDER A DISPLAY OF FORCE

Foreign Representatives in the Sultan's Realm Becoming Disheartened at the Failure of the Government to Repress Atrocities Upon the Helpless Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—Kamil Pasha, the grand vizier, resigned yesterday. He will probably be succeeded by Said Pasha, formerly grand vizier and now minister for foreign affairs, and the latter will be succeeded by Tewfik Pasha, Turkish ambassador to Germany, now en route to Constantinople.

The report that the ambassadors of the powers, owing to the recurring disturbances in various parts of the Turkish empire, went to the porte separately on Tuesday and urged that immediate and adequate measures for the restoration of order be taken is confirmed in official circles. The representatives of the powers declared that otherwise the powers, acting in concert, would take their own steps in the matter, and the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, Said Pasha, was requested to state what steps the porte intends to take in order to terminate the present state of affairs.

It is stated that the ambassadors called the most serious attention of the porte to the condition of affairs in Anatolia, which they view with anxiety, and requested the Turkish government of the intervention of the powers in Syria at the time of the massacres of 1895, and asked what measures the Turkish authorities proposed to take to re-establish order. No definite reply on this subject has been received, although the ambassadors were assured that everything possible would be done to restore order. But assurances of this nature have been so repeatedly given that very little faith is placed in them, and it will require definite statements and proofs of the willingness of the Turkish government to maintain order to satisfy the ambassadors.

The consular report of the attack recently made upon Diarbekir, capital of a vilayet of the same name, situated near Turis, states that the marauders were commanded by the sheikh of Zeland, who is known to have been implicated in the murder of Armenians at Sassoun. The French consul, for a time, was in imminent danger of being killed, being besieged in his house by the rioters. When he was able to do so the consul telegraphed to the French ambassador at Constantinople, M. Cambon. The latter received the dispatch at night, but this did not prevent him from going immediately to the porte and making vigorous representations on the subject to Kiamil Pasha, the grand vizier, with the result that order was eventually restored at Diarbekir, after the town, which has about 45,000 inhabitants, had been in the hands of the Kurds for three days, during which time two separate attacks were made upon the Armenians and a number of them were killed. The exact number of the victims cannot be known, but latest reports say that hundreds or by thousands, and by tens of thousands, and reports from Syria declare that the Armenians have been massacred under direct orders from the government.

As usual the Armenians are blamed for this outbreak. It is claimed that the rioting did not commence until they had made an attack upon the mosques of the Turks, and it is also said by the Turk that the Zeltoun Armenians attacked Turkish official, Lieutenant Hassan Agb, who, with his wife and family, was traveling to Marash. The Armenians are so to have killed the whole family and have rifled the bodies.

It is evident, in view of these reported outbreaks, wholesale killing of Armenians and insults to foreign consular representatives, etc., that the powers, however much they may desire from political motives not to interfere actively in the administration of Armenia, will sooner or later be compelled to restore order by a display of force, as the Turkish government seems either utterly unable or unwilling to put an end to the state of anarchy existing in Armenia, which threatens to bring about a more grave state of affairs.

## THE POWERS' PROTEST.

### It Must be Quickly Obeyed by the Turkish Government.

#### MAY ORDER A DISPLAY OF FORCE

Foreign Representatives in the Sultan's Realm Becoming Disheartened at the Failure of the Government to Repress Atrocities Upon the Helpless Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—Kamil Pasha, the grand vizier, resigned yesterday. He will probably be succeeded by Said Pasha, formerly grand vizier and now minister for foreign affairs, and the latter will be succeeded by Tewfik Pasha, Turkish ambassador to Germany, now en route to Constantinople.

The report that the ambassadors of the powers, owing to the recurring disturbances in various parts of the Turkish empire, went to the porte separately on Tuesday and urged that immediate and adequate measures for the restoration of order be taken is confirmed in official circles. The representatives of the powers declared that otherwise the powers, acting in concert, would take their own steps in the matter, and the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, Said Pasha, was requested to state what steps the porte intends to take in order to terminate the present state of affairs.

It is stated that the ambassadors called the most serious attention of the porte to the condition of affairs in Anatolia, which they view with anxiety, and requested the Turkish government of the intervention of the powers in Syria at the time of the massacres of 1895, and asked what measures the Turkish authorities proposed to take to re-establish order. No definite reply on this subject has been received, although the ambassadors were assured that everything possible would be done to restore order. But assurances of this nature have been so repeatedly given that very little faith is placed in them, and it will require definite statements and proofs of the willingness of the Turkish government to maintain order to satisfy the ambassadors.

The consular report of the attack recently made upon Diarbekir, capital of a vilayet of the same name, situated near Turis, states that the marauders were commanded by the sheikh of Zeland, who is known to have been implicated in the murder of Armenians at Sassoun. The French consul, for a time, was in imminent danger of being killed, being besieged in his house by the rioters. When he was able to do so the consul telegraphed to the French ambassador at Constantinople, M. Cambon. The latter received the dispatch at night, but this did not prevent him from going immediately to the porte and making vigorous representations on the subject to Kiamil Pasha, the grand vizier, with the result that order was eventually restored at Diarbekir, after the town, which has about 45,000 inhabitants, had been in the hands of the Kurds for three days, during which time two separate attacks were made upon the Armenians and a number of them were killed. The exact number of the victims cannot be known, but latest reports say that hundreds or by thousands, and by tens of thousands, and reports from Syria declare that the Armenians have been massacred under direct orders from the government.

As usual the Armenians are blamed for this outbreak. It is claimed that the rioting did not commence until they had made an attack upon the mosques of the Turks, and it is also said by the Turk that the Zeltoun Armenians attacked Turkish official, Lieutenant Hassan Agb, who, with his wife and family, was traveling to Marash. The Armenians are so to have killed the whole family and have rifled the bodies.

It is evident, in view of these reported outbreaks, wholesale killing of Armenians and insults to foreign consular representatives, etc., that the powers, however much they may desire from political motives not to interfere actively in the administration of Armenia, will sooner or later be compelled to restore order by a display of force, as the Turkish government seems either utterly unable or unwilling to put an end to the state of anarchy existing in Armenia, which threatens to bring about a more grave state of affairs.

## THE POWERS' PROTEST.

### It Must be Quickly Obeyed by the Turkish Government.

#### MAY ORDER A DISPLAY OF FORCE

Foreign Representatives in the Sultan's Realm Becoming Disheartened at the Failure of the Government to Repress Atrocities Upon the Helpless Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—Kamil Pasha, the grand vizier, resigned yesterday. He will probably be succeeded by Said Pasha, formerly grand vizier and now minister for foreign affairs, and the latter will be succeeded by Tewfik Pasha, Turkish ambassador to Germany, now en route to Constantinople.

The report that the ambassadors of the powers, owing to the recurring disturbances in various parts of the Turkish empire, went to the porte separately on Tuesday and urged that immediate and adequate measures for the restoration of order be taken is confirmed in official circles. The representatives of the powers declared that otherwise the powers, acting in concert, would take their own steps in the matter, and the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, Said Pasha, was requested to state what steps the porte intends to take in order to terminate the present state of affairs.

It is stated that the ambassadors called the most serious attention of the porte to the condition of affairs in Anatolia, which they view with anxiety, and requested the Turkish government of the intervention of the powers in Syria at the time of the massacres of 1895, and asked what measures the Turkish authorities proposed to take to re-establish order. No definite reply on this subject has been received, although the ambassadors were assured that everything possible would be done to restore order. But assurances of this nature have been so repeatedly given that very little faith is placed in them, and it will require definite statements and proofs of the willingness of the Turkish government to maintain order to satisfy the ambassadors.

The consular report of the attack recently made upon Diarbekir, capital of a vilayet of the same name, situated near Turis, states that the marauders were commanded by the sheikh of Zeland, who is known to have been implicated in the murder of Armenians at Sassoun. The French consul, for a time, was in imminent danger of being killed, being besieged in his house by the rioters. When he was able to do so the consul telegraphed to the French ambassador at Constantinople, M. Cambon. The latter received the dispatch at night, but this did not prevent him from going immediately to the porte and making vigorous representations on the subject to Kiamil Pasha, the grand vizier, with the result that order was eventually restored at Diarbekir, after the town, which has about 45,000 inhabitants, had been in the hands of the Kurds for three days, during which time two separate attacks were made upon the Armenians and a number of them were killed. The exact number of the victims cannot be known, but latest reports say that hundreds or by thousands, and by tens of thousands, and reports from Syria declare that the Armenians have been massacred under direct orders from the government.

As usual the Armenians are blamed for this outbreak. It is claimed that the rioting did not commence until they had made an attack upon the mosques of the Turks, and it is also said by the Turk that the Zeltoun Armenians attacked Turkish official, Lieutenant Hassan Agb, who, with his wife and family, was traveling to Marash. The Armenians are so to have killed the whole family and have rifled the bodies.

It is evident, in view of these reported outbreaks, wholesale killing of Armenians and insults to foreign consular representatives, etc., that the powers, however much they may desire from political motives not to interfere actively in the administration of Armenia, will sooner or later be compelled to restore order by a display of force, as the Turkish government seems either utterly unable or unwilling to put an end to the state of anarchy existing in Armenia, which threatens to bring about a more grave state of affairs.

## THE POWERS' PROTEST.

### It Must be Quickly Obeyed by the Turkish Government.

#### MAY ORDER A DISPLAY OF FORCE

Foreign Representatives in the Sultan's Realm Becoming Disheartened at the Failure of the Government to Repress Atrocities Upon the Helpless Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—Kamil Pasha, the grand vizier, resigned yesterday. He will probably be succeeded by Said Pasha, formerly grand vizier and now minister for foreign affairs, and the latter will be succeeded by Tewfik Pasha, Turkish ambassador to Germany, now en route to Constantinople.

The report that the ambassadors of the powers, owing to the recurring disturbances in various parts of the Turkish empire, went to the porte separately on Tuesday and urged that immediate and adequate measures for the restoration of order be taken is confirmed in official circles. The representatives of the powers declared that otherwise the powers, acting in concert, would take their own steps in the matter, and the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, Said Pasha, was requested to state what steps the porte intends to take in order to terminate the present state of affairs.

It is stated that the ambassadors called the most serious attention of the porte to the condition of affairs in Anatolia, which they view with anxiety, and requested the Turkish government of the intervention of the powers in Syria at the time of the massacres of 1895, and asked what measures the Turkish authorities proposed to take to re-establish order. No definite reply on this subject has been received, although the ambassadors were assured that everything possible would be done to restore order. But assurances of this nature have been so repeatedly given that very little faith is placed in them, and it will require definite statements and proofs of the willingness of the Turkish government to maintain order to satisfy the ambassadors.

The consular report of the attack recently made upon Diarbekir, capital of a vilayet of the same name, situated near Turis, states that the marauders were commanded by the sheikh of Zeland, who is known to have been implicated in the murder of Armenians at Sassoun. The French consul, for a time, was in imminent danger of being killed, being besieged in his house by the rioters. When he was able to do so the consul telegraphed to the French ambassador at Constantinople, M. Cambon. The latter received the dispatch at night, but this did not prevent him from going immediately to the porte and making vigorous representations on the subject to Kiamil Pasha, the grand vizier, with the result that order was eventually restored at Diarbekir, after the town, which has about 45,000 inhabitants, had been in the hands of the Kurds for three days, during which time two separate attacks were made upon the Armenians and a number of them were killed. The exact number of the victims cannot be known, but latest reports say that hundreds or by thousands, and by tens of thousands, and reports from Syria declare that the Armenians have been massacred under direct orders from the government.

As usual the Armenians are blamed for this outbreak. It is claimed that the rioting did not commence until they had made an attack upon the mosques of the Turks, and it is also said by the Turk that the Zeltoun Armenians attacked Turkish official, Lieutenant Hassan Agb, who, with his wife and family, was traveling to Marash. The Armenians are so to have killed the whole family and have rifled the bodies.

It is evident, in view of these reported outbreaks, wholesale killing of Armenians and insults to foreign consular representatives, etc., that the powers, however much they may desire from political motives not to interfere actively in the administration of Armenia, will sooner or later be compelled to restore order by a display of force, as the Turkish government seems either utterly unable or unwilling to put an end to the state of anarchy existing in Armenia, which threatens to bring about a more grave state of affairs.

## THE POWERS' PROTEST.

### It Must be Quickly Obeyed by the Turkish Government.

#### MAY ORDER A DISPLAY OF FORCE

Foreign Representatives in the Sultan's Realm Becoming Disheartened at the Failure of the Government to Repress Atrocities Upon the Helpless Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—Kamil Pasha, the grand vizier, resigned yesterday. He will probably be succeeded by Said Pasha, formerly grand vizier and now minister for foreign affairs, and the latter will be succeeded by Tewfik Pasha, Turkish ambassador to Germany, now en route to Constantinople.

The report that the ambassadors of the powers, owing to the recurring disturbances in various parts of the Turkish empire, went to the porte separately on Tuesday and urged that immediate and adequate measures for the restoration of order be taken is confirmed in official circles. The representatives of the powers declared that otherwise the powers, acting in concert, would take their own steps in the matter, and the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, Said Pasha, was requested to state what steps the porte intends to take in order to terminate the present state of affairs.

It is stated that the ambassadors called the most serious attention of the porte to the condition of affairs in Anatolia, which they view with anxiety, and requested the Turkish government of the intervention of the powers in Syria at the time of the massacres of 1895, and asked what measures the Turkish authorities proposed to take to re-establish order. No definite reply on this subject has been received, although the ambassadors were assured that everything possible would be done to restore order. But assurances of this nature have been so repeatedly given that very little faith is placed in them, and it will require definite statements and proofs of the willingness of the Turkish government to maintain order to satisfy the ambassadors.

The consular report of the attack recently made upon Diarbekir, capital of a vilayet of the same name, situated near Turis, states that the marauders were commanded by the sheikh of Zeland, who is known to have been implicated in the murder of Armenians at Sassoun. The French consul, for a time, was in imminent danger of being killed, being besieged in his