At last I am sending you the letters you wanted to keep, about the terrible events in 1895-6. I have not felt like reading them over myself, for they bring up too many vivid memories that are better let alone in my case.

I dropped you a card after getting your letter but could not say much on it. I have had many letters from Bess Dwight Carberry during the past months, and have kept in touch with her through Auntie Neel for years. So I know what a blow it is to her to be without her devoted brother Ben. Margaret her daughter misses him too, for he has been like a father to her all her life, as her own father died before she was born.

My wits must have left me when I led you to understand that Adalaide was coming to America. What I had heard was that she was due to come to Stambul for a meeting, and that she planned to stay there for a vacation.

Ernest has appointments to speak in the middle west and will be going to Chicago on Sept. 26. I had a check-up with my doctor to see if he approved of my leaving here that much earlier than Oct.1, which was the day he had set as a safe time for me to figure on going, and he finds me so much better that he quite approves. This will give me good company.
for the first lap of my long journey, and fine help both on the train and in getting across the city in Chicago and into my train for Denver. So two weeks from tomorrow I start, insh Allah. I am sorry to leave my old haunts but will try to accept my new one gracefully. Don't forget me even if I am far away.

Your loving

Mary

Letters addressed to me at
Porter Hall
Wigand Place
Claremont, Calif.

will reach me about a month from now.
their commander. In that case he could naturally wish to make for him a private way of escape, to have on hand a force large enough to overpower any one who might seek to arrest them in case they were discovered. He would naturally in that case come into the premises, look about and see that they had somehow disappeared, and then leave, taking none of the precaution of getting into his power the only man in the college likely to have seen them, the night watchman. As soon as by cross-examination he had satisfied himself that the watchman had seen no one he released the men. The Chief of Police was in touch with Sherief in all the parts of the night, and the two were even in consultation with the Khimt Carn before the men were sent toward the college earlier in the evening. Altogether the evidence makes a strong prima facie case against these officials as the responsible incumbents. It is certainly enough to form a demand by our Government for their immediate arrest for trial. Of
Fire broke out about one o'clock. The first missionary to reach the fire, after the alarm was given, met two men wearing uniform overcoats, and armed with military rifles. One man was coming from the buildings on the premises. His presence direction of the burning building, and the man with an armed guard of 30 men passed out of the street gate of the Girls' School (where however he left lying under the yard. They had not been admitted at my wall outside), as soon after the outbreak.

The fire makes it physically impossible that he could have been as far away as his quarters on hearing the alarm of fire. His singular proceeding in going a gate in an unused alley instead of going to the main gate and asking admittance as usual, his arresting the watchman, and leaving immediately after, seemed an inexplicable piece.

But it is no longer inexplicable if we suppose that he had sent his men to fire the building who came in on the wall and passed out while the missionaries were trying to see what armed men were in the premises and to find
idea that the house was Ottoman property.

2. The mission enclosure was made to include the lot, as stated above, as soon as the place was purchased. It had a small back gate of its own, which was kept always locked, and no one could reach the new addition when the building was erected.

3. From passing through the main gate of the mission premises or of the college campus, Consul Jewett has satisfied himself that there is no question that its American ownership was publicly proclaimed and acknowledged ever since the property came into American possession. It was because it was known to be American property that it was deemed. The claim that it was Ottoman property is an afterthought and a subterfuge made contemptible by all the facts and by the personal knowledge of every official, every business man and every student in Harar, as to the charge of sedition against the college we all know this to be nonsense. When men in the full possession of their counsels found it so difficult to justify their statements, there is no reason why such a demand should not be permitted and firmly adhered to.

The Chamber of Pacha is an ex-convict. He was a brigand a few years ago and was sentenced to penal servitude for life for murder. Moreover, when he was appointed to Harar, a month or more ago, he was officially reported to the War Department by one of his brother officers as an incendiary, with recommendations against his being sent on this mission to Harar. But he is a Circassian, and it is one of the beauties of the Eemaal system that Circassian convicts not seldom have female relatives in high places who can secure for them an exchange of the convict's stripes for the asin's shoulder straps. The Turkish Government appears to have adopted two main bases for its defense against any demands for redress by the missionaries. I'm building which
was burned was not-American property and therefore the U.S. Court has no right of interference. 2. The College is the center of a revolutionary conspiracy, and had an active share in the posting of the placards. The first-10 lines have not been advanced in any official form. But the Post has caused it to be telegraphed to the ends of the earth. But it is entirely disposed of by facts. It is true that the lot where the burned building was erected was purchased by the mission through an Ottoman subject, Dr. Alstonian, in order to avoid paying double price. It is true that proceeding to extend the main hall of the mission as we include the new building in the premises. (a) The building was constructed by the American Dr. Riggs supervising the work, and the College carpenter ( residing on the premises) in carrying the property to be transferred from his name. It is probable true that the building permit given after the missionaries appeared as principals, i.e., acting as foreman of the works, and the name of Dr. Alstonian, since a building permit requires the name of the person found in the deeds. On the other hand (a) Dr. Alstonian is well known to be a slightest room for anyone to frame an
government to learn the facts and it is now time that something was done. The fire took place a month ago, and all this time the families in the mission premises have been enduring the terrible strain of a few-born hope in the midst of brutal crime with lives shattered, broken homes and eminents with palsy since the varying terrors of that dreadful night; with every day bringing new revelation of brutality gradually forcing them to see that they were not to believe—That officials of the Turkish Government had deliberately planned to destroy their establishment—And are still moving heaven and earth to raise false testimony which shall form part of the scheme with trusted members of the college circle imprisoned and placed in jeopardy of their lives through the malice of those same conscientious men. The missionaries have tested their faith in God and their trust in the power of all human help has tested their faith in the needs and duties of the mission.
promises by Turkish officers standing with the assistance of the consuls. All honest investigation will be welcomed. But at the same time it must be remembered that these suspicions do not justify the burning of the building by Turkish officials. That crime is the first question to be disposed of. Until the crime of burning is investigated and the punishment—by due process of law—administered, there ought not to be attention by our government to any side issues like the charge with which the Post is eager to draw off attention from the aiding of its own officers. I say nothing about the placard conspiracy, because there is little or nothing to it beyond the effort of certain government-officers in New York to make it appear that they have saved the Sultan from quiet danger. Some Armenians are disloyal, many of them are fools. But the mass of the people are not disloyal enough nor fools enough to risk their necks for the sake of seeing the Government freighted at a placard. Unhappily many officials in this city as well as in the interior knowing that there is no quicker road to promotion than through the discovery of an Armenian plot, make a likelihood out of fictitious plots cunningly contrived. One way in which this is done is seen in the State's action toward Rev. Journagan. The Pasha has received a letter from his wife in which she said: 'I have collected $300 for the hospital.' Journagan took this letter, translated it to read: 'I have collected $300 toward the purpose.' Under this translation to the German, it is believed he has convinced him that this is a dangerous plot. If the government would cease giving premiums for plots, there would be no more Armenian plots in all of the Eastern provinces at least, and the Empire would have an uncorrupted face. We have waited patiently for our
I would add that our friends in Herif are much to consult Jenett for his prompt grasp of the situation and his consequent decision to make in earnest the people, in fear of their lives, will not speak save under pledge that the土耳其 Government shall know nothing of their testimony. The intimidation of the college his abode, and their protection of the first of his duties. Had he not done this the Russians learnt Khoreif Baba Irigand and his friends. Hence after had supported into the town for the press, Khoreif is arrested and some disclosure would long ago have gone through and responsible official with whom the Consul can hold relations is sent there, there must be a real investigation with Dr. Jenett's assistance, and with the examination of the thirty or more men who were with Khoreif on the night of the fire. This also should be incident upon the Government unless it is willing to take the report of Dr. Jenett as sufficient basis for prompt action demand for indemnity. Mr. Thompson has worked uneasily for us in this crisis and is trying to do all in his power to secure justice. The Minister of Foreign affairs has promised to remove Khoreif, but has not promised...
To have been tried. It is evident that the hands of Mr. Thompson must be largely tried, until the Government at Washington has time to take the case into serious consideration. I think that you will see the necessity of action to secure this consideration and that promptly.

(Signed) W. O. Dwight.

The statement. The point which most appeal to sympathy is the fact that today to all appearances the strain is so much greater than it was three months ago. Colonel Shepley's report will go today to Washington, I am told. It will meet with the concurrence of Dr. Granville, Mr. Barnum, and Mr. Pet. (Dr. Pettibone not being here today), to urge that a delegation go to Washington at once to see the Secretary of State, and if possible the President in the interest of securing an immediate consideration of the case, and the presentation of such demands from Turkey as shall end the rule of suffrages and the consequent strain at Sarroon. I think you would do well to take Mr. Tracy or Mr. Burton along, they are both thoroughly posted and know the thorough loyalty to the Government of this Empire of our acts and our teachings, together with the pains we take to meet all just requires of the Turkish Government.
culprits, and cannot easily recover from the disgrace of having the premises at Barzoon attacked. If you have any

residue for the learning. The Post has this today sent in writing to the Legation a charge that two Mohammedans being

entirely the mission premises at Barzoon,

in the Concaul's men with 60 students armed

with revolvers attacked and beat them

while the missionaries with light-

Martini Henry rifles kept at bay those

who sought to get them out of the premises.

We cannot say that nothing happened,

for the Turks will not allow us to get

telegrams or letters that displease

them. But we can say that nothing

of this sort has happened, for our

missionaries do not have rifles and
do not attack men. It is probably

the case that some attempt at fresh

incendiaries has been made and

foiled by the vigilance of the night-
marchman. Whatever the case is, there

is desperate need of help from Washing-

ton.

Cerépli, March 16, 1893

Rev. J. H. Smith, D.D.

Dear Sir,

I wrote you on the 8th,

if the strong indirect evidence

against Turkish officials as in-

cendiaries of the Barzoon building.

Since this affair has gone from

bad to worse. There is evidently to be

a very strong effort to wipe out the

college and the mission station.

Sure unless our Government will

take high ground and demand

reparation for the insults and att

trages offered to its representatives

and its citizens. All of Mr. Thompson's

dispatches to Consul Jarrett have been

suppressed by the Turkish Government.

Our letters sent by the same mails

have been received at Barzoon at-

last, but all of the official dispatches

have been stopped in order to enbar
our Minister in handling the case. At the same time, the Turkish Government has opened and read secret letters to Mr. Thompson before delivery. Breaking open a sealed letter is an unpardonable insult in true regions, but the Turks have broken open three or four seals on several dispatches and time clumsily grumbled to each other again. If I were in the place of Mr. Thompson, I would have reparation or have the country on that insult alone. But he does not evidently attach the gravity to the act that the Turks themselves do. No instructions have yet come from Washington to us; Thompson and the Post regarding this as a sign of weakness have plucked up courage wonderfully, and are now pressing a charge against the College of having arms and ammunition stored in the building and of having been the source of the placards. This charge is preferred by the officers probably quietly.
Joseph March 17, 1873.

Mr. Judson Smith, D.D.

Dear Sir,

I wrote you yesterday of the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in reference to Varna.

I am glad to say that Mr. Thompson has thought better of the proposal to send Mr. Newbery to Varna, in order to have the instructions and supervise the service of events. Mr. Newbery starts to-morrow with the Turkish official and by the Porte to watch him. He is to take his residence at the Government house, and be the guest of the Government in Varna.

I do not see any serious objection to this except that it may interfere with the freedom of access to the missionaries. Mr. Newbery is not a man to be very much fooled by the Turks, or to be won over to their views in a case like this. I had hoped to go with him, but Mr. Thompson did not think this best. He is evidently afraid if
having too much missionary influence in the case, and has perhaps felt so strongly that Jewett made a mistake in coming to the college. I have a clearer knowledge of the charge of armed attack on two Ishanomudans by the college people at Ibarsonam, which I mentioned yesterday. The dispatch reads something as follows. The Tali of women telegraphs that the American Consul Jewett has demanded to know the reason of reinforcements being sent to Ibarsonam, and has declared that in the event of forces being displayed in the vicinity of the college, he will be compelled to arm the students. Two pupils of the American School having sought to force a lamb belonging to a Turkish boy, and having carried it within the college premises, two Mississippians went into the premises to recover the lamb when they were threatened with a slaravino by the Vicar Consul, and were seized by

and need that they act without listening to the declarations of the Turkish Minister at Washington, and need that they insist on an investigation into this affair of the incendiary by respectable officials personally known to the Legation as qualified to conduct it. I am now urging Mr. Thompson to send Mr. Newbery to Ibarsonam to help Mr. Jewett, but he says just as he says when I urge him to send a special messenger to carry dispatches to Jewett, "I cannot do it without instructions from Washington." I have offered to pay the expenses of the messenger if he will send one, for Jewett's position is most difficult, without a word in a month's time. I have also offered to go with Newbery if he will send him to Ibarsonam. Then will see that—not only lives and property in Ibarsonam are at stake. But the whole existence of the mission work in Turkey is to be decided by the
word of two Musulmans who came started from Kharsawan for this
not possibly have been on the premises to inform Mr. Thompson of the
of the collapse by any right, and that it is transmitted by the chief of
Police. A Musulman, who was the first to try to incite the people to burn the
collage, months ago, and who was an assistant of Khanaq Pasha in all that he did on the night of the fire,
and who has been persistent ever since in attempts to lead people to act with violence toward the mission,
it being of vital importance to him that there be no investigation of the
question of the incendiaries.
A telegram from Jemmett of yesterday's
date makes no allusion to any
such affair as this, and it now looks as if it had no foundation in
any small fact.

Yours truly, H. O. Dwight.
C.S. Jemmet has not allowed the
search of the premises and has
Before making this statement—however—our carpenter, Mr. Kees, was sent for to appear before the government. Every one looked for in that way, to be once more among us. We were sent to prison, and Mr. Kees lives on our premises. We felt he could not be carried off by force, so after a polite message in regard to it, was not satisfactory. Mr. Kees himself went over to answer such questions as they might wish to ask him. Mr. Kees and it states that we could not spare him to go into prison unless there was some evident crime for which he must go. He was glad enough to welcome our Consul, Dr. Jewett, on Sunday, Feb. 12. He has been with us now nearly two months, living in our family, and we have liked him more and more all the time. While not a very demonstrative man and not intimately acquainted with missionary work before coming to Turkey, he has put himself at one and is sympathetic with it, and does all in his power to encourage and help.

Monemvasia, April 2, 1873.

Dear Friends and Children.

I know you are all anxious to know all about what has been happening here during the last two months. While we have been writing as briefly and as carefully on account of the uncertainties of the mails, tomorrow Mr. Anderson leaves us for Constantinople, and I am going to write you as much as I can and send it by him as it will thus go safely. I can write only one letter and so ask you all to accept a share in it, and pass it on and if some items are omitted, some of you may be written for the benefit of others to whom they are not known and if details are tedious to some of you, they will be welcomed by those who have lived here and known all the people. Two months ago this morning at about one o'clock, the half finished new building was torn down and all the debris thrown into the sea. We had not been able to do much and the work had not been as far along as we had hoped. It fell down now, and we have no more of it. The government will now take the matter in hand and we will have to do as much as we can to move the materials. We are now being instructed by the government to add a story and have the building finished. It is a sad disappointment to us and a great loss, but we have been too well pleased had we had it. The water is very bad here, and the people are much suffering from it. We have written to the government and have been allowed to have corn and flour sent to us. It has been very much appreciated. We are now using water from several springs and have had no trouble with water for a long time. We have been able to keep up our home and be somewhat comfortable in the midst of this great suffering. We have had no letters from home, and no word of any kind has come. We feel that we are well cared for and appreciated, and that we are doing good work and making friends. We are all well and hope that you are all well and happy and that you are all doing well.

John and Mary A. Kees

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Girls's school was burned to the ground, our telegrams and repeated it to him. The civil man who had been here for several months. He sent letters by private a truck or two, investigating an Armenian messenger (often hid in bags of flour) conspiracy supposed to have its center at Erzoum to be mailed by Austrian in Darasvan, had threatened to burn post from there, and送去 were calmly the college. He had been told this threat letters to the minister that reached us by many of our people, but they were evidently panic-stricken, afraid of a general massacre of the Christians and had thought that this was only the beginning and that no government officials would openly condemn his intention. It was a time, and they really did it. After it was done I continued to hear threats of burning the college itself and missionary houses. In quadruplets. We were rejoiced, indeed, to hear that our night watchmen, and for several the council was coming to us. Before nights one or other of the gentlemen was to get here the gentlemen presented a up and down all night keeping watch statement to the baiwacag in regard of the watchmen and conveying the to our lack of confidence in the local premises. He sent telegrams to Sivas, government and our consequent Constantinople, and Amasia, and get appeal to our own government for answers. He sent a letter by private protection. This had a good deal of messenger to Mr. King in Amasia and effect in quieting things down as far as got an answer saying that he had rec'd threats towards us men concerned.
Just cannot imagine how the title
gram could have been written so
by Dr. Kerrick. He did not go to court
and was expecting to return here con-
nover than he did. (I suspect the telegram
was tampered with) so we waited. In
the meantime our two teachers with
about thirty other prisoners, were sud-
denly taken away from here in the night,
handcuffed and in open wagons with
beds or bedding in a snowstorm. We bel-
ieved it when the jails were arrived
in town, they were to take them; and
and Dr. Montgomery, the dragoon at mo-
mont to the Public Prosecutor and pro-
ected against their being taken away.
Since he had promised that everything
should be left as it was until Dr.
Jerwe's return. He protest did not send
however except perhaps to stop the
prisoners at Chonum, there they have be-
ever since. We waited until Monday
ten days after our friends had left us
for Salvation, and wondered why we
got no telegram from him from temple.

He has worked steadily ever since
in camp, examining witnesses and
writing careful reports, issuing his
report (by private messenger to Sam-
down) to our Minister and other brief
reports to the British Consul in Tash-
gord. Dr. J. is British Vice-consul as
well as American Consul. We fully
expected that as soon as his careful re-
ports reached our Minister, our rights
would be demanded and our honor
indicated. But we were bitterly
disappointed. Not a line sent by the
Minister reached the consul! The
fact was telegraphed, and the telegram
acknowledged, but nothing appeared
to be done about that either! At last
on March 12, the cruel Ersavur-Pasha
suddenly left for Sivas. The feeling
of the city on the subject was expressed
by our crack letter-carrier, who said
then asked where he had gone, I
don't know, but he's gone. Let him
be gone! and rot! We never knew until
true or four days ago that that was
The work of our litigation, though we hoped that it was, The Public Prosecutor repeated his threats to bring it before the Court of all the Armenian families were in the college and the American missionaries were at the bottom of it. They have decided you, particularly to come into the country for a spiritual work, but really wishing to make over territory. The great mistake made by our Susan men in ever letting them come, and now they must be turned out as soon as possible! It's not said that he said just those words repeatedly, but he expressed all the sentiments. What was our chagrin, and that of the Consul, who had not been politely treated at all, by the officials, to receive on March 15 a telegram from the Minister bidding him to unite with suitable persons under the direction of the Public Prosecutor, to investigate the origin of the fire and if the placards and to search the premises of the college to see if fire arms were found there?

After consultation with the missionaries the Consul decided that he could not positively act on this telegram, without a word by letter from the Minister, and as he had waited in vain nearly six weeks for a letter, he decided to meet the Consul to talk the matter over. For our safety he left the Dragon man and Mr. Kerrick and his assistant, accompanied him, and they started on Thursday morning. He felt afraid to have the Consul go lest he should have some trouble, but to have him stay and longer waiting in darkness! On Sunday came a telegram for Dr. Jezreel in reply to his announcing his departure for America saying that Mr. Newberry's secretary, if our litigation was coming here and Dr. Jezreel must not leave. He transmitted the telegram to him and announced, and soon received a telegram from Dr. J. saying that he was going to Lembert with Dr. Kerrick and Miss Smith, and would return with Mr. Newberry after twelve days.
To crowed hard to have them all slip away into the darkness too. Suddenly at about 8 P.M. the Consul's carreis appeared and announced that he had come and would soon be here! They thought the Newbury would stay at the govern-ment-office, however. I had been expecting Mr. X as our guest. Since Susi has moved her room but not all her furniture to the Girls' School, we have her room for an extra guest. I put it in order at once and the consul's room too, and then waited a special messenger to the place where they had stopped. with a special invitation to Mr. X to come to our house, brought back the consul with the message that Mr. X was not coming. He had come, said the Turkish government. Instructed with the investigation of the whole question of the college and the missionaries. He was granted power to summon any witnesses he wished, and to do what he pleased.
The program of growing business, then, is the only one that will make money. The business in the Commonwealth, the building and the promotion of business, will lead to a gradual increase in the building and the promotion of business.

We must keep the building and the promotion of business in mind. Business is the heart and soul of the Commonwealth. The building and the promotion of business is the heart and soul of the Commonwealth.

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We shall be glad to have our relations with the government continued, at least as they exist likely to be. We do not know how all this will affect our work; but we doubt in the end it will bring a blessing. At present, our leading force is very much overloaded, and our committee man has now added himself to the station work, as at a clandestine. We are among fugitives belonging to this work, thankful to believe that we have your city. Karshutian, the源泉 of is one of the fugitives, there are a good many of them, and they did a good deal of mischief this summer and will probably continue their outrages as soon as the weather grows warmer. They are supposed to be hiding in the city now, in the dress of women or otherwise disguised. Unless God prevents them, more abound they will stir up trouble and cause God and his people more fear. Another Armenian was shot in the streets about a week ago, he was a rich, wicked man, Karshutian, and he was very intimate with the druggists. His wounds were not such as to kill him, but he died immediately. From a jet of sapling caused by fright, so in

(liquid) S.D. Nazg. Please do not let anyone get into print or be reported back to this land.

The real existence of a society for revolution was proved by the murder of a man who had reported to the government the names of some members of the society. This man purposed to be a member himself and he turned State's evidence.
could not tell who shot him. The change of the Administration at Washington and the lack of experience of our ministers in Conkle has caused most trying delay in the righting of our wrong. But if only now at last our government will do what Mr. Webster wants, all may yet be well. For our thing besides the fact that it is my alternative is to deliver those men guilty of the most blood-stained crimes and of horrible lies about them. But if now our remedy will be most difficult. Dr. N. believes theachers guilty. The are assured known that they shall be tried in a just manner probably at Aegina, with Europeans to examine the evidence and shall have our thing before them. He can but pray and hope for their salvation. I am afraid they cannot be wholly cleared, but if they may only be saved from evil a death, and if only we may know they have not to horribly perjurd himself, I shall be content. All the political prisoners are to be tried together. I believe Nasseradj are is one of them in prison in Amasea, and said to be cruelly beaten two or three times within. Sarpjan, Karesdjan is one of them carried to Thessoum. Stipan Azhdarjan is not yet released, nor maneropian. We feel that the trouble with the Armenians is not over yet, in this city and we do not know what may happen next. But
Bad Day at Constantinople
Sunday, Sept. 30, 1895

Saturday night I was told on good authority that on Sunday the Hunchajjest party intended to make some kind of a demonstration of their dissatisfaction at the palace. V'ldji Sunday passed quietly, but I could not help feeling anxious. The Hunchajjistes have had the impression that they can force the powers to act by causing bloodshed in the city. They are absolutely crazy on the subject of bringing about some great change in the way and tell the people that the English Ambassador wishes a disturbance. Nothing that anyone can say to the people will convince them that this is a lie and impossible.
This morning as soon as I went on the station to go to town, I was told that the demonstration is to take place today, and is to be of the nature of a petition to the Grand Vizir. The Petioners have sent—him a letter telling him that they are coming, and that they will not disturb the peace, if they are not hindered by the police, but are allowed to present their petition in the way that such things are commonly done in Turkey. This makes the prospect a little less dark unless the police try to hinder the party. Undoubtedly the revolutionists hope that there will be resistance so that a riot may be caused. With good sense on the part of the authorities, every thing can pass off quietly, and the demonstration will be a very tame affair. I went over to Pera about 11, and we coming back could see that something was afoot of an unusual nature. The police are crowded in the streets and on the bridge, and they are in a very embarrassing manner. Just then a fire broke out in Bide's tallow, and it was impossible to tell whether the excitement was on account of the fire or not. While I was on the bridge the Grand Vizir, Said Pasha, came along on his mule to the Piti. He had evidently waited at his house until the demonstration should have twice been broken up. Bide from the multitude of police and the smashed crowd at the head of the bridge, I could not
that the police do not resist these attacks on their prisoners. It seems to be regularly understood among theSoftas to be allowed to do this. In my own experience, thinking that I could do something to stop it I went to the police for protection. They were no better than at their usual course. I say that at the same time that the police are arresting every Armenian, who has attempted to resist, they are allowing the Turks not to arrest the massacred and the thousands murdered. I found from one of these sources that this was true, as to the massacre of massacred. One of the two last Bible House men was a plunder and the other a bandit, and the police had been arrested and very poorly beaten. I was wanted to secure their release, for it was rumored that they are killing the prisoners in cold blood at the entrance of the police. A few minutes later word came that Armenian Christians, one of the leading Protectors of Cevdet Paşa, was arrested last night and no one knows whether he is alive or dead. The new Cevdet Paşa Chapel was done, Sivas, done, and ordered the people to stop praying in the chapel. They are not going to allow you to have a chapel here, they said. At about 9 o'clock we went out and spoke to the women of the congregation who have been doing watchman's duty.

I Armenians. The General had come for him and to seize those who had anything that could be called a weapon. I only I large pocket knife I went out from the Bible House rather late, to go to the steamer, and saw nothing but a rather anxious look on the faces of the people. The police were everywhere, and I could no arrests made although I went the longest way to the bridge in order to see the signs of the atmosphere. The Turks were whispering together, and the Armenians were trembling with fear. Many stories were brought about the murder of the Jews. The Armenians are said to have killed a Turkish mayor who had upon them.

Tuesday, Oct. 1. The Turks at the steamer landing at Kiasar were very much occupied with secret whisperings, and I thought-eyed one of these as I went to the steamer there was nothing in the papers about the affair of yesterday except a brief note of a declaration that the Armenian
8 channels and foremen had gathered together at 2 or 3 o'clock in the city and had been dispersed by the police, and that under the shadow of the Sultan's quietness, perfect as the city. There were no Armenians on the steamer, and the Armenian shops in the city were mostly closed. General women rode the streets, every one of them in long robes, and the coffee houses were deserted. The impression was of a funeral day, absolutely still before a thunder storm. I reconnoitered a number of coffee houses on the streets who looked very savage, and who observedHold rascals under their long guns. Altogether, the impression of my memory painted in the city was not 100 per cent. It was evident that the Turks are angered by the affair 2 yesterday and are in the lookout for more trouble, or to make it. The police are patrolling the streets, and only by two, except once in a long while. They mounted patrol pieces of four men. On arriving at the railway station, I was at once told that one of the men was an Armenian. He spoke to the crowd in Turkish, and the crowd insisted that the Armenian be arrested, the foreman and the crowd of Turks generally rushed in and beat him over the head, trying to kill him; and
estimating the lengths to which they carry brutality and, and that were done delinquent as a far greater event than I had supposed. Located somewhere, has been released, as has was known at the vicinity. He says that of the prisoners in the room, where he was, he was the only one who had my beating. While he was being taken into the prison, he saw three-dollarials killed by the soldiers, and thus killed. One of the prisoners, when taken into the prison, he saw three-dollarials killed, by the soldiers, and thus killed. One of the prisoners cried out to the soldiers that it was an outrage, even for a Turk's conscience to deal a dead body. If you must beat some one," said he, "beat me for I am alive. The men instantly pushed him and beat him over the head and dragged him into a dungeon. A prisoner told Garabed that he was taken before the examining officer the evening before. The officer took down his name, his address, and his crime, and one of that of having been among the crowd with the petitioners. After the officer left the room, crying to the guard, "do not hurt any of these people," and him adding, "For God's sake!" he soon as the officer left the room the two guards clubbed the prisoner over the head and threw him into the dungeon, in the adjoining room upon a pile of dead bodies. While he was lying there three more men were clubbed to death in the police station, and thrown in upon the pile. Later the man continued to protest by a confusion in the station, then while the men were all very cool, told them to go inside because the befits told to Garabed. The befits at once upon and complained to the police that he had told the woman to come there. Which was Jake and the police arrested him. Happily a short time later, I had seen the whole performance, and told the police that all this was bad, and got him released. Shortly afterward, on some signal from the befits, the police arrested him and sent him to prison. All these things come to me, and everyone looks to me to weigh all wrong, as if I were their justice or their advocate. With the powers that be, they are very bitterly disappointed. When I tell them that I should not go to the British Embassy to present their case, because it is already known, and that I did not believe that the British flag would necessarily be demanded on to once it restored order. The feeling that the arrests of these people produces is one of terrible anxiety, and the chances are heart-rending and the possibility that I might with a clearer indication find some way to help them is very real and so the chances. If so very much as if we were in the midst of a military campaign, and oppressed with the weight that belongs to the period just before the battle begins, when one knows that what he will have to do in the next minute. It is a little curious that it has not been disturbed by a sense of fear for ourselves. In the afternoon I found one killed by the mob between the Bible Room and the Egyptian synagogue, there is no reason for any of these murders.
From one side an Armenian going along the street and calling out, "Third grade Armenians, and the whole crowd take up the cry, rush at him and kill him. So the care to ask who he is or why they have killed him. It is the Eastern Turk feeling that the stranger is like a cat and may be killed without compunction by the 'people of God.' The very curious thing is that the most of those killed are of the poorest class. Our own Armenians have not been touched in going in and from the house. It looks as if they kill those whom they think to be without friends, so that they may not be called by account. Last evening, when I went home, the people seemed to be more bulling than ever, and several of the police eyed me so sharply that I expected to be stopped. But none of them ventured to question me. I have taken the precaution to carry my handbag with papers in it in black bags. If the police are such a thing they are filled with curiosity to see what is inside. On opening it, they would be sure that my writings and newspapers are arraigned treasure, and I might have serious trouble by the mere fact of having the bag in my hand. Only on my return day do workings at home. I came down today to the Bible House, wholly because of the troubles times. It is of the greatest importance to know what is going on as early as possible and to watch the course of events in order to take any measures that may be necessary. Some relieved and glad to get safely home and to find all quiet and comfortably. The appearance of the people on the wharves and in the city was about the same as yesterday. The papers publish a proclamation declaring all classes of the population to withdraw their own affairs, and securing them that the government will see that all male factors are punished and the fact published. Last evening a man came to the Bible House in great terror from Donjian's shop, to say that the police had just made a raid upon the shop as a place where arms are being sold to the Armenians. Donjian is a jeweller and arms merchant, a leading membre of the U. M. S. O. and son-in-law to Victor Ardis's Constantine. All the antique weapons were gathered up by the police as evidence of treason and carried off with Donjian himself to the Ministry of Police. That's due to the poor fellow's being the problem, and we could do nothing. I concluded that at the request of the police there would be none one mile enough to see that arms are used in the time of the troubles, and flintlock pistol of two or three centuries ago are not arms in the sense of the law. This morning I found that he had been released, and went around to his shop on my way to the Bible House, to congratulate him on his escape. He was sadly frightened and nervous, but thankful to get off with the loss of his goods which had been kept by the police to the value of £20. At the Bible House I found that we have been under
protected, in any case. Even in cases where
the mob broke into and robbed houses, they did
not harm the women, unless in one instance
which has been reported to me, but which I can
not bear to verify. In the streets going out
coming there was little disagreeable half in the
factor of the events. The ulterior were almost entirely
silent, and they left their suits alone, although
I could detect the revolver under the long robe.
All the Boerish shops are closed, and not-an
merchant is seen on the street. The Boerish
travellers, whether men or women, are closely shielded and denied.
In fact, the Boerish part of the city appears
inhabited.
In afternoon a marked improvement took place in all parts of the city.
The police have been reinforced by soldiers and
patrols go about in constant circuit. It seems
that the worst danger is over. But all with
that some of the foreign shops may open
will come up so as to control the thought of the Boerish
should commit any more piratical. The mob
are threatening a general vengeance for the shops
come, but not to violence. Numbers of Boerish
have asked us whether the fight will be there, and
I have been obliged to tell them that I am unable
to think that the hiring of the Hunnagree has
made its coming more probable unless
the government comes out on the purpose to
protect the people generally from the mob. The
appeals of these people for advice are terrible
nature of their position, and the utter uselessness
of their hoping half from west, make a combination
of influences that breed me under the sense
of responsibility and impotence. I feel like
weeping aloud. Oh Lord, my burden is greater
than I can bear.” Thursday Oct. 3. No new
incidents have occurred, and no more
murders are reported. Ninety-two bodies have

...
attacked a lodging place where thirty
five Armenians were playing and their
maidservants were in the room. The
Armenians killed all of them with clubs
and knives, the police standing by and
not interfering. After midnight, carriages
were brought by the
officials, the bodies stripped of their clothing,
then piled in the cars and driven away;
at early dawn the police brought
more to try to hide or remove the pools
of blood that stood in the streets in front
of where the butchery occurred. The poor
Armenians were in an awful condition,
and with terror, as may be imagined,
at the某一 experience. At baking
during the landing at Bordeaux one
attacked at about the same time and
all the people, even Armenians were
killed by the mob. At Chabua Chisone,
Canet Zeinab sold sixty or fifty Armenians
were killed in the same way. All of these
people were common doorkeepers or
where only crime was that they were Ar-
menians. I had been rather anxious
yesterday for the effect of the nervous strain
upon the ladies at Ghedd Pasha, but did not
understand yesterday the magnitude of the
crimes that were being committed, and so did
not go over to see them. These ladies showed that
I must go over there is comfort and devise any
measures of help for them. And first
I went to see the minister, Mr. Tohell, to be
sure that he knows the awful condition of affairs.
I also asked him to send his secretary immediately
to call at the Chabua Chisone, in order to impress
the people with the fact that the people there are
Americans and under the protection of the
legation. He kindly offered to go himself, and
did, as the mob had a very bad effect on the
police, but on the mob, people; the
Armenian housekeeper in their houses were
very much shocked by seeing the English
army riding through the streets. The Tohell
saw enough to convince him of the tremendous
apathy of the situation, and met at once to the
ministry. The police demanded official protection
for all Americans. Later in the day I went
over to Ghedd Pasha, ostensibly to call on Ders.
Derswell on the occasion of the arrival from
America, but really to get a clear idea of the
general situation and the losses in particular.
Just before I left the Bible House, there was a
rather sharp cluck of an earthquake. So soon as
Derswell saw me she said: "It takes an
earthquake to bring you here." Then remembered
that since the earthquakes of July 1894, when
I went over to see how the ladies had passed
the danger, it had been only once in their home
the three ladies were in good spirits and felt I
black. They had not seen any disposition
of attack their house, and felt that there would
be no such attack. They held the eight-
hoisting in portions of the or more through the
doll, armed with revolvers, daggers and clubs
of a uniform pattern; they had heard the horrid
form of the stone of the Clubs striking on the head
of the victims in the street, which they said
sounded like pistol shots, and they had
compared and helped the poor women left
alone in their houses by the arrest of their men.
But still they had come near them, and they
were not inclined to write any help. It is a
remarkable fact that the women have not seen
sent taken by the authorities to the hospital at 'Elde' borel' for burial. They are for the most part terribly mauled about the head. This is probably something more than half of the whole number killed. The bodies are gathered up at night and taken in lighters around to the Seven Islands as not to attract attention. There are three women in the hospital, badly mauled by the mob, one of them killed in the fiendish way characteristic of the bascom affair. Col. D. Grant has been preserved for two days now, and we hope the worst is over. In our house all are well, and rest remains as might be expected. Sleel is brave and cool. The Sultan has sent money presents to the Egyptians.

(signed) H. O. Dwight
had been taken ill before they left, by the
ending of supplies in the camp, she
believed he was rather horrified that they should
have gone on alone at that time of day,
and must have fallen back in his carriage
under guard of his Caravans. Nevertheless,
I tried to read some proofs on the Bell.
Some in the afternoon that kept thinking
of the situation of the ladies in Kapouchy.
They alone and in more or less danger
being run over in the following day.
I thought to myself that if the hotel
planed me then, I should have
horribly much compressed. To go to them under the circumstances was certainly
as important as any proof reading.
I dropped the whole plan. I went into a
hurricane, and went to Kachkhung. The
village was as silent and deserted as
though the country had been swept by
a pestilence. In the great Armenian
church are some two or three hundred
refugees, but the police did not seem to be
helping them, and I heard them talking
very clearly as I went by. On Tuesday night, last week, Turks attacked the
Armenians at work in the brick yard and killed 80 of them it is said. There is
no way of verifying this estimate
however, as neither of the killed prove
to be only missing. The probable estimate
of the slaughter in this city on the
three days, is about 1000, whereas it is
certainly not more than 800, perhaps
not more than 150. Mrs. Chasen
was alone, Mrs. Ellis having gone to
Kandari for the night. We asked Mrs. Ellis to
come to our house for the night, but
she said she could not possibly leave
Monday, Oct. 7, 1890. There was a beginning
of a riot on this Saturday. Some of the Armenian
clubs are blockaded in the Church in the Holy Spirit,
and resist the police in the front of the church. The
Alpine club collectively and mentally attack
them at once. The troops came running up and
held them back. But there was a terrible panic
among the fora of shops. All shops were
closed, people rushed to their homes, and citizens
went to the Embassies at Sarajevo and
Augst Kitch, and the dispatch boats were all
sent down to the harbor. It turned out now
that the people in the church were as indig
frightened as any one, and were very glad
to have the troops guard the surroundings.
The people in Kachkhung are more
for the whole city. There is no knowing what
form the Government may give its efforts
to having those disperses to their homes. The
revolutionists are ordering them not to
disperse, on pain of death, and are forcing
all Armenian shop keepers also, to keep
their shops shut in order to knowing the situation
- - came to me today and said that he had
opened his shop in accord with the advice we
gave, but the revolutionists had come to him
again and threatened him if he did not close
til-may. He was afraid to discriminate him and
did not shut and sent home. This evening a young
Turk who lives near us said to me, you shall
know that this sort of thing cannot get. The
revolutionists are told by all they trouble for the sake
of these shop keepers. They are ignorant
people, and when they get angry they do not know
the difference between different kinds of Christians.
The club is going to be very bad for the Armenian
for the foreigners, for you and for us.
A club all this lines about two and a half dozen
of Armenians is stopped, the people mill take
The news was very disturbing. The government was planning to evacuate the people. The streets were filled with people, and the air was thick with fear. The soldiers were standing at the entrances, and the rubbish was piling up. The atmosphere was tense, and everyone was on edge. The government was determined to protect the people, and they were willing to do whatever it took to keep the peace.

On Sunday, the soldiers took over the church. They set up barriers and guards to keep the people out. The church was a symbol of hope for the people, and they were determined to hold on to it. The soldiers were armed, and they were ready to use force if necessary.

The people were divided. Some were willing to fight for their rights, while others were more willing to accept the government's plan. The situation was volatile, and it was uncertain what would happen next.

The government was faced with a difficult decision. They knew that they could not evacuate everyone, and they were worried that the people would not leave peacefully. The soldiers were determined to protect the city, and they were willing to use force if necessary.

The people were determined to fight for their rights. They knew that they were facing a difficult battle, but they were ready to do whatever it took to protect their homes and families. The situation was tense, and it was uncertain what would happen next.

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The Armenian petitioners, which met to avoid all possibility of an outbreak by sending them on their way in the same time, at ten o'clock, not in vain, in order to be prepared against any real attack on the part of the Assyrians. But at the last minute, most all the arrangements had been made, the British and others in the fray to cancel the Armenians and to break up all understandings with those of the order, he sent a letter to the British. The question was one of time. The Indian and the British, as usual, had not been able to agree that the Armenian should be governed. The Armenians, say that the appointment of an Armenian Governor to the province will be the signal for the vengeance of every Armenian in the country. This is largely because even if it ever was said. But it has its effect at the palace with the same. The experience of a dead man has come to hand. The man was hospital in the store of Dr. Ballantyne. He went out to see an error on Monday. He was coming back, he was supposed to come before the doctor had time to say, whom he did not know, but he ran to meet him. He received him as they had no right to touch him. One of them, a surgeon and threat, at him. He was the Armenian came away. Those after him. When, but looked behind him and said that he did not see where he was going, and came in collision with a soldier of a happening patrol. The indignant soldier immediately checked him over the head with the butt of his gun. The Armenian says that the British mostly came the above chance of being shot. He is finished. After a long time he came to his senses and stood himself, lying on a pole of the street. He had been wounded to avoid the arrival of the scavenger carts. He his teachers and her Rector. She is quite brave about nothing or in a city isolated position, but I can see it's a little nervous as to the possible success of any band. A man could do what he must to come down upon them and out from the near. David asked, 'What is your family. I needed him and asked how he was getting on. He said that he was very much disturbed by the situation. The people are in a strangle and afraid to come out. I told him that they were in need to stay in the churches. The Government will not dare to kill any more Armenians in the city for one while. If the Armenians have their eyes on them. He said it is impossible to bend the Government. The men will be let go for the moment and then bilateral talks with persistent malice until they are all killed. He was just against the Turks that I tell him he was too hard. He said that I knew nothing about the real situation. You have nothing to fear, you have some one to protect you and the Turks are afraid to touch you. Your women, and children are all here and safe. We have cars in the interior and they are not safe a moment. I have not heard from mine for a month, and the last that I heard was that the Turks in a neighboring village had four to cases of communication and they only said that it was to be used in burning the village. They should be shot for being against a government that allows such things.'
day laborer and when he came home at
night he saw signs of hostility on the part
of the guards so one and that he concluded
to go elsewhere for the night. He went and
the others lived in the same room with
him. They did not appear and so he
went without waiting for them. The
next morning he took back and joined
the room equipped with had that had
his father and no sign of the two
brothers. In the back of the house he took
all of his clothes and £2 that the force
had been carrying up for a year, to send
home by the first buyer's hand. I was glad
that I did not know he was over the
voice is the voice of a man, but the words
are the words of the Sultan and we cannot trust
him. We will do anything for you but this. We
cannot risk our lives on any such promise.

I arrived in Jeddah before the Sultan would
offer to speak on the body being drawn,
and I was gone. I said that I had been sent by
the Sultan to reassure the people and to speak
before doing all in their power to strengthen the
curious lack of controls in the British oil.

The Sultan had a rich Armenian merchant to help make
the people of the Sultan. The Sultan's name of trust
for this promise, the police were searching for
some to find evidence of treason. Of course there
searched my room and gained nearly all the column
of issues relating to his الأربعاء while
the promise has not been seen since these days.

The two are very trying to prove that it was
not the Sultans who killed the Armenians in
the East, but Frenchmen and policemen in
the deserts of Egypt. It is a curious commentary on
the struggle of the Egyptian revolutionary student
that there is no difference between his face and
that of the most humble. Unfortunately the British
officials have not been able to receive

have concluded to have two more courts in the
province as an additional precaution. They are
about to go on the wall as if that were the only
reason for their presence, and to present more
amongst the natives.
because they have been so good to me before. Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Terrell called at the Goddard house. He has made a great impression in the neighborhood and from that moment the people began to realize the serious nature of the situation. I begin to think that the visit of Mr. Terrell had a certain influence on their conduct. They even had a certain calmness and a feeling of security. I judge from this that the situation of the churches has been settled after all.

Friday Dec. 11. The churches are being evacuated. The dragoons yesterday went and picked up the people and put them in jail. The people have been very much excited. They made a list of all the names of those in the church, so to know what people they have promised to look after and give everyone a card from an instructor. This must be the conclusion of the church. The churches are complete. The people were allowed to leave, but that they had no arms, and that they were allowed to go in peace. The Armenians are in their houses, and not as though they were swelling with joy. It is a real crisis for them over the system of preventive arrests, as well as an admission on the part of the government that they were driven to act as they did. The Turks are correspondingly improved. It is to be hoped that the Armenians in their success will not be too much elated. It is said that among the office guaranties the Armenians told the people that the reform scheme has been accepted and will almost be promised paid. The English then found that he had a larger number of arms in his house. The soldiers must have missed some of the boys to make sure that he was dead. But, instead of doing this, they carried them away in a hiding place and came out after a day or two and returned to the church. Mr. Terrell went in one peck house today. He had received authentic news that the Armenian revolutionaries were about to make an attack in all the regions of his district, and that the missionaries will be in the greatest danger because they have urged the people to break the Sabbath and consult the churches. The idea of a button in the question is very strong. At least the question is a very grave. It demands more dangerous to itself than to remain quiet, especially as we hear that the boycott, Alexandria is in turmoil. I hope to hear from the government that the boycott, Alexandria is in turmoil. I hope to hear from the government that the boycott is a very grave. It demands more dangerous to itself than to remain quiet, especially as we hear that the boycott, Alexandria is in turmoil. I hope to hear from the government that the boycott is a very grave. It demands more dangerous to itself than to remain quiet, especially as we hear that the boycott, Alexandria is in turmoil.
in front of his shop. He says that the two boys mentioned were their pupils, with both eyes shut and heads turned away.

Thursday Oct. 16. The other day Dr. Mathieu told the pupils not to sit on the fence, but to do about the school or the city. The children, who are in the school, were in no hurry to leave the school. They told him that if the moment were less easy than the-born, because of the twilight and the darkness, they would try to keep them from leaving the school. They told him that the children have been seen forming into their own school by the police, and that, therefore, they are not to be punished for being seen by the police. They have not been able to learn what the result has been, but be afraid that the effort has failed. The Turks have been very kind to the administration until the Turks yield consent to the reforms. The 70 Armenians were sent around and informed Armenians who opened their shops that they have been joined by the revolutionary commission for doing so. Several men paid considerable a moment to save their riches from the Armenians. All the shopkeepers received orders to close their shops in case of death from these cases according to the community. They speak for they are terrified at the fear of revolution and revolution. I saw only the following:

Said Pasha today: The Carmelites on Tuesday night asked the police at the station if thus house which have been quite friendly has received a very large and even killed. I returned the salute of their man in passing the house. The Carmelites, however, are very friendly and they felt that it was a very sad symptom.
Their houses. How much trouble will ever be
unravelled without a lot of failures does
not appear. The danger seems to be over
for the present as far as the city is con-
cerned. We are most grateful to God for
His protection and for shortening the
days of trouble for the poor people about us.
Extracts from letter from Arabkir.

Dec. 22, 1895.

It was a great comfort that some friends escaped the fatal massacre (Nov. 6,) but the five Malbandian brothers were taken by guile to the government house. They were bound together and shot and many others in the same manner. These have been killed and that is past but many others remain in prison hungry, naked and miserable and they have no means of comfort whatever. Call, oh call for assistance. There are women who were accustomed to dress well and adorn their persons with costly ornaments now naked and miserable hunt through the ruined buildings to collect the charred wood to sell to cover their nakedness. The churches and schools have become the refuge of many refugees who wander about from morning till evening begging and they return in the evening empty-handed, hungry, weary, cold and almost dead and they sleep on the stones. Dear friend my eyes fill my hand refuses to move and how can I write more? Hundreds of women and virgins are violated in Turkish houses. Some have become islam because of their wretchedness and some have given their daughters to Turks. 1,800 houses are burned to ashes and 3,000 persons have been sacrificed. The remainder are terrified by the awful threats of the Turks saying: "Your turn is coming, we will massacre you later." There is a rumor that some of the prisoners are to be taken to Harpoot. I fear very much they will be killed by the way. Just as my uncle was reported alive last week and is now reported dead. What cruelty! A man who takes refuge is slaughtered like a sheep—just as Arun, Hadji and Rakages Agha (These were covered with oil and burned.) Many were taken as if to work on the telegraph line and were killed. Hundreds of the wounded have tried to attend to their own wounds by washing with single water and very many die. Many of the living are tortured on the plea that they have hid their money. Turkish examiners have gone about but to no end.

From Negbi

Dec. 29, 1895.

I have begun to distribute the 50£ which you sent. But the number of the plundered is more than 10,000 of whom 5,000 are in the extremest destitution. To whom will I give this 50£. The government has begun to collect money by force in the plundered villages. It does not listen to entreaty. Up to the sent the plunder returned is of little value. They are very careless in the matter of collecting the plunder for there are easy means at hand because the place of the plunder is well known. The people of Asdokh Part of more than 120 houses have
not yet returned to their houses... Also, hopus people are still scattered. There are other villagers also who have not returned to their houses because they have neither food nor furniture. The Koords who did the plundering threaten to massacre the Armenians if the plunder is taken back. Denek and Nakuadun villages are not under this kaiakar but under Khuez Chan the kaiakar of which is altogether careless. The danger of death from hunger and exposure is very great for the coming winter.

The Paul prisoners—15— are still in extreme misery in this prison. (These were imprisoned before the massacre, for a petition to the Patriarch.)

Meghi, Dec. 29, 1895.

Our condition is very bad and calls for immediate relief. The plunder remains still in the hands of the Koords. Though the officers have begun the work of collecting the plunder still no results are perceptible. Instead of collecting things for the protection of the life and person of the plundered only a few worthless things appear. The government instead of assisting the plundered villagers to ways and means of living is using severe measures for collection of taxes. When the wretched people in danger of death from hunger and exposure take refuge with their families among the Koords and feel their honor how can they pay their taxes? If this continues, after loosing their possessions and honor they will loose their lives also.

The government officials have proposed to us a number of times to present papers of thanks to the proper places. We have not yet given answer... But in all probability we will be forced to sign such a paper. Thousands entreat for assistance.

The government returns show 13,855 Armenians in the district. It is estimated that there are 20,000.

Erzincan, Dec. 28, 1895.

The money sent for relief of the sufferers is being administered by Br. Tatero, Shagavian and Aman Agha Colovian. To each person they give ten paras worth of bread each day. The number being so relieved is near 700 and there are many more to be written.

I take this opportunity to express my hearty gratitude to those benevolent friends in distant lands who send this assistance. It is impossible to describe the suffering of the poor. Still by giving a loaf of bread to each person you give life to that person. I do not hesitate to say that you are bringing the dead back to life. I assure that these poor wretches/destitute people will remember to their last day and bless with their latest breath these benevolent and merciful benefactors. May their portion be in accordance with the word of the Lord "Come ye blessed of my Father"... If I could describe the condition of the poor your heart would not be able to endure, not alone in the city but in the villages the cry for bread swells to the very heavens. The wailing cry: "Bread, bread would melt the stonest heart to tears. So
Arzogan Dec. 28, 1895.

Dear Sir:

By last post we received your last letter and the 50£ which you forwarded. We began at once the distribution of bread to the hungry. For four days we have been giving bread to 550 persons. As much as possible we examined the applicants carefully and got certificates from the leading Armenians of the districts of the city from where the people come. The numbers are very great. If we should accept all who apply for relief the money would be soon exhausted. To each person we give a daily portion of 100 drachms of bread. Besides being hungry many are naked. (This means they have only scant clothing.) They have no bedding; they have no fuel, they have nothing. If it is possible and there is hope of more assistance I am pleased to give assistance in clothing and bedding and fuel. At present we give only bread. We can find no drafts here and the only way is for you to send money by post. We await encouraging news from you.

With special salutations &c.

Arzogan, Dec. 31, 1895.

I received your letter with the 15£ draft but it was impossible to cash it and so I return it to you. The only way is to send money by post. As this is the case you better send directly to Arakin anything you decide to send there.

As to your question: As far as I have been able to find out there are 15,000 persons who are in need of bread and who cry out for bread. Some have food for a month, some for two weeks. As time passes the destitute will greatly increase. At present we are in great fear and terror. Oh we have become worshiped with this uncertain life. Every day the fear of death is upon us. We call out "My God my God hast thou forgotten us?" The pain of this terror is very great. To live upon the earth has become a weariness. What will the end be? If you have a word of encouragement write us quickly &c.

Arzogan, Dec. 29, 1895.

I received your letter of the 15th enclosing the order on the Post office for 50£ which I at once secured. According to your order in company with A. Aga we began the work of relief and have continued it each day since the 35th. We distribute the bread at about 4 P.M. We require certificates from the Arasnowt (bishop's friend) for those we cannot ourselves examine. We will try to be as careful as possible to be. We will pay the baker a week and will obtain from him receipts for the money given him and forward to you.

Up to the present we are well. Special salutations &c.
I received your last letter. The local government gives no permission for relief work and does not look on it with favor. On receiving your letter I went to the Kaimakan. He said he had received no instructions from the Vali Pacha. Indeed this work is very dangerous. In official circles a different interpretation is given to it. They also say the report given by K. is the cause of this enterprise and in the name of benevolence other objects are being served and they use the adjective for K. that I consider unwise to write here. In fact without a positive and direct order from the Vali Pacha this work is exceedingly dangerous.
Dear Friends:

Warsaw Station, the Western Mission, and in fact the whole mission force in Turkey is grievously shaken in the death from smallpox of Miss King of Warsaw on the 1st of Feb. She was a devoted Christian, skilled to work and to win souls, and the Providence which calls her away brings her associates quite as much amazement as it does pain and grief.

Hamadan gives occasion for some anxiety as to the preservation of the peace. There is real danger of fanatical outbreaks at Brousse, Szyrna, and Aintab. There is danger of disturbance here also which is too serious to be ignored. But it should be borne in mind by all that the Government is now evidently doing its best to prevent any further misdeeds of the character that we all know to the extent of losing our confidence in the good intentions of those we have trusted hitherto. The Government will not now connive at any outbreaks. At Elhass the situation is not agreeable. Calamities against Mr. Knapp have reached a point now that leads Armenians in the villages to believe him the cause of all the troubles which have overwhelmed them. The Porte wishes to try him there on definite charges. He will probably come on here under British protection for conference with Mr. Terrell, who refuses, naturally, to admit any right to try him. At Aintab (Jan. 30) threats of massacre are continued. The wife of the pastor at Birijik and the two girl school teachers were taken by Cev's order under escort to Aintab and delivered safely. They saw awful things. Mr. Sanders reached Cûna safely. Miss Shuttleworth had Pneumonia but is better. She writes (Jan. 29) that she feels she must stay with the stricken people there, at least a little longer. The slaughter at Gûna was greater than first reported. The Protestants of the Birijik and Bouakale region have become Muslims along with the others. At Aintab there are about 3500 destitute receiving aid. At Mafash (Jan. 28) there are over 5000 receiving aid and an expectation of 20,000 more as soon as the settlement at Kaytum opens up that region to access. At Rajin (Jan. 20) 1500 people are receiving aid, about half of them from outside the town. Sivas (Feb. 5) cries for more money, having learned more fully the destitution at Gûna and other places. At Gêse-Arwa (Jan. 27) Messrs. Pocock and Wingate have visited ten villages in the Gererek region where 1000 houses will have eaten up their last grain by the end of this month. About 75 bales of clothing sent from here have reached Gese-Arwa, and the most part have gone on to Sivas and Garpoot. At Erzoum, Mr. Chambers is crushed under the relief work, and Mr. Mab Naughton of Szyrna goes on today to reinforce Erzoum. Dr. Andrus of Mardin telegraphed of 10,000 destitute in the Kurdish mountains, needing £2000. Mr. Peet has telegraphed promising the money. Garpoot (Jan. 30) has about 100,000 destitute in 200 places dependent upon it. Mr. Gates says he does not get time to eat, but does not mind that, if only he can be sure that he will not be told there is no more money. Up to date Mr. Peet has received £14,300 for relief from abroad. Besides this, £10,000 has passed through his hands from native sources.

Poor baby Boris of Bulgaria was converted to the Greek church yesterday. A special commissioner from the Sultan met a special commissioner from the Czar at the front in Sofia on this occasion.
Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1876.

This morning I went to Scutari to see Dr. Regis who has been sick. He is better but still very weak. On the street I met an Armenian acquaintance who asked if anything was going on in the city. I said that the revolutionists had formed their friends in Scutari not to go to town today, because there was to be an outbreak. The revolutionists say that they have dynamite bombs and are going to use them. On reaching the Galata bridge all on the Ottoman force were under electric light. The firing was constant and every hour and then a loud explosion of the dynamite could be heard. On the bridge people were standing in crowds and looking in that direction, but nothing could be seen. A large crowd was assembled at the Galata end of the bridge, and I felt rather inclined to go in that direction to look. But people in such cases is however not to get into danger unless it is clearly duty, so I turned and went to the Bible House instead. In front of the great crowd of Turks, the lower-class Armenians have risen out of the ground and filled the square in front yard, but I could distinguish them. At the Bible House all were more or less interested in the Galata affair, and from the Bible House windows we could see that the firing seemed to center about the Ottoman bank. After a couple of hours of watching pale made arrangements for the defence of the place during the night and went home. What had happened was this. About one o'clock a band of about thirty Armenians, whom the leaders were Russian subjects suddenly took possession of the Ottoman bank building. They had entered the building, one at a time, in presence of bankers, and at a given signal pushed at the door from the inside barricaded it and began throwing dynamite bombs into the street from the window. The Bank officers and clerks were intimidated and several of them jumped off the top of the bank. The whole council of any resistance was refused, and as the whole force of employees was held prisoners there more by his little band of desperadoes. Troops were brought up on the outside, and commenced a parley upon the prisoners of the bank, driven back every man and time by the bombs. (Several men failed to explode, and which were all quite small). This was kept up for seven or eight hours. At length after the attack was opened of shelling the whole city, and authorizing the bad blood, called the soldiers and for class Turks to the revolutionists proposed terms of capitulation and were actually allowed to leave the building in peace under protection by a secretary of the Russian
Contemporary, it is reported, and were taken to a gaol belonging to Sir Edgar Vincent, the head director of the Bank. I cannot help that a single one of the revolutionists was hurt. They did not believe themselves as their object was to make a noise rather than to kill. They did not attempt to rob the Bank. Poor many soldiers were hurt. I do not know some day none, and some day as many as twenty a day. We feel it to be an outrage that Turks who kill innocent Armenians are not punished. But it is simply in furs that these Cemals office have plunged the city into total and utter panic, should be alluded to as free to allow their labor elsewhere. At the first it was reported that the unpaid soldiers were attacking the Bank. For no plausible explanation suggested itself to the people for this choleristic feeding bringing into the windows of the Bank from every point of vantage. But often the real state of the case became known, the Turks began to kill Armenians on sight in the streets. At the Stamboul Custom House, the Turkish porters attacked and killed a number of Armenian porters and tore them into the sea. Later I saw the police dragging the bodies out for removal. On of the poor whites was still alive whom handed out of the water on the beach. One of our Armenian neighbors at Pomele Kisse was in the street back of the customs house in Stamboul when the Turks rose, reaching out to partake of the slaying. The Armenians fled to the shop of a Turk who hid him. Soon after a Jew also took refuge in the shop and the Turk bid him, but the mob hunted him out. The Jew begged for mercy, explaining that he was an innocent Jew but the mob insisted that he was a Christian and killed him. They did not fear the Armenians who came home to Kisse nearly dead with fright. As we went down to the bridge we passed through the Turkish crowds, many of whom appeared with swords and muskets, but more than inclined to take any notice of us. They evidently were driven not to track any but Armenians. On the steamer we found Mrs. Chambers, Miss Vessey, A. J. and Mrs. Chambers of Eupora. They had been shopping in Viza and had been caught in the album. Some of the English gentlemen had rescued them down to the bridge, after some delicious of one of the chiefs in Viza. When they were caught by the panicked Turkish crowds of the hooting Mrs. Chambers had her two children with her, and they all had been obliged to pace the dead lying in the streets, to see the soldiers firing at the Armenians, and to see bombs thrown among the gelders. It was an awful experience for them. Miss Hobbs and Miss Huntington were also in Viza at the legation, and
The terril very kindly sent down to the bridge with a caravanserai and had his steamer launch take him to Brest. For the convenience of Terril might as well be there. At Keiser all was quiet all night, but you can be sure that slept with my heart open and at a late time in the evening. I heard quite a sharp battle of musketry, and one or two of the heavy guns could be heard, probably the batteries of the Danube. After the accident to Mr. Fier.

Thursday, Aug. 30. It is the day of my making up the last scene for the Perthshire today. I had it ordered to be sent to the Bible House, although I was quite sure that none of the translators or printers would be there. I have had a curious feeling all day exactly like the feeling at the beginning of every battle during the war. It is a sort of strain about to be undergone without the disagreeable mental disturbance. Of course a cowardly, I suppose, and not only able to be anything else but the grace of God. At all events it has been an unendurable strain, all right, to be able to add my guidance from on high for any emergencies. Nothing of account occurred in the crowd to the Bible House. The decks were all cleared and the seats occupied by the Turkish mob, and the little patrols made. At the Bible House we heard terrible stories of the death of the guards at Sarajevo and Khartoum. Many thousands must have been killed in the city by the mob. Report says that the king has been dazed. It is a blessed thing that the ladies are all in a place of safety, and none of the civilians are yet safe. Sir John and Sir Burton have not been disturbed. As far as we can learn, really after I arrived at the Bible House, some Armenians commanded by the mob, arrived just at the foot of the hill. Soldiers came and began to fire back. I don't think that the Armenians fired at anything or even looked out of the windows. What they seemed to do was just to keep on the ground, raise their heads above the sill, and stay away. In general results it is evident that all they want is to make a noise and excite the Turks. But a battle took place right there, and an immense crowd of Turks assembled in the street to watch it. Finally the soldiers drove the crowd away but they assembled again. Seeing the Bible House, they brought down opposite the little lane at the bottom of our premises on which one of our smaller gates opens. The crowd having nothing better to do discovered a shop in that lane and broke it open. Villagers it, then the police came and drove them off. Upon this the crowd halted right opposite to the
Bible House, a horrible suspicion set, with bugles and all descriptions of the well molded and elevated but rich foot of the people. They would see nothing of the fate of the hill, from this present position, and sit and amuse themselves with estabishing the possibilities of the Bible House. He last came one called out, "there are at least 500 Americans in this building, I can see one at the window." Some all the men were gathering at our windows and every moment growing more and more excited with the thought of what might be behind three great closed doors. We ordered all our doors to keep away from the windows. For a time, the night seemed to lift, and then, in the dimness, had commenced to look a little blue. For us, suddenly a column of cavalry appeared at the bottom of the hill, and charged the Cobr. Driving it clean up the street, hand out a right. This was repeated two or three times for the Cobr formed again without half an hour after one of the charges, although several of the colored men were arrested each time and the clubs taken from them. It was evident that some way must be found to communicate the situation and get a guard. Finally, just after one of the charges, when the street was clean, Hill called and I called from this earth. As soon as I got into the cloud, I should a look in man's company of the cavalry, and explained that the situation was one of the worst, and asked if he could do some to save that the Americans it. It would be late. The order was polite and declared that it was immaterial whether we stay in the building or not, we would have nothing to fear. Ultimately, I think, a carriage happened along it, at moment, and got into it and move rapidly away through the coming about to the bridge. We walked across the bridge by that is not very safe. Just as we reached the other end of the bridge a band of Deserters appeared on the quay and Convoiced firing upon the contilbo stationed there. The bullets whistled over our heads or at least somewhere. They made some. I think, that they were all killed without exception. A company of soldiers came on the double quick to reinforce three or the quay and then a regular battle was engaged, in which we did not take part. The soldiers had to shots to fixed and carried their guns by their sides at waist.
that he made it so much. All shots in Sevastopol and Vera were close and the streets were cut and the buildings, except for the heavy detachments of troops and a few shelling officers. He passed the bank. The fire plaque where the shots of the 3d Lover d'Or were fired with bullet holes and all the balls were cleared of the marks of the fight of 

yesterday. We were two at the Egyptian and was very kind. After some delay owing to the great demands on his staff for the protection of the Americans, he got the Consul and Mr. Carstairs

stalled for the Ministry. He only ask for a guard for the Bible 

House. I was starting back with Mr. Blelso from the Legation.

protected. 'Don't you know,' said I, 'that these fellows would like to shoot the inside out of you?' 'Oh,' said I, 'but they do not seem in a mood for that.' Mr. Porritt got it. Still we decided to insist my view in the carriage with the Consul and Mr. Carstairs as far as the Slavonic end of the bridge, and there took another carriage for the Bible House. But we found the roads leading in that direction all closed by troops and the mob very much more ugly in temper than before. We thought of turning back since the way seemed closed. Then I thought of all our friends perhaps blockaded in the Bible House, and

able to get loose. So we had the carriage drive to the Ministry of Police and caught up with the Consul there. He got us a guard and got 

the usual instructions to help us all get to the bridge, and we went back. Mr. Kerrett and the Consul had tried to wait for us, and

induced the officer in charge of the troops at the foot of the hill to escort them to the bridge, but after the guard had been posted and instructed in the orders of the Minister of Police, we took Mr. Kerrett 

the Consul, the Dollar and one or two of the Armenian missionaries. The rest took in the carriage and I walked with Mr. Carstairs in police who had come to take the guard. On the way through the mob the officer ordered some of the passers-by to throw away their clubs. So I

asked him why these fellows all carried clubs. He said, 'Yes, because they are very afraid of the Armenians.' Why should they be afraid? The Armenians? 'I asked. 'The Armenians are such an old, old people that they have reason to be afraid,' he said. 'Do not say that,' I said. 'I fear the great crowd is a few Armenians.' 'Can they carry any afraid of them.' At the bridge in taking care of the police, the lieutenant, I found him a tall man, with a very

able to get loose. He was a very nice fellow and, like all those within reach at the Ministry of Police, perfectly pleasant in his manner. At dinner I found Mr. Carrell, who had
stopped there on his way to therefrom to Mr. Backburn and we of the Kaisor colony made any protection. At his request I called the head policeman of the village and translated the same inquiry of whether he had sufficient force to defend the college and the American house against attack. The man said that all was quiet and that he decided no more men, and her council went on his way. The question was all that was necessary to put the police of their notice, and to them that no more protection is present in the village, and it is delightful to get the best that the guard has. Our recommencements are fast. I am as you'd tonight as if I had done a solid day's work. Therefore I have done nothing but get about as expected.

Friday, Aug. 28. Last night on reaching home I found that a telegraph had arrived from Mr. Tracy saying that he and his edge and his Hillard would arrive by the train to-day. I was necessary at all regards to meet them for otherwise they would try to reach the Bible House. So I decided to go to town to the early boat. But the night had been rather rather make I...Tayett, Head came to the village and examined the house of the the in whom...and The Campbells's declaring were changing their minds while living on the darkness, with the police formed on him and the boat time. Or was string the leaders. I had not known just what was going on, but I had been up and looking to various curious rounds until I was satisfied that the patrons are really on the watch. So I did not wake up until fifteen minutes before time. By the State. I missed the direct train but caught the very last, by going without breakfast. A great change had come over the city. The men had dispersed and the streets were quite clean, so that I walked to the Bible house without incident. Only many shops had been closed, and all the others were closed. The police, of course, had his club closed out, although it is next door to a large police station. Fortunately the fellows could not get into the house. They carried off what little thing they found and demolished the other cases add to the destruction of the buildings was two hours late, being delayed by lock being opened. Bringing soldiers into the city. As with the Rome and the Montgomery who also came to round the house. So went to Eddick Packer to see the job. The Mission house was. Eddick Packer was not touched at all and after a week with the men in the house we went back to the Bible house.
The fact that Euline Barke and Storm Barke were not tracked, though surrounded by both on all sides, showed that the proceedings of the pillaging and robbing parties were entirely under control. The Government Two committees were called to order at the same place at the Bell House. They asked that after we posted the guards Thursday evening the next, increased and became so threatening that the guards became alarmed and finally an army was sent to the spot and the prisoners to hospital the next. The pillaging and pillage continued until a little after eight o'clock. Suddenly it stopped. The crowds dispersed, and not a sound was heard until the mapping was preached. Step by step, they had some time to prepare. The authorities then did what they might have done at any time before. They arrested the leaders and put the street, free for them and people. The bitter by things were a class of people whom one never saw in the streets. They knew no life save their brutal way of living, fellow after fellow was made up of the crowd in front of the White House, and between the White House and the bridge on Thursday. There they all came from in a alley of the crowd, parting the streets more or less. The people on the streets were the very picture of the race. As every thing settled, a restoration process and as I was very tired, I decided to go home at one o'clock. I asked Dr. Herrick to come and we decided to make a message to Dr. Herrick and then to go to La Crosse. We saw what had been the fate of the Euline house and the pastor's house there, and then I went off with the party that arrived from Vienna by train. They had heard in different places of the massacre, and were pretty anxious as to the kind of reception which they would meet in this city. When they were delighted to find Dr. Herrick, and myself on the platform, when the train came in. I thought it was not bad message from Miss Prime, at Euline house, and went with her to the hotel. The watchman's charge of Santee College had sent up for instructions. The澳洲ian. Volunteers of the district were in a state of panic, and wished to be prime in all the College premises. But if they were admitted or would not know what to expect from the fight. The loss would be at the advantage as reasonable. Miss Prime and Miss Prime had their hearts to go to Santee, and look after affairs. The only Americans there were Dr. Kings and Miss. Frombridge, the first wish and the bed harassed with the case of Miss and Miss the constant demand for sympathy and advice from the frightened people. I told the ladies that whatever happened they should not go to Santee. Miss Barke
was partial to rebellion, but finally yielded when I promised to go and stay there instead. I found that there had been nothing in the way of disturbance or disturbance. The people were in the greatest fear that something would happen that might and cast aside me with pictures and promises to be allowed to the preludes. Still my test remained and promised that if any disturbance took place I would be at the gate and would not permit anyone to come to me in fear that I would go to the scene of the event. I found that I had no such need. I went and kept the college building and the night passed quietly.

After reaching Boston I found that I had no pocket. I left that I had promised to deliver to the Army only one letter that he daughter and wife Petr and to arrive on the morning train. Having made his trip I found that there was nothing for me to do but to go to the train myself and take care of the new orders. I forgot to note that before going to Boston I went to the Boston college, so that we might be relieved from the anxiety of the risk that the buildings should be pillaged. We were very cool and agreed that we would attend to it the first thing in the morning. If approved partially I was going to test it, as long as possible. I believed hears that the local police who know the would give every protection in application.

Saturday, August 7. This morning the city is quiet itself again. Many of the officers of court and the Americans are beginning to appear in the streets again. It is a great relief to have a breathing spell. Although it is confidently announced that the American revolutionaries are to make one attempt on Monday the anniversary of the Sultan's accession. I went to meet Moslem Petr and learnt of how at the train and found that the word had reached the family in Spits Bay. They are all here at the station to receive and think it of a joyful thing when the train came. The lady had been told of Philadelphia that 700 people had been killed in Boston. All the troubles seems to be over for the moment and we can now count up the losses. Just sending a telegram to Boston to say that we are still friends. We are at home in the Crowned glory of the infamous reign of Abdal Hamid. For 36 hours the threat had been absolute to create their hate on the Americans in all parts of the city without violence. Of course the jail of the revolutionaries was still filled, but the men who made the attack were in general allowed to escape and the cowardly assassination of near 500 unarmed and defenseless people who joined the revolutionaries more than the Turks do
The fact that both Father and Hon. Lepera were not traced through, surrounded by large crowds and the proceedings of the pueblo and other groups were entirely under control by the Government. This control was more evident on the evening of the 17th at the Red House. They said that when we went to the square Thursday evening the mob increased and became so threatening that the people became alarmed and finally our two

Dr. Pettigrew and Fr. Devine were run away, leaving only the crowd at the square dispersed, and no one was killed until the morning. The massacre stopped because the Ambassadors of the Lion came out a collective attempt to save the Sullivan, in very strong terms which showed them that they had some opinion left. The authorities did what they might have done at any other time, they gathered in the listeners and left the streets free for all and people. The bodies of the

were a class of people whom one never sees in the streets of my life ever to be quietly dismissed. Instead, I was very tired, decided to go home at one o'clock. I asked Dr. Lepera to take a message to Dr. Evers and then go to Brown to see what had happened to the church and the priest's home. The priest was there, and the party that arrived from San Francisco had been back in the church and the priest's home. They had heard the details of the massacre and I was pretty anxious as to the kind of reception which they would meet at the city. They were delighted to find Dr. Evers and myself on the platform where the train arrived. At Kerior I was met by a messenger from the Governor of the Red House and went with him to the house. The watchman in charge of Cantare College led up for instructions. The Armenian

Prelates of the district were in a state of panic and wished to be quite anywhere in the College premises. But if they were admitted here would not know what to expect from the Turks. This would take at the disadvantage of the people. His Bress and His Prime, had their hats on to Cantare and took after affairs. The only American was Mr. Lepera and very loud. Some of the men in the crowd asked me the name of him, and with the constant demand for competitive and advice from the frightened people, I told to the ladies that whatever happened they should not go to Cantare. His Bress
was a crime which teems into the blood, utterly and fiercely. One
of the wretched Americans whom the Turkish troops could have
killed I saw an hour or two before this scene of wanton bloodshed.

The revolutionary spirit, besides the houle, part of which was at
the door, and the other at the fires in the

Golden Horn, where they had entered a Greek house very much as if
they entered the bank, and there they were all destroyed. Together with
theyTurkish soldiery, the Greek fire party, the tragedy was
the next house was the one in which I. A. I. was, and

where I was. The house, of which I knew nothing, was destroyed by
the mob. The mob was not a paid mob, but a private crowd of business
men. The

Greek soldiery, at the captain's house, at the railway station, at the

besides the firemen, killed all the Dominicans. Approximately a few

hours before. The Turkish mob was killed all of the Dominicans,

Turkish, the captain, stabbed and thrown into the cellar of the

Dominican firemen in the Golden Horn; the firemen and Turkish

firemen, torched the Dominican firemen, and burned their

houses, and appropriated their goods. From the next

Thursday night the last trace of a living person is no longer

was left except down to the port and out to sea. All

Dominicans in the city in Seine Tower, we Ruth and the Domitians

have been looted, and the greater part of the men killed with many

women and children. I have seen family after family

with their clothes, money, books, and

children all in a ditch. In their night-rooms with their dressing

gowns and all their effects, those who were left to their own

property, and they left to seek some shelter were they can hide

then shame I reflect on the rich and great agrarian chief. The men who

did these things were not men, but devils. They stripped the houses

and in every case destroyed not a piece of paper, of books, of

cheque, and other property that they could not carry away. They

were not content to kill with clubs but cut to pieces with knives

I have come across more than one large stone, with a bloody point

that told the story of its use to crush some unfortunate child. There

was no pity, no compassion, no regard for anything but the joy in

ferocious gratification and bloodstained perineum.
mases herefore have been far away from the sight of civilization. Not every brevitie in this city, except the correspondence of the New York Herald, this will not see, had certain knowledge of what the Turk is, and what the chief of the Turks is in his inmost heart, for everyone is satisfied that that horror was ordered out assisted by the money of foreign the paper for that by the blessing of God upon his beneficent reign he has been able to put down the Armenian massacre in the city and to give his people the blessings of peace. I know of no man more to be exalted of the whole world, and that is the newly elected Patriarch Melchites. For the, after having seen the Sultan in his appearance that if he could win the imperial favor, it would be to him the greatest joy and highest honor, to which he could aspire in this world or the next, and so now in the midst of the year of three thousand of his people, and writes to thank the Sultan for his great mercy in dealing with the Armenian nation notwithstanding the crimes of the revolutionists. I have nothing more to say of these horrors. There are no words left in which to describe them. I feel like a sneeze for being here, protected by my flag, while these poor multitudes have been butchered you looking tragedically at the freedom which those have who have flags of their own. But revolution will come next unless God sends the King of Europe to see that the gangrene of the Ottoman power must be removed or its ill being will affect all nations that have to do with it and giving to it the arms and money where with to destroy the people of Christ. But our own circle, we have no lives lost but scales hangenere and those who have lost all their property. The house was swept out entirely with their servant, covered himself. He killed. Peter Neadoschun's house was also stripped of everything including the treasure of the new bank. The federal power, particularly American, visit and their servant hid himself in a cellar and the revolutionaries could not find him to kill him.

Monday Aug 31, 1850. Yesterday morning we learned that there was another outrage by revolutionaries Saturday night, with the śmiering of the 40 in Selatia near the Bank, this has caused general distrust and almost the panic for it is evident that the revolutionary spirit has not yet
The page is scanned in a poor quality, making it difficult to read. The content appears to be a narrative or descriptive passage. Due to the quality of the image, a precise transcription is not possible. The text seems to discuss events or experiences related to a specific place or situation, potentially involving historical or cultural contexts. For a more accurate transcription, a clearer scanned image or a higher-quality scan would be required.
and passed a quiet night at the college there. This morning I found that a guard had been placed at the gate during the night, and went to see the command of the district. Colonel W. B. stated that he had received a note from midnight containing from the city, saying that the Terrell had telegraphed to have a guard sent to protect the college in Entebbe. The time explained to me his arrangements for protection which were good and his hopes and his fears as to the safety of Entebbe. Altogether I was quite pleased with the whole, and with his sensible way of treating the situation. In town I found all quiet but a terrible fear among all the people. I forgot to say that in the morning a young woman came up to me, and declared that the River-the plans of the revolutionists—and that a new outbreak was to take place about the middle of the afternoon, which would exceed anything yet seen in violence. The then for begged to be allowed to move into the college. I gave the usual answer, that people may not come surely for fear, but that if there is a real massacre committed in Entebbe they will all be received at the college. "Yes," she said, "if it were all killed, you will open the gate for us." This feeling that the day is to be some peaceful crime, was allowed in Kampala and Entebbe, and all the shops were closed. No crowds were allowed to collect, and the troops patrolled the streets in heavy forces. But nothing happened and the night was perfectly quiet.

Tuesday Sept. 1. The Turks issued a proclamation yesterday informing the people that on the occasion of the Sultan's birthday anniversary the Sultan's successor a salute would be fired at 2 o'clock, and as no one must be frightened at this sound, no fireworks would be allowed because the sound of fireworks resembles the sound of shots and bombs, and no one would be allowed to appear on the streets after sunset, so the illuminations were merely for canton
along the shore of the Rockhouse, with no one to go to see
them. Young horses in the midst of the massacre are coming
in all the time. Perhaps Isabel will remember the ships
by the Kinsman store on the bridge where are magnificent
light-pure water for sale, and the two nice little boys
who got out the water. The boys were 11 and 14 years
of age. On Thursday they broke their brains in the
butchery clubs in front of the shop. It was done nightly
for a pastime. Helen Hudson has discovered that
some of her stolen goods are in the houses of the Jews
living near them, and the police have agreed to make
a search and retrieve what she can identify.
I made this journal in three copies in order to send
to all the different centers of our family. But just
before I went to Santa Fe yesterday Mr. Selby told me
that I must destroy any papers which I did not
have to have as they are for a search of the houses
might be made. So I tore up the two extra copies and
by mistake threw the clearest one. Please let this go
The bonds and teach Grandma and Uncle William
and Rosina Charley as well. Let it be understood
that no part of it must be given to the newspapers
or any consideration whatever. Please all well and
hopeful that this Band which has been our guard
knight will still keep us safe. But I am very glad
that Isabel and Helen have not had the horrors
of these days to go through.
Sept. 6, 1876. Tuesday we began to realize the extent of the devastation in Kasekung. Sues Elaeon has heard everyday this week going about with the police to try to find the things in the houses of the Jews mostly the rice. It seems that the process of pilaging Kasekung continued. Two houses the were many had been set on fire. The electric pole at the Br. House and for safety with the police Ra Jirond Friend who were under obligations to them. But when the rats were in full swing the Jews put the poor fellow and his wife into the street. By some miracle they got through the mob which was killing on all sides, and reached the American church where the people were safe. One of Broswell's teachers a girl of 12 was in a pillaged house and when the mob came she with her child jumped into a cotton and stayed there all night. One of the men hurt himself badly in getting into the cotton and blindly crept out because he could not endure the crowded position. When the mob got out of the cotton the next day they found this man's dead body lying on the pavement. Some glasses had formed home and killed him. All these people have nothing left but the clothes that they have on. The houses are pillaged systematically. After the Turks had driven out, all that they could conveniently take, that is to say the most valuable articles they sold the remains to the Jews. The Turk's finds, of course, are now trying to get away from the place, and declare that they will torture till Spain will become very probable that Sues Elaeon must there will be utterly destroyed. The revolutionaries declare that they will burn the Jews' houses in order to punish them for their share in the pillaging. Tuesday I went to see Sir Herbert in Shapira about the state of the country. This was with a view to deciding whether it would be safe for the Leeserson party to go on. At the Embassy they have had only reassuring telegrams from the mission. It is evident that the Sultan is shockingly the indication that this massacre has called out. The only question is whether he will remain so.
Riggs came back from Sommarg with the information that everything is quiet there, but that Ed Riggs thought it best for both parties to wait here until he could get back to Sommarg and telegraph the situation there. Then they could decide whether to go on. All of the plant except Dr. Tracy were eager to go, but I told them not to go until some time has passed, so until we had assurance of peace from Sommarg. Friday morning I went again to the embassy and found that the Brtitish Embassy has received telegrams from all the provinces that they all are quiet. They would not advise me at all, of course, but seemed to think the situation fairly good. Some telegram came from Sommarg announcing Riggs' departure there in times which meant that there was no need of me to delay there at the coming of the party. There was really no reason to be urged against the going when Friday proved without the expected attack here. Our logic not that it was in favor of the delay of the party. On the other hand if they did not go at once the college could not reopen on time and that would have a bad effect on the public mind by fostering panic and distrust. It certainly seemed that the absence of trouble would not have occurred had it not been in accord with the purpose of God that they should go. For all had prayed for light at the Sommarg Station held a meeting in our house on Friday afternoon and decided to go the next day. They went all in good spirits. Saturday afternoon it is a sick, of course, for we do not know that near massacre may not take place in the interior at once, but I could not continue to resist when all the appearances here and in the interior were favorable for peace. Sir Ed approved of course, but as he disapproves going to stay in this country. He says that there is no use in telling the people who think they have a Divine mission. On Thursday morning I received several warnings from different directions that a new outbreak of the Armenians would take place that afternoon on Friday. The warnings came from sources that made me give weight to them. Later in the day Dr. Scarelli told me that he had received similar
warnings, and be entirely thought that no bad had been for our lives. It was a rather anxious time, and I did not think any of the ladies would care as all to avoid going to town. Still privately I told my sister in the probability. Of course all my nerves were tense all day and I watched very closely at indications in the city when I went to the Bible House this day. But nothing happened. On Thursday afternoon there were a few fearful scenes in Pera, and all the shops closed in a hurry—aside from this everything went off very quietly. The Lord is懂事ing all4 America to save them. Perhaps that has had to do with the failure of the evolutionist to come to terms. Young Dr. Constantin was arrested on Thursday as he was going to the station to leave the country. The chief reason given is that he was a store pipe kid. The police were terribly afraid of him, and some he put his hand to his pocket to cut out some other paper, they hurried at him and pulled his hand down.

Afterwards they looked him and finding a watch he was afraid that he was holding it over from some house and arrested the police, but on the cover of the day they were released, and all then go. The fellows who are in power are the most ignorant men, and they actually arrest people and charge them will the crime of having correspondence in America. To write a letter is dangerous now. All the American consular offices do not workmen who are still alive are being arrested and sent off to their native place. This is going to make a complete change in our affairs. I am now possible to have American consular offices being closed by the United States. Only the Russian consul can be evacuated with the order of the Russian government. I am told that all the consulates are engaged in sending out of the country to Alexandria or to Caloon or India any who wish to go.
to take the matter into its own hands. The Turks do not object apparently. There are Turks the after effects here are not of a very serious nature. Still you must not be anxious. There is not going to be any reversal of massacre here for some time, even if the Armenians turn more bombs. Even the Turks themselves are horrified to find what a tremendous condemnation this affair has excited in Europe. Still not tell you I think that many foreign shops and offices were parcelled in London and Continental Bond. Sellers had all stock type orders broken up and everything portable carried off. The English issue tram left the whole block and the Sophie partly escaped. Mr. Jenner has come back after a campaign [broken] in Germany with 8000 fororphans. Lord Salisbury has committed to the English Embassy £8,000 for relief of the plundered and helpless in this city.