

SIXTY ARMENIANS SLAIN.

Rioting in Erzengan Which Turkey Hastens to Declare the Victims Themselves Provoked.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—Sixty Armenians are said to have been killed in disturbances at Erzengan.

The Turkish Government has sent a circular note to the representatives of the powers and to its representatives abroad declaring that the outbreak was provoked by the Armenians.

The United States cruiser Marblehead has arrived at Mersina, Asia Minor, to protect the missionaries of that district.

ALEPPO, Syria, Oct. 25.—The Armenians of the Marash district are said to have attacked the inhabitants of four Turkish villages.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—A letter received to-day from Constantinople by a member of the Armenian National Union from a young woman who witnessed the recent riots, and members of whose family were the victims, says:

"On the Monday of the Holy Cross immediately after the church services, some fifty young men, from fourteen to twenty years old, went to the Babi-Ali (Sublime Porte) to present a petition to the Grand Vizier. They had no evil intention. About half of this number had revolvers, the other half had no weapons; but they were ill-treated by the police, who beat and slapped the petitioners in the face.

"One of the young men fired at the Major, who fell dead from a wound in his breast. Some of the Major's men fell dead, too.

"At this point the cavalry were summoned. They patrolled the streets and trampled many under the feet of their horses. Those who escaped death this way were beaten to death with the soldiers' swords. Hardly ten or fifteen were left alive from this group. This was the first conflict.

"The Galata Bridge was closed to all Christians and Armenians; only Mahometans from Galata were allowed to come over to Stamboul. All were armed with swords (yataghans).

"The Mahometan residents helped the massacre by throwing keules, lamps, plates, tongs, fire-shovels, &c., at the Armenians.

"In half an hour all the Softas, Moo-hagirs (immigrants) and Lazecs were let loose with their wives from the Mahometan mosques. Some had bludgeons, others knives, others stones. After clearing the streets of Armenians they at-

tacked the khans in which Armenians were living, forced the doors open and killed every one they found. Few escaped.

"Many Armenian porters found in the streets were butchered. The corpses of the dead were carried in the night in dirt wagons and dumped into the sea.

"Out of 200 living in Tohatal Khan 150 were killed and the remaining 50 were wounded. No one is to be found from the Anielieh class (those dependent upon daily labor).

"The houses across from the Church of Karagomcoog were attacked, and many killed. Misak, the brother of Rev. Khoren, of Gadig Pasha; his (Misak's) mother-in-law and his wife were cruelly butchered. The body of Misak's wife was mutilated, and the body of her unborn child lay by her side. The fourteen-year-old daughter of Misak, seeing the horrible end of her parents, cried that she was a Mahometan and thus escaped death and torture. She has been taken away.

"In the Kassim Pasha quarter many were killed while at meals or asleep. The weapons used by the Turks were stones and bludgeons. Most of this havoc of Stamboul was wrought by the Bashi Bazouks (irregular troops) and the Tes-shanenlees (convicts in the Imperial Arsenal)."
