

# Andover News.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1895.

But one per cent. of the entire population of this country has been divorced.

A Minnesota judge has just ruled that a husband is responsible for slanders uttered by his wife.

It is said that more than 20,000,000 acres of land in the United States are held by English landlords, prominent among whom are Lord Houghton, Lord Dunraven, the Duke of Marlborough, Lady Churchill, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Lord Scully. They have lately effected a sort of alliance for the purpose of defending their interests and collecting their rents from their American tenants.

At an amusing meeting held the other day by the London Piscatorial Society it was decided, after some discussion, to abandon the giving of money prizes to anglers as rewards for cunning in the catching of fish. Despite the fact that one gentleman assured the assembled company that even her Majesty the Queen did not object to receiving money prizes at horticultural shows the majority of the fishermen present considered it "derogatory to the character of a true angler, fishing in the Waltonian spirit for the love of sport alone, to accept a money prize." Therefore in the future there will only be cup prizes for the sensitive minded fishermen to compete for.

The probable effect of the opening of the Chicago Drainage Canal upon the water level of the great lakes is up for discussion again, notes the New York Tribune. The Chicago engineers declare that at the most it will not lower the lake level more than three inches. But Professor G. Frederick Wright, of Oberlin College, an acknowledged authority on the subject, says that the canal will ultimately divert ten per cent. of the water that now passes over Niagara; and in the late summer and autumn this will seriously interfere with navigation. As a preventive measure, he suggests that a dam be constructed across the lower end of Lake Superior at the "Soo," which will raise the level of that lake two feet and store enough water during the rainy season to supply the lower lakes during the late summer and fall.

The Chinese, as printed in the Cosmopolitan Magazine, possess the mental and physical qualities required for National greatness. They are fine men, superior to the Japanese in average stature; they are industrious and thrifty, absolutely indifferent to death, and when well trained and well led make first-rate soldiers. This hardy, clever race, he urges, whose numbers are to be counted by hundreds of millions, need only the quickening, guiding hand and mind of a Napoleon to be converted into the most powerful Nation that has ever dictated terms to the world. As a Napoleon is not forthcoming General Wolsley advises China to seek another Charles Gordon to organize another ever victorious army. It may be that this estimate of the Chinese is correct, comments the New York Press; but, as the Press has often pointed out, and as Wolsley himself admits, the Chinese are not and the Japanese are a warlike race. The Chinese will have to change their estimate of the military profession before they can become a soldierly Nation, and it would take more than one generation to make their armies and navies a terror to the rest of the world.

**A Girl's Composition About Boys.**  
"Boys are men that have not got as big as their papas, and girls are women that will be ladies by and by. God likes women better than men, that's why there are more women than men. Boys are a trouble. They were out everything but susp. If I had my way, half of the boys in the world would be girls and the rest would be dolls. My papa is so nice that I think he must have been a little girl when he was a little boy."

**The Value of Bananas.**  
Twenty-five years ago the value of the banana exported from Jamaica was practically nothing. People knew them for their own use, but never thought of shipping them. In the years 1892-98 the value of the banana exported from Jamaica reached over \$2,000,000. It exceeded that of either sugar, coffee or dy-

# MISSIONS IN DANGER

## How Christians Are Treated in Darkest China.

**Missionaries at the Mercy of a Mob. Threats of Violence and Robbery. Bravery of Friendly Natives—Tardy Protection by the Military—Satisfactory Assurances by Authorities.**

Boston, March 11.—Since the Japanese-Chinese war began, numerous dispatches have been received relating to possible attacks on American Congregational missionaries. Such an attack as was feared has been made on the missionaries of the American board and an account of it has been received from the Rev. James H. Roberts, of Kalgan, who was in Paoingfu, the scene of the mob. Mr. Roberts writes: On Wednesday, Jan. 2, some soldiers who were here in Paoingfu, on their way from the southern or western provinces to the seat of war, entered the street chapel of the Presbyterians while Rev. Joseph Walter Lowrie was preaching, knocked over the benches, tried to get his watch and spectacles, and seemed ready to make an attack upon his person, when an outcry in the street, either a street fight, providentially occurring, or a call to others to come and join the fracas in the chapel, led the soldiers to run out into the street, and Mr. Lowrie closed the chapel. The mob raged outside the door till sunset, but could not get in. Those soldiers went on their journey the next day but the city roughs evidently planned to plunder our houses when more soldiers should come, for on the arrival of a few thousand soldiers on Friday noon they promptly paid us a visit, and were extremely menacing and insolent awaiting an opportunity to plunder the mission houses. Among them were ten or more women. One of them, on being asked why she was standing there, replied that she had heard that our houses were about to be pulled to pieces, and she did not know but that she might get something. There were many young men in the crowd, mostly with dissipated and villainous looks—some of them well dressed. Of these last, some were heard to say that the destruction of these mission houses cannot be postponed any longer, and that they would upset Dr. Noble's cart the next time he should go into the city. Soon afterward word came that the general had come to the south suburb. The soldiers all started to leave. It was growing dark, and that is the time of day when Chinese mobs generally add. All through the afternoon we had longed for sunset and darkness, to end the trouble. But a new danger arose, as the soldiers, who had been guarding the gate, started to go, and the city mob could see that we were helpless against them. Then a native preacher named Kao Jung, who had come from the country just in time to help us, told the soldiers that if the mob should steal anything, the soldiers would be held responsible. The latter had wooden clubs in their hands. They asked Mr. Kao "shall we beat them?" to which he answered, "yes." Then they gave it to the city fellows right and left, knocking them down, drawing blood from some of them, and clearing the street with wonderful quickness. After their supper, three soldiers came and guarded our gate till late at night, and the civil officers sent men to fire guns around our premises, to warn all persons that these places were under the protecting care of our mighty Father in Heaven; else we and all that we had, would have been wiped out clean, during that terrible afternoon. After the excitement subsided, a nervous reaction took place, which made some of us sick and miserable all the next day. We were more exhausted than we had supposed.

On Sunday, the governor of the county came to see us in person, which to the Chinese mind, is a great honor to us, and assured us we should have no trouble in the future. Whenever any more troops come, he will promptly order their general to forbid their coming to our residences, or molesting us in any way. He has called the lower officials of the city and given them strict orders to suppress any rising of the people. He tells us to go about our work as usual, and have no fear, but not expose ourselves unnecessarily on the streets when soldiers are in town. Yet we are not on this street, chapel and hospitals. He has also issued a proclamation perfectly satisfactory to us, copies of which are posted in front of both our city and suburban premises. We could not have worded the proclamation better for our own interests if we had written it ourselves. Evidently the governor is determined to do everything he can for our safety. On Monday a still higher official called to see us, the governor of the department consisting of twenty-three counties. He visited each of our houses, talking in a most friendly way and assuring us of protection and safety. Both he and the governor of the county went into the chapel and read the ten commendations on the chapel in large, handsome characters. The governor of the department then asked me "is that the kind of doctrine you teach?" I said, "yes," and he said, "That is good." His younger brother, his assistant in office, called the next day, with two of the governor's sons. After all that happened, we would be if the trouble had not occurred.

There is said to be plenty of good timber land still open to homestead entry in Missouri.

# TURKISH BRUTALITIES

## Further Details of the Butchery of Armenians.

London, March 11.—The Daily Telegraph has a dispatch, which was telegraphed from Kars, saying that a deputation of the survivors of the Sassoon massacre have appeared before the commission of inquiry and have narrated the whole story of the butchery. They presented a written statement of which the Telegraph will print a copy. The statement mentions that the cross and a bible were flung at the feet of an Armenian priest, who was ordered to trample on them. He refused, and thereupon, the Turkish soldiers gouged out his eyes and flung him into a pit with others who were dying. Of the 300 persons who were taken at the same time with the priest, only one, a merchant named Avak, escaped. He saved himself in an almost miraculous manner. The correspondent says that the statement has impressed the delegates powerfully, but does not mention the day on which it was presented. Another dispatch, dated at Kars, gives the testimony of Kurds who saw Turkish soldiers take children by the feet and dash them against stones. "A Turkish soldier," says the dispatch, "bound an old Armenian, head downward, to some branches and slowly cut his throat with an axe. The same Kurds saw the soldiers take pregnant women, offer bets on the sex of the children, and then cut the women open. The money was paid to the man who guessed correctly."

# FIENDISH MOTHER

## Murders Her Children and Plots To Escape.

Paris, Texas, March 11.—Mrs. Mary Caruthers and James Strange are under arrest here charged with the murder of the woman's two children aged four and one year. Strange was a farm hand employe of Caruthers who lives 20 miles south of Paris. About 9 o'clock Friday night Mrs. Caruthers went to her room, which the children also occupied. Yesterday morning when Caruthers awoke he heard heavy breathing in his wife's room and entered it to learn the cause. There he found his two little boys in a deep stupor, from which he was unable to awaken them. Medical aid was summoned, but they both died at four o'clock. Mrs. Caruthers at first stated that she gave them some chill tonic, but the woman later confessed that she had tried to kill them all, declaring that she did so to get them out of their trouble and said that it was her intention to kill herself. She said that it was the fourth time she had attempted to kill them. Letters and other evidence in the possession of the officers show that there was a conspiracy between her and Strange to murder the children and leave the country. She is about 35 years of age and fairly good looking, while he is about 30 and uncouth. Enroute here, the woman made a desperate effort to leap from the train but was prevented by the guard.

# ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

## Favorable View of the Occurrence at New York.

New York, March 11.—The eclipse of the moon was plainly visible in this city Sunday night. The night was clear and propitious to the occasion. The centre of the moon's disk was a blood-like red color, while toward the periphery, the normal pale yellow color was unchanged. The moon seemed set in a deep sea of blackness, extending for a considerable distance around it, beyond which patches of clouds, like huge snow drifts, floated around in strange contrast. After 10 o'clock the moon was, at short intervals, totally obscured from view, then segmental portions of it were suddenly revealed again. Viewed with the naked eye the eclipse presented the appearance of a concentrated dark cloud, cone-shaped, pointing towards the moon's centre. The head of the cone seemed to open and close as if performing a suction process and in apparent efforts to tear itself away from a fixed position suddenly. The celestial spectacle was witnessed by many persons who assembled in the City Hall park, though the hundreds of persons who thronged the Brooklyn bridge had the vantage ground for viewing the various phases of the strange scene. No scientific observations of the eclipse were made at the weather bureau.

# ORIZABA IN ERUPTION.

## Dangerous Activity of a Famous Mexican Volcano.

St. Louis, March 11.—A special to a morning paper from Cordoba, state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, says: The peak of Orizaba, an ancient volcano, is in a state of eruption. The signs of disturbance began to manifest themselves last Sunday night, and have increased in force constantly since that time. It is now vomiting poisonous gases and thick volumes of smoke are emitted from 100 apertures in its mass. The earth for 100 miles around is shaken periodically with subterranean vibrations. For the public safety the governor of the state of Vera Cruz will shortly name a commission of scientists to make an investigation into the eruption, and to make recommendations looking to the protection of the inhabitants of the neighboring villages. The present eruption is in the heart of the best improved coffee districts in Mexico, where are located many American plantations. There are being said in all the churches of the locality to ward off the impending danger.

# HONORS TO BISMARCK.

Berlin, March 11.—It is announced that Prince Bismarck will receive the command of the German army corps at Friedland on April 1. On April 1 a deputation of college teachers will present to him a collection of the extensive books used by him during his school days at the Berlin College of Grey Crosses.

# General Harrison Better.

Indianapolis, March 11.—Ex-President Harrison, who has been suffering from a severe attack of the grip, is much better. He rested well last night and his pulse is about normal. The doctor says he may sit up a little to-day.

# HOT AFTER PARKHURST

## Strong Resentment in the New York Presbytery.

That Dignified Body Unwilling To Be Called a Tool of Tammany Hall—Complicated Proceedings May Arise from an Attempt To Dispose of an Ancient Church.

New York, March 11.—Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is to be the subject of special attention by the New York presbytery and in a manner that may lead to proceedings as complicated and prolonged as those that originated exactly four years ago in the name of Charles A. Briggs. Plans are now forming to give Dr. Parkhurst a scorching over the coals of criticism respecting his conduct towards brethren in the ministry. If these plans are followed out, as they give promise of being, there is likely to be as great public interest in the proceedings of the Presbyterian church for the next few years, as was created by Dr. Parkhurst's ever since his strictures uttered in the pulpit and published in the New York Tribune, upon the financial integrity and business honor of the New York presbytery in relation to the sale of the abandoned Church of Sea and Land. The particular remark of Dr. Parkhurst on this subject, at which umbrage was taken by the New York ministers is thus quoted: "You know that I have been extolled by my brethren of the New York presbytery, but I tell you that I am prepared to fight Tammany wherever I find it,—meaning that the ubiquitous influence of Tammany hall had asserted itself against him to such an extent as to cause the New York presbytery to violate its solemn engagements in order to subvert the influence of Dr. Parkhurst and his church in Madison square. Dr. Parkhurst may have an opportunity to explain this and other like remarks on the same subject in speaking to resolutions which will probably be offered when the presbytery assembles in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church. Cause of the Trouble.

This trouble has grown out of the proposed sale of the ancient church-building at the south-west corner of Market and Henry street in the Severy ward of this city. This church was built by Col. Henry Rutgers nearly a century ago when the Seventh ward was a farm land, and was presented by him to the Dutch church. It was organized as an independent church by Dr. Milledoler and Dr. Kuypers in 1803 and maintained for many years under the name of the Market Street Dutch Reformed Protestant church. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, now of Brooklyn, was the last of a long line of famous preachers who occupied the pulpit. He left because the church session would not remove the church building to an uptown site. Howard Crosby grew up from childhood under its influence, and Dr. Charles A. Briggs, while employed as a cooper in the second-hand barrel yard along the East river front, went to its Sunday school. When the Market Street Dutch church disbanded the building was sold to H. K. Corning, who organized a Presbyterian church for sailors under the name of "Sea and Land." Mr. Corning willed the church on his death to the New York presbytery to be maintained by that body as long as deemed advisable. Two years ago Dr. Sprout, the last pastor, was released by a resolution that a Presbyterian church was no longer necessary in that locality. Dr. Parkhurst undertook to continue services there at the charge of the Madison Square church after Dr. Sprout's departure under an arrangement with the presbytery, and he now lays claim to the church as a proper and permanent mission station of the Madison Square church. Notwithstanding this claim, the presbytery has resolved to dispose of the property and to divert a part of the proceeds to other uses. Dr. Parkhurst charges that this resolution is in violation of the contracts and agreements of the presbytery and that the proceedings by which it was reached are characterized by methods that would not be tolerated in Wall street or in any respectable business house in America. The public knows nothing of these proceedings, as they have all been transacted behind the closed doors of the presbytery. Dr. Parkhurst, however, has vented his criticisms in a public manner, and he has chosen to center his criticism about himself giving the impression that the acting force in the presbytery was the dreadful power of Tammany hall. It is upon these premises that action in the presbytery will be based. Attempts will probably be made to swing open the doors, so that what goes on when the resolutions are proposed may be made known to the public.

**Big Steel Contract.**  
Harrisburg, Pa., March 11.—The contract for the steel work for the first section of the South Shore road, which electric cars will run, was to the Pennsylvania Steel company, Steelton, Pa. The company have extensive preparations at their plant which will enable them to roll large eye-beams included in the contract, and which hitherto have been made by only one mill in the country. The first section of the subway will be two thousand feet long under Barton Common and will contain two million pounds of steel. This contract will keep the Steelton mills busy nearly summer.

**The Story Exaggerated.**  
Boston, March 11.—Sixty-six Italian who have been employed on the construction of the South Shore road, in Nova Scotia, have arrived here on the steamer Boston. A porter visited the steamer after arrival and ascertained that the camp was exaggerated in the published report. It was learned that the sudden return of the Italians was wholly due to a desire to obtain where the labor is light and the work better.

**Death from Hydrophobia.**  
Reading, Pa., March 11.—Mrs. Susan Dautch, aged 60 years, who was ten by a dog five weeks ago, died of all the symptoms of hydrophobia. She was seized with spasms on Thursday and it was necessary to keep her under the influence of opiates. At times she would bark like a dog, and went into convulsions at the sight of water.

**Boom at Bethlehem.**  
Bethlehem, Pa., March 11.—The largest steel mill of the Bethlehem Iron Company will resume operations on Monday on a twelve thousand ton order for a Georgia railroad. Fifteen hundred idle workmen will be given employment.

**Mexican Revolutionist Killed.**  
Panama, March 11.—A dispatch from Colon says Catalino Garzo, the Mexican revolutionist, has been killed.

**Ministers Weaver's Union.**  
Fall River, Mass., March 11.—Representatives of the ministers of the Fall River and Clinton met and made preparations for formal organization of a state union. Temporary officers were elected.

**Plankton Bank.**  
Milwaukee, Wis., March 11.—Johnston has decided to appoint a receiver for the defunct Plankton bank to collect from the stockholders an amount equal to the amount of their capital.

# PACIFIC BILION RESIGN.

## The Noted Preacher Will Leave Independent Church.

New York, March 11.—For a time past there have been discussions among the members of the Third Street Baptist church, due to the objection of the more conservative members of the congregation to "sensational" character of the sermons preached during the last five years by the pastor, Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr. Yesterday Mr. Dixon announced with the church and to found a new church and instead of speaking on "Spectacular Sensation," in reply to the captious of "An old fashioned clergyman," as announced, Mr. Dixon resigned his resignation to his congregation many portions of which were applauded by the votaries of the retiring pastor.

In referring briefly to the circumstances which prompted his resignation Mr. Dixon said: "My action was not one of sudden impulse and reference whatever to things that happened within a year; I determined upon it over a year ago, but found it impossible to carry out my wish because the church was then encumbered with financial debt. I feel now relieved from that obligation of duty. The most good will prevails between myself and the officials and trustees of the church. I shall establish a new church. There will be only one creed in it; that of the Lord Jesus Christ. I believe it to be a more important part of the network to lift many men out of ditch than to spend my time in making a few men Baptists."

# QUIET IN CUBA.

## The Alleged Revolution Has Abandoned Its Headquarters.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 11.—Special to the Times Union from Tampa, Fla., says: The steamer Veve arrived with advices from Cuba up to 1 o'clock Saturday. The Consul General Williams, in an interview, publishes an interview with that gentleman denies any knowledge of a request on the part of the Spanish government for his recall. General Williams states very emphatically that his duty is to protect American citizens and their property and that will do so at all hazards. From statements made by a half score of well informed passengers the so-called revolution has about petered out. Last Friday the government issued a proclamation granting amnesty to all who laid down their arms and took an oath of allegiance within eight days. All but about 200 of the insurgents have done so and these are divided into two bands under the leadership of two negro brothers named Bam and Burns, who are operating near San Juan, burning plantation buildings and killing stores belonging to those who sympathize with their cause. The insurgents about Matanzas who were under the leadership of a Cuban doctor, Guarberto Gomez, of Cuba, who terrorized the island for seven years, has demoralized the bandits, who are surrendering under the amnesty proclamation.

**Beauchampe's Double.**  
The theater was crowded from the promenade to the gallery with a critical audience. The opera was new, the prima donna unknown to the audience, and the opening night of the new theater, which was commented on from the gallery afterward by those who witnessed the performance and the press. The manager was apprehensive, as the full significance of a remark on the night of the new theater, a new opera, which was commented on from the gallery afterward by those who witnessed the performance and the press. The manager was apprehensive, as the full significance of a remark on the night of the new theater, a new opera, which was commented on from the gallery afterward by those who witnessed the performance and the press. The manager was apprehensive, as the full significance of a remark on the night of the new theater, a new opera, which was commented on from the gallery afterward by those who witnessed the performance and the press.

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# Beauchampe's Double

—OR—

# THE PRIMA DONNA.

Story of Mystery, Love and Devotion.

BY DAVID LOWRY.

# CHAPTER I.

## THE SINGER.

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