

THE SHOALS OF LIBERTY ISLAND ON WHICH THREE VESSELS HAVE STRANDED WITHIN THE PAST TEN DAYS.



The fact that three vessels have lately gone aground on the shoals around Red Hook Island has caused a great deal of comment in shipping circles. Many persons believe that the shoals nearest the channel leading to the bay should be dredged and a sea wall built about the island. At present no

boat drawing over ten feet of water can land at the pier built out from the island, and nothing outside of a rowboat can get to the island proper. On three sides of the island, for a distance of a quarter of a mile, the water at mean low tide will not average over five

feet in depth. To the north of the island it shoals off from three feet, about three hundred feet from the island, to six feet a quarter of a mile away. Then the water reaches a depth of eight feet, and at a half mile a depth of twelve feet is obtained. To the east of the island is the regular channel between Red Hook and what is known as the eighteen-foot curve. It is

less than a mile wide. For a distance of three hundred feet toward this channel the water is thirty-six feet deep. From a depth of thirty-six feet the bottom slopes until a half mile from the island, and an equal distance from Red Hook it is sixty feet deep below the low-water line. South of the island is a large mud bank, extending half a mile or more from the

island. For a long time this bank was an obstacle to shipping, until a channel was dredged through it to the Jersey shore, a mile away. The dredged channel is wide enough to admit two boats to pass each other, and is twenty-five feet deep at low water. Just why, standing at the mouth of the entrance to New York, the shoals about

the island should be allowed to remain as a constant menace to shipping, nobody seems able to explain. To widen the channel to the east of the Statue of Liberty would make accidents like those that have recently occurred impossible. To do this would be no greater task than it was to dredge the channel to Jersey to the south of the island.

WILHELM SLIGHTED THE FRENCH ENVOY.

M. Herbette Is Snubbed by the German Emperor at a Public Ball.

The Ambassador Had Incurred Imperial Displeasure Through Lack of Manners.

Relations Between the Two Countries Rendered Worse by His Presence in Berlin.

MR. CLEVELAND'S TALK WITH BARTH.

Bimetallists Forward a Letter to the President Asking Him if He Really Stated He Would Veto All Silver Bills.

Berlin, Feb. 16.—An incident that occurred at the annual subscription ball held last Wednesday at the Berlin Opera House has created a good deal of gossip.

The Emperor snubbed the French Ambassador. The slight passed on M. Herbette may have only been intended as a personal one—it probably was—but it is quite possible in these perilous days that it may lead to political troubles.

The subscription ball, which was more numerous attended this year than any of its predecessors, is one of those functions at which persons who are not admitted to the Court circle get an opportunity of mixing with the Upper Ten. Before the days of the Empire it was the custom for the King of Prussia to open the ball with the daughter of an ordinary citizen as a partner, but of late years the Emperor and Empress, with the officials of the imperial household, have contented themselves with taking part in a "polonaise."

On Wednesday night the Emperor and Empress made their appearance as usual in the imperial box. With them were the Empress Frederick, Princess Frederick Leopold of Prussia, and Princess Feodora of Schleswig-Holstein, sisters of the German Empress, the Princess of Rome, Duchess Wilhelm of Mecklenburg, and Princess Margaret of Hesse.

To the surprise of every one present who did not know that there was trouble in the air, the usual procession of royalties in the "polonaise" did not take place. People kept asking how it was that the Emperor, who is a stickler for traditional customs, should abandon such a time-honored custom as this stately march.

The cause was that the Emperor is not on good terms with the French Ambassador.

M. Herbette is dean of the diplomatic corps in Berlin. It has always been the rule at these subscription balls for the Emperor to receive the diplomatic corps at the conclusion of the "polonaise." The corps was naturally headed by its dean. To avoid meeting the French Ambassador, the Emperor had ordered the "polonaise" to be abandoned.

A rumor is in circulation, and is generally credited in the diplomatic circle, that the Emperor is going to his hunting seat to remain over the carnival, so as to avoid receiving M. Herbette at the court ball. If M. Herbette should be recalled in the meantime, the Emperor will return in time to be present at the ball.

M. Herbette has made his stay in Berlin impossible through a succession of acts which have been offensive to the Emperor's sense of gentlemanly deportment. Members of the diplomatic corps openly say that while M. Herbette is a diplomat of uncourted ability, he is by no means a courtier. His manners are conspicuously bad, and his share in influencing the recall of Lieutenant Baron de Gramont, the naval attaché to the French Embassy here, representing that he was not a persona grata at the German Court, brought things to a crisis.

The Cologne Gazette prints a vicious article on the subject, declaring that the relations between Germany and France have been rendered a great deal worse through the presence of M. Herbette in Berlin as the chief representative of France.

ROYAL BICYCLING FORBIDDEN. Another little incident in court life has also created a good deal of talk. Princess Isabella, the wife of Prince John George of Saxony, has been disciplined by the King of Saxony because she has appeared in public on a bicycle. His Majesty has re-

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SURFA'S FRIGHTFUL TALE OF SLAUGHTER.

Moslems Twice Descended Upon the City, Killing Over Four Thousand Persons.

Fifteen Hundred Were Butchered in a Church to Which They Had Fled for Safety.

THE POWERS SCATHINGLY ARRIGNED.

Is It Fear of Injury to Themselves That They Continue to Ignore Their Promises of Protection to Persecuted Armenia?

London, Feb. 5.—Articles from Constantinople include a letter from Miss Corinna Shattuck, dated from Ouz, January 5, in which she says:

"We had often heard that the Moslems were dissatisfied with the attempt of October 28, which resulted in the destruction of only forty lives and about 150,000 worth of goods, the plunder of six hundred shops and 280 houses. After this the Christians were all completely disarmed by the Government. Some eighty men had been imprisoned, and it was feared that there would be another scene of terror. It came at last, with great suddenness.

"On Saturday, December 28, the firing of a few guns in the Moslem quarter proved the signal. Immediately, an immense multitude gathered on the hill on the side of the city. The guards in the streets went to meet the people, fired a shot over their heads, and then allowed the mass of wild humanity, thirsty for blood, to pass into the city and begin their work, which continued until dark.

BUTCHERED IN A CHURCH. "The number of killed cannot be less than 3,500, and may reach 4,000. Of these it is estimated that 1,500 were butchered in the great Gregorian Church, where they had fled for safety, the doors of which were broken open by the soldiers.

"For two days the air of the city was unendurable. Then began the clearing up. During those two days we constantly saw men lugging sacks filled with bones and ashes. The dragging off of 1,500 bodies for burial in trenches was another of the horrible sights. The last work of all was the clearing of the wells. From one very large well it is said that sixty bodies were taken. It is well authenticated that twenty bodies were taken from another well.

The Protestant pastor, Rev. H. Akonbarat, and several efficient members of the church, are among the dead. An effort was made to secure the body of the pastor for separate funeral, but failed."

The following comes from an Armenian in Alintab:

"We have here, as a people, been given up by the Turkish Government to the will of mobs to be massacred and plundered? That such is the case seems certain from many undeniable facts. Nearly all our principal communities have been almost simultaneously attacked and pillaged. The methods pursued and the objects aimed at in all these widely different places have been the same. The testimony of liberal-minded Moslems, the indirect admissions and statements of many of the actors in these terrible tragedies, and the attitude assumed by the local governments, military officers and soldiers toward the rioters, all point unmistakably to this conclusion.

"Again we ask, Why should a peaceful, industrious and loyal people be thus butchered and destroyed? Is it that there have been political agitators among us? Every large community has a proportion of lawless and desperate men; it is the business of the Government to search out and destroy such, and to punish them according to their deserts. We ask no immunity for such men. We do, however, cry out against innocent people being slaughtered on their account.

"Besides, the number and influence of such persons have, we are sure, been greatly exaggerated. In only two places, so far as we can learn, Constantinople and Zeitoun, have these agitators been able to excite any disturbance, and even there their number was utterly insignificant in comparison with the mass of the people they are assumed to represent, and might easily have been dealt with without resort to extra rigorous measures. Why, then, should such a people, as a whole, be turned over as spoil to an excited populace, inflamed by the most ruthless of human passions, race hatred and religious fanaticism? How long is this reign of terror to continue?"

THE SULTAN SO DENIES. "What can we do to hasten the return of tranquility and confidence? When our noblest men first asked this question of the Government they were told it was needful for us to give up our arms and trust ourselves wholly to the care of the Government! This we unreservedly did. Then we were told that certain of our principal men must be given up to be tried upon charges which would be formulated later on. To this, also, we submitted. We were then given to understand that a formal paper was expected from us, expressing our thanks to the enlightened and benign Government under which we live, for the protection that it has afforded us, and the tranquility in which we have been kept, and especially declaring our love and gratitude to our august Sultan, under whose ever watchful, paternal and solicitous care we have so long enjoyed the fullest rights and privileges. This paper, we have not thought proper to sign, because all that we can be grateful to our Sultan for is that he has been pleased to leave us to our native land.

"It seems better to us that the nations and peoples who have been spectators of these events should judge for themselves of the merits of the real actors in these terrible tragedies. To this tribunal and to the Great Judge of all, we make our appeal and await with such patience as we can command the final verdict. When Christian nations undertook to improve our condition, taught us that we had rights before the law, and encouraged us to ask a voice and a part in the administration of Government, we became at once objects of suspicion and aversion, and now it looks as if our annihilation had been resolved upon. For more than seventeen years we have been hearing of the 'Berlin Treaty'—how six great Christian powers entered into solemn engagements with our sovereign, by which, among other things, new and enlarged privileges were provided for us. If fear of injury to themselves keeps them from further interference, it is at least unfortunate that they have interfered as much as they have."

HARRISON'S WEDDING DAY His Union to Mrs. Dimmick, It is Thought, Will Be Celebrated the Week Following Easter.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 16.—As far as can be learned here, ex-President Harrison has not yet yielded to any of his friends the day and hour of his coming wedding, but it is believed it will occur on Wednesday of the week following Easter, which closes the Lenten season, and during which, he said, in making the announcement of the engagement, the marriage would not be solemnized.

There is much speculation regarding the details of the affair, but they are known to their churches, and the wedding will be a very quiet one. On the other hand, the volunteers information upon them his friends can only indulge in speculation. It is said, however, that the wedding will be a simple affair, and that the bridegroom, Rev. M. L. Haines, the ex-President's pastor in this city, who will assist in the ceremony, on account of the privacy of the wedding it is not believed that any but the simplest service will be used, though friends of Mrs. Dimmick say that she has been heard to express great admiration for the Episcopal service, and declares that it is not only the most beautiful, but the most impressive, and for that reason to be preferred over those forms which ministers of other churches use. On the other hand, Haines has been known to express a strong temptation for display on such occasions, and to place more stress on the simple than on the complicated forms of the Episcopal Church. It is said that he regards marriage not only as a divine institution, but as a civil contract, and that he has naturally given more study to the legal side of the question than to the other. He has been heard to say that the occasion of marriage by any form of ceremony solemnizes marriages by any form of ceremony, and that he is in favor of the simple form of the Presbyterian Church.

While Dr. Haines is a Presbyterian, the fact that he will assist in the ceremony does not necessarily preclude the possibility of Mrs. Dimmick having her choice of forms, for there is enough latitude even in the Presbyterian Church to permit its ministers to solemnize marriages by any form of ceremony, and it is inferred that he would attend the wedding, but it is not certainly known that Mr. Harrison has even invited him.

VICTORIA ISSUES A MESSAGE. Expression of Gratitude for Sympathy in Her Recent Bereavement.

London, Feb. 16.—A message from the Queen to the nation was issued this evening. In it Her Majesty expresses her thanks for the sympathy extended to her on the occasion of the death of her son-in-law, Prince Henry of Battenberg, and says: "This new sorrow is overwhelming. I lose a dear, loved and helpful son, whose presence was like a bright sunbeam in my life, and my daughter loses a noble and devoted husband, to whom she was united by the closest affection."

TAR FOR A FAITH CURIST.

An Offensive Scientist Preacher Gets a Coat of Feathers in Nebraska.

Charged with Trying to Break Up a Family and Refused to Leave Town.

IGNOBLE FATE OF REV. MR. BAILEY

One Hundred and Fifty Citizens of North Platte Assisted in Doing Vigilante Vengeance on the Imitator of "Healer" Schlatter.

North Platte, Neb., Feb. 16.—Rev. William Bailey, a scientist preacher, was tarred and feathered and ordered to leave town by a vigilante committee, consisting of, near as can be learned, 150 citizens, early this morning. Bailey is an imitator of Schlatter, the Denver "Healer," and has been working his so-called miracles all the winter.

The man had endeared himself to the members of one of the families who had believed in his faith, until he became so frequent in manifesting his powers that Mr. Holmes ordered him to leave the house and never return. He paid no attention to the order, and yesterday Holmes, in sheer desperation, went to District Judge Grimes and asked what to do in order to rid himself of this man who was breaking up his family.

The Judge sympathized with the husband, and he went to the house and ejected the intruder. This act was heartily approved by the citizens.

ORDERED TO LEAVE TOWN. "The 'Healer' was ordered to leave town, but disobeyed, and after dark a mob was quietly organized to enforce the order. The members of the mob were determined to brook no resistance to their plans. They broke in the doors of the house where the 'Healer' was stopping and dragged him into the street. Here his arms were pinned, his legs tied together and he was partly carried and partly dragged to the freight yards, three blocks away.

At a point near the freight house a group of men stood with torches and a tar kettle, while a sack of feathers was soon in evidence. Bailey was stripped, although the weather was cold. He was compelled to lay face downward and a liberal dose of tar and feathers was administered upon his back. While this was going on he trembled like a aspen leaf and begged and prayed that his persecutors spare his life.

AID FROM ONE OF HIS FLOCK. After the work was finished Bailey was liberated, his clothes hung upon him and he was notified that if he showed himself in the city again he would be lynched without further ceremony. He replied that if the Lord ordered him to go he would do so.

It was learned that a number of his followers, who had not lost confidence in him, went to his relief when the vigilantes disappeared, and that Bailey did not suffer any serious bodily injury. The offence he had committed was in endeavoring to convince Holmes's wife that the Lord had decreed that she must leave her husband and follow Bailey.

PERSONAL. A—A—A—HILL'S RHEUMATISM and Gout Cure, greatest of remedies; one bottle cures you. Hill's Medicine Co., 35 East 19th st., send for circular.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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Beginning MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, TUESDAY, FEB. 25, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and LA LOCANDIERA. Friday, Feb. 28, CAMILLE. SATURDAY MATINEE, FEB. 29, CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.

LA LOCANDIERA. BOX OFFICE CLOSING FOR ADVANCE SALE OF SEATS FOR FIRST WEEK. TUESDAY, FEB. 18, 9 o'clock. ORCHESTRA, 83; 1ST BALCONY, 85 & 82; 2D BALCONY, 81, 80 & 78. NO PERFORMANCES WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS.

14TH STREET THEATRE. PRICES, 25c. to \$1.00—no higher. Good reserved seats in Orchestra, 50c; boxes, 1.00. MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY. FEB. 17, LAST WEEK OF CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in the beautiful Irish comedy, MAUVORNEE. THE IRISH ARTIST. In Active Preparation. THE MINSTREL OF CLARE. Management of AUGUSTUS PITOU.

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