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ASIATIC MASSACRES.

Many Christians Were Killed and Wounded in the Recent Outbreaks.

The Sultan Agitated Because the Embassies Did Not Celebrate His Anniversary.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Berlin says that very serious news has been received there by way of Athens, to the effect that massacres have been again commenced in several places in Asia Minor, and that many Christians have been killed and wounded as a result of these recent outbreaks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2.—The Sultan was decidedly agitated when informed that the embassies of the powers would not be illuminated, as has been the custom, in honor of the Sultan's accession August 31, 1876, upon the deposition of his elder brother, Murad V. His Majesty sent Tewfik Pasha to represent to the different ambassadors that the omission would be likely to have a bad effect upon the Turkish troops. Tewfik was informed in reply that the Turkish government must take steps to prevent any such demonstration, for nothing less was hinted at upon the part of the minister of foreign affairs, and the latter was again reminded that the continuation of the disorder here or elsewhere would endanger the integrity of the Turkish empire.

This was the gist of the reply which Tewfik Pasha received at all the embassies, but the wording, which was glossed with a veneer of Oriental diplomacy, was to the effect that "after recent events here the representatives of the powers have found it suitable to observe mourning, and as illuminations signified rejoicing, such displays upon Monday would be out of place."

The air is by no means clear, however. The entire blame for the recent massacres is now placed by the representatives of the powers upon the Turkish government. There are rumors that the outbreaks here had their echo in the butcheries of Armenians in several places of Asia Minor. Consequently the return of the British fleet to Turkish waters cannot have anything but a salutary effect, and Americans here are greatly pleased to hear that a squadron of United States warships has been detailed to protect American interests.

It is well known that the Sultan is considerably displeased with the apparently complete accord which exists among the representatives of the powers. In the meantime, however, business is being resumed in different quarters of the Turkish capital, except that the stores of Armenians and some of the stores owned by foreigners remained closed.

VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, British secretary of state for the colonies, and Mrs. Chamberlain, were passengers on the Teutonic. Mr. Chamberlain said that he came to visit Mr. and Mrs. Endicott, the parents of his wife, at Danvers, Mass. He expects to return to England

RUSSELL IN MONTREAL.

The Chief Justice Gratified With the Reception of His Address on Arbitration.

Educational and Other Topics Discussed—His Opinion of Hon. Edward Blake.

(From the Montreal Star, August 28.) Lord Russell of Killowen and the members of his party, who left Toronto on Wednesday evening in a special train provided by the Grand Trunk railway officials, two of whom, Mr. F. H. McGuigan and Mr. William Wainwright, travelled with their guests, arrived at Kingston early yesterday morning and took the steamer Spartan for Montreal.

The famous trip through the Thousand Islands had been made and the boat was nearing Brockville, when the writer was invited to mount to the upper deck, which had been reserved for the Chief Justice and his friends. "Well, what can I tell you that will be of interest? Let us get to the point. That is my rule in life—to get to the objective point as quickly as possible."

Two dark and eloquent eyes, searching yet kindly, looked on under heavy black brows, just turning to gray, and lit up a face every feature of which spoke of determination and tenacity of purpose. But the smile that accompanied the words, and the charm of the voice itself, these are things which cannot be described, they must be seen and heard to be comprehended.

Should say something regarding my visit? This is what you know, is the second time that I have been in Canada. Upon the occasion of my former visit to America in 1883, I did not visit Montreal or Ottawa, but after spending some time in the United States as the guest of Mr. Wilkes, and being present at the opening of the Northern Pacific Railway, of which that gentleman was at that time president, I crossed over to Winnipeg and went West as far as my way for Montreal, where we shall stay until Saturday, when we leave for Ottawa to spend a few days with the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen. We shall then return to Montreal, to Quebec and the Saguenay, come back to your city, where we will stay a few days, and then go on to New York in about two weeks from now, when we sail for England.

"We haven't seen a great deal of America, for upon our arrival at New York we were simply transferred from one steamer to another, and taken up the Hudson river to Saratoga. I was very highly of the representatives of the American Bar whom I met at the convention, and I was greatly impressed by the splendid speech delivered by the President, Mr. Moorhead Stone, and Mr. Phelps, all of whom I met when they represented the United States at the Paris conference on the Behring sea arbitration."

"I am glad to know that my speech on arbitration has been so cordially received by the press of the United States and the large dailies in London, but I am sorry to confess that I am very curious to know what the large provincial papers, the press of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and Newcastle have said regarding it. The provincial press in England is an exceedingly able and independent institution, and is in no way dependent upon the London newspapers for its opinions."

"The American press? What shall I say of the great Sunday papers? They are monumental; they are awful—that is to say (dipomatics), as regards their size. Tell me, is there any living soul in America, who ever reads one of them right through, from beginning to end?"

Asked concerning his plea for international arbitration, how the award would be enforced, and being reminded that the senate and congress of the United States had scarcely acted up to the promise made concerning respect for the decision arrived at in Paris, the Chief Justice said: "I endeavor to touch upon this phase of the subject in my speech, but—laughing—"as the speech was almost as lengthy as a Sunday newspaper, perhaps you did not have the opportunity of reading a full report of it. I can only say that, if it is necessary, until the moral sense of the nations is educated sufficiently, then there must be a combination of the nations concerned in the arbitration to coerce the recalcitrant nation until the conditions of the award are complied with. Concerning the action of the United States in reference to the Behring Sea matter, I may say that a senator would rather unforgotten that a senator would have his duty to oppose the payment of the award, when it became the duty of the impugner to make it, when it was less all right, but I do say that, when two nations have entered into an agreement to arbitrate, as was done in the Behring Sea matter, they should discharge their obligations of the award with a liberal spirit, which would place them entirely above criticism."

"The question of whether the State should render financial assistance to sectarian schools having arisen, His Lordship expressed his views at some length. "It all depends," he said, "I can understand the government of a state saying: Education is no affair of ours; it must be left to the individual head of the family." "But if, as in Great Britain, the State

ALASKA MAIL SERVICE.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

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the business sessions. The most important committee was that on missions, which met in the library of St. John's. The first meeting was in the chair and Rural Dean Burman was selected as secretary. The morning was spent in discussing a scheme for the consolidation of the mission funds of the church under one board. This will be one of the most important matters coming before the synod, and will doubtless be debated at considerable length on the floor of the house.

LOOKING WESTWARD.

Mr. W. C. Matthews, Dun's Manager, Well Pleased With the Outlook on the Coast.

EASTERN FINANCIAL MEN BEING ATTRACTED BY BRITISH COLUMBIA'S GREAT MINERAL WEALTH.

Mr. W. C. Matthews, of Toronto, manager of R. G. Dun & Co. for Ontario, Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia, who has come to the Coast on a visit of inspection, left last night for the interior of the province. Mr. Matthews, while taking a conservative view of the business outlook throughout Canada, sees a distinct improvement in the situation, especially in the West. It is three years since he was last in British Columbia, and during the last few days he has been busy inquiring into the state of trade, and considers that in Victoria the wholesalers especially are doing a good volume of business. British Columbia, he says, is attracting very favorable notice among financial men in the East.

The fact that such men as Mr. Gooderham, of Toronto, and other prominent and wealthy Eastern people, after a thorough examination of the resources of the country, are ready to back their opinions by investing their money in developing British Columbia's mineral resources, is considered by Mr. Matthews the best proof of what Eastern Canadians think of this province. The indications are, too, that considerably more capital will continue to flow this way.

Mr. Matthews was well pleased with the condition of things in Manitoba and the Northwest. The estimate is that the farmers there will have at least 15,000,000 bushels of wheat to export this season. He found in Winnipeg that the payments on loans were being met more promptly than ever before, and farmers with mortgages which had not yet matured were anxious to pay them up now instead of letting them run on. The signs of progress all through the West were highly satisfactory.

In Ontario the lumber industry was in an unsatisfactory condition, because it depended largely on the United States as a market, and the unsettled condition of affairs in the republic had had a bad effect, the lumbermen not being able to get rid of their stock. Further east, in Quebec, however, the lumber industry was shipping fast, for there was a good deal of business in the States.

The silver troubles in the States have had the effect of bringing capital over to Canada for deposit in the banks. He knew several instances where Americans were making inquiries with the view of bringing over very large sums of money for this purpose as a matter of precaution in case Bryan was elected and free silver resulted.

Mr. Matthews left last night for the Sound and will go to the Kootenay country by way of Spokane to see for himself the southern British Columbia. The people of Eastern Canada were greatly interested in having a railway put through the Crow's Nest Pass. Mr. Matthews said, so as to give them a better opportunity of competing for the trade of the mining country, which considerable money was now going to the States.

One Honest Man.

If written to confidentially I will mail in a scathing letter particulars of a genuine, honest home cure, by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from nervous debility. I was robbed of my faith in mankind, but, thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers. I am desirous of helping the unfortunate, to regain their health and happiness. I promise secrecy. Please address, simply: P. O. Box 383, London, Ont.

GENUINE DEMOCRATS.

Delegates From Forty-one States and Three Territories Meet in Convention.

A Stirring Appeal for the Very Life of the Old-Time Democracy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—Forty-one states and three territories, represented by 824 delegates, met yesterday in Tomlinson hall, as a climax of a six weeks' campaign, to repudiate the action of the Chicago convention and put forth a declaration of principles and name a presidential ticket. Senator Palmer, who called the convention to order, termed it the first convention of the National Democratic party, while others referred to it as the Democracy who held its last convention in 1892. Admission to the hall was confined strictly to ticket holders. Inside every seat in the gallery served on the floor for the delegates and alternates was taken, and the galleries, except on the upper balcony in the rear of the hall, where the band was located, were comfortably well filled without being crowded, while the chairs in the rear of the platform reserved for distinguished guests were nearly all occupied. The decorations were brilliant and lavish.

There was an unusually large number of ladies in the galleries, and in the chairs back of the stage, their bright gowns and hats heightening the general effect of the scene. Most of them were from a distance, but some of the prominent ladies of Indianapolis were present. Mrs. Hendricks, widow of the late Vice-President Hendricks, was especially conspicuous.

Altogether it was an impressive scene. The delegates themselves were an imposing body of men. Among them were many who have for years been prominent in national affairs, and the councils of the Democratic party. Not a few were delegates to the Chicago convention, including several chairmen of delegations. Those who returned here in the capacity, except that whereas they were hitherto declining to participate in the proceedings, their appearance here was the signal for outbursts of enthusiasm.

There was plenty of enthusiasm and demonstrations were numerous. The delegates cheered at the sight of prominent men—in fact, at anything and everything. The "What's them busy men?" was there and kept them busy. Every reference to Mr. Cleveland was the signal for a scene, during which men cheered and waved whatever they could get their hands on. Miniature flags floated every way out of mysterious recesses and were wildly waved on every occasion.

The convention held two sessions, but got no further than effecting the permanent organization. Ex-Gov. Flower, the temporary chairman, and Senator Caffery, the permanent chairman, both delivered addresses, and Dr. Everett of Massachusetts, and John P. Irish, the Pacific coast orator, voiced the spirit of the convention during interims in the proceedings. There was not a jar or hitch anywhere. The temper of the delegates was displayed in the vigorous fashion with which the denunciation of the Chicago platform and its candidates were received.

Governor Flower referred to Bryan as an "ambitious, unsteady and unsafe man," and a "demagogue and a word juggler," with a revolutionary band behind him, and the ruffians rang with applause. Governor Flower's speech went somewhat extensively into the subject of bi-metallicism as proposed by the Chicago platform was a dream, and that the gold standard was responsible for high wages and low interest rates on money.

Senator Caffery, in assuming the gavel as permanent chairman, made a very effective speech in the nature of an appeal for the life of the old Democracy. He painted the Democracy at Chicago as indulging in debauchery. But he said reason must return, and the Democracy from "Democracy drunk to Democracy sober," and asked the convention to again "unfur the flag never yet soiled by reiteration or stained with dishonor."

Dr. Everett made a stirring speech against sectionalism, and John P. Irish likened the "silver Democratic party" to twin daughters of the horse leech, both seeking to raise the price of the necessities of life. In conclusion he predicted that if this convention did not succeed in vanquishing both, it would at least leave one without a sister.

Perhaps the most important action taken by the convention was the adoption of the recommendation to make the organization permanent, and to empower the national committee appointed to call future conventions. This indicates a contest four years from now over the regularity of the two organizations, and may prove far-reaching in its effect.

TORONTO, Sept. 3.—Mrs. Hamilton, widow of Captain Delaney Hamilton, one of Toronto's oldest inhabitants, is dead. Lieut. Col. R. B. Hamilton, late of the Queen's Own, and Harry O. Hamilton, of Sault Ste. Marie, are sons of the deceased.

A Confidence Game....

That's all it is—a "Public Confidence" game. With "Public Confidence" and trade marks, we guarantee you the confidence of buyers many years ago, and we stand by it. We do not know our business characteristics, nor the extent of our trade, nor do we derive from it, and all persons favoring us with their patronage can do so with the assurance of our desire to give the greatest satisfaction in style, quality and price.

Wrinkled Loveliness! Crinkled Prettiness! Puckered Beauty! Knotted Elegance!

Of course every lady whose eye catches this heading will know that I need say no more. Could any fabric ever be described in the same way. They're very odd; they're also nice and new. A large stock of every color and size. Write to select from, 2c. to 40c. per yard.

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Of course, in white goods we have the very best of the money. Navos and Lawns from 12 1/2 cts., India Linens, Victoria Lawns, Divinity and Swiss, from 10 cts. per yard. Fibre Fabric for interlining, good as the best, 15 cts. per yard. Hosiery and imitation Hosiery, at 15c., 25c., and 35c., Crinolines, at 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., 45c., 50c., 55c., 60c., 65c., 70c., 75c., 80c., 85c., 90c., 95c., and 100c.

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & COY.

June 10th, 1896.

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CEPTION.

Yesterday morning formally received Li Hung Chang, ball room, which American and Chinese formally presented to him by His

—Your Excellency great pleasure to presented to your highly known through the citizens of America have in confidence, con-administration and great republic are prosperity. It will my august master, to maintain the with America, whose for the Chinese whose protection these immigrants is to be highly specially appointed the Emperor of our Excellency friendly feelings of America, in friendly and reciprocal intercourse be for the cause of Your Excellency's to be afforded protection to Chinese immigrants friendly and government with a view to the civilization of your nation

—The ambassador is suite and receive wrapped in silk, as seen to be a huge and gold star of credentials, resident, who turns the President. His Majesty sent Tewfik Pasha to represent to the different ambassadors that the omission would be likely to have a bad effect upon the Turkish troops. Tewfik was informed in reply that the Turkish government must take steps to prevent any such demonstration, for nothing less was hinted at upon the part of the minister of foreign affairs, and the latter was again reminded that the continuation of the disorder here or elsewhere would endanger the integrity of the Turkish empire.

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(Special)—J. E. Nor-West, said on for the reports on his name with int of the school having been in n. Mr. Siton on

—The troubles of such distress after such as their most seen shown in curing

—Lovers Piles Constipation, curing complaint, while acts of the stomach, regulate the bowels.

—Pills are very small or two pills make vegetable and do their gentle action. In vials at 25 cents, 50, or sent by mail, 75c. Small Price.

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—B. C.

—able that we have for the transaction page business, and our old friends on orders early. The your best attention. S. WALLBRIDGE.