

**The Sultan and His Advisers Temporarily
Triumphant--Withdrawal of the British
Gunboat Ordered to Salonica.**

An Explanation—General Massacre of Christians in Constantinople Threatened — Prospects of a Famine in the East—10,000 Persons Massacred in a Week—Salisbury and the Methodists—Court Gossip.

AN ENCLAVE. A dispatch from Constantinople this afternoon, which announced the backdown of the British ambassador to Turkey, Sir Philip Currie, in his insistence based on treaty rights that Great Britain and incidentally Russia and Austria, be allowed an extra guardship in the Bosphorus, was not well received by the Tory jingoos, and is certain to be made much of by their opponents. Although the Dryad has been ordered back to Salonica, it is understood in official circles that this is only a temporary move, taken in order to avoid giving any provocation which might lead to rioting in Constantinople, and the Sultan's obstinacy in this matter is all the more annoying, as it is clear that the powers are being dalled with and placed in an undignified position by Abdul Hamid, who is regarded as skeptical as to the longevity of the European concert. The suggestion is published here that the Sultan has a few brokers operating on the foreign bourses, and that he has been personally manipulating the market, in order to exaggerate the financial stringency of the present situation in the east from a speculative point of view. If this be true, Abdul Hamid must have made huge profits within the past few weeks merely on the movements of the market, which attend the various phases of the extra guardships question, which has been the great attraction in politics throughout the week.

It appears that Said Pasha succeeded in getting the British ambassador to refer the Turkish matter to his Government. There was some delay in obtaining a reply, and this caused a report to spread among the Turkish officials that Great Britain would not do anything to restore order and put in force the reform advocated by the officers, and, therefore, the demand for the extra guardships, the demand for the extra guardships would not be carried to the extreme of forcing the passage of the Dardanelles. This seems to be the outward aspect of the matter, and all this is the cause of that it has been established that the palace people have been for some time past exciting the Mussulman population here with hints of the demand of the extra guardships, and that nothing less than a naval demonstration before Constantinople and that this would be an insult to the Sultan and the Mussulmans throughout the world, and this sign of the extra guardships, the fanaticism of the Turks, and a serious outbreak was brewing here, it is alleged, at the instance of the palace manipulators. The embassies were kept well in the loop of what was going on, and is probable that to the knowledge that the advent of the extra guardships in the Bosphorus would be the signal for an outbreak here directed against all foreigners and Christians, and is probable that the Government of Great Britain instructed Sir Philip Currie to order the Dryad back to Salenica.

But it is claimed in diplomatic circles that this does not end the incident, and it is only a temporary withdrawal which will be followed at a more opportune moment by the insistence of the powers upon the observance of their treaty rights, which they contend allow them to have the extra guardships for their embassies. Even if this be true, it seems to show that the Sultan and his advisers have once more triumphed over the representatives of the powers, and the latter were officially announced to be in complete accord as to the drastic measures to be taken toward Turkey.

There is another feature of the affair which is not lost sight of here, and that is, the withdrawal of the Dryad may mean that the European concert is broken, and that the jealousies of the powers have been too strong to allow of joint action in the east, even in the face of the tales of horrors and bloodshed, fire and famine, which have come daily from Asiatic Turkey for months past.

As an explanation of the backdown of the powers, it is pointed out that after Sir Philip Currie received the reply to his message to the Marquis of Salisbury, he made a personal call upon the Sultan at the Yildiz Kiosk, and for two hours and a half Abdul Hamid and the British ambassador remained in a friendly and unbroken conversation. The whole situation was reviewed between them. The Sultan again called Sir Philip's attention to the efforts he was making to restore order in Asia, and he offered him the work of reform was as fully inaugurated as circumstances would permit, promised that everything possible would be done without unnecessary delay, and, last but not least, Abdul Hamid referred to the danger of an outbreak at Constantinople and elsewhere, if he was militated against by the powers. In his power and authority scorned in the eyes of the Mussulman world, Sir Philip listened to all the representations of the Sultan, backed by the statements of the other powers, and finally he said he would order the Dryad away temporarily though he strongly impressed upon the mind of the Sultan that any further such measures would be a world threat on the lives of foreigners would be a signal for the enforcement of the treaty rights of the powers regarding the extra guardships, even if Great Britain has no objection to the matter. There the matter seems to be for the present; but nobody here believes that it is anything more than a lull in the storm caused by the blighting of the hopes of the powers by the dread of doing anything which might precipitate an outbreak here, and tend to light the torch of a religious war, which might spread rapidly even beyond the Turkish Empire.

A Berlin correspondent cables as follows: Everything points to a Cabinet crisis, in spite of official denials. The

to break up the Ottoman Empire. This attitude is in precise conformity with the policy of the Emperor, and it is well known that the Emperor has been engaged in negotiations with Germany in regard to Turkey that it has not been altered in the slightest detail. Consequently Germany has had nothing whatever to do with the change in the policy that may have taken place. If the concert of the powers has been disturbed it is due to the action of Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, who is alleged to have endeavored to the adoption of extreme measures against the Turks without success.

the Sultan. Without obvious differences among the powers as to the plan of action in Turkey the German official press has been instructed to keep up the fiction that the English and the powers are quarreling. The North German Gazette on Friday made an attack upon the policy of England as impeding the territorial strength of the Turkish Empire, and the London Herald declared that the "common opinion among the powers" as well as the common aim of the European Governments, is being maintained. The Cologne Gazette is strongly objected to the attempts to discriminate between the action of Germany and any other power, but declares that the idea favored by England for the disruption of the Turkish Empire was never intended by the German Government, the sole aim of whose diplomacy is to exert its good relations with the Sultan for the benefit of the general interests of Europe. The wild scheme of a partition of Turkey has been so widely and persistently discussed in the English press, has made a most unfavorable impression here. The North German Gazette calls them "fantasy and regrettable," and says that they are not confined to the newspapers alone, but that of their propagation prevails in higher quarters. "Public opinion in England," it says, "is taking a false view of British," and "the British are entirely different from the Germans by continental opinion. No German, Austrian, or Italian statesman has ever talked about the unsupportable Turk or discussed the policy of breaking up the Turkish Empire." The National Zeitung says: "Nothing better could be devised to lead to a European war than these plans of Turkey's disruption, the chief object of which is to aggrandize the Empire of Greece."

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Lord Salisbury, in receiving a leyan deputation, which visited in connection with the sectarian education proposals, said he did not intend to conceal his strong animus in favour of the Anglican and Wesleyan demands, and that the Wesleyan staunch Conservatives, but the Government did not deter the Prime Minister from making hostile and sarcastic allusions as the delegates developed their proposals. In responding to the statesman, with an open mind, he spoke freely as a sectarian pamphleteer. He spoke about "you Wesleyans" and "you Anglicans," and declared that he would support the policy of the Church of England. His tone and language aroused the dissenters throughout the country. At a subsequent meeting of the Independent Society, Dr. D. G. MacKenzie, said he was of opinion that the country was entering upon a great struggle, and that the Government was menacing the dissenting Church with education. If the Prime Minister's plan succeeded, the Anglican and Roman Catholic Church would receive for educational purposes a grant amounting to £3,000,000 a year.

JOHN MORLEY.

Mr. John Morley, who was Secretary for Ireland in the Rosebery Cabinet, and who was defeated in the last general election, in Parliament in the last general election, will make a visit to Italy he goes to the St. Mark Hotel in Venice, where he has consented to stand for election. Before he will preside at the Carlyle Club meeting, the Carlyle hotel, Cheyenne Row, which was formerly an Anglo-American fund, handed over to the trustees.

PLENTY OF MONEY.

The receipts of the Imperial

over the last budget estimates the expenditures are normal. Increase in the Russian contribution to the Chancery will at the end of 18,250,000. In March, have a of 16,250,000.

RUMOR OF A COMPROMISE

The London Telegraph prints a patch from Vienna saying it is that a compromise has been between the foreign representatives Constantinople and the Sultan. It is said to grant the necessary the entry of the ships into the Bosphorus, or that the powers will then unless the lives of are secured, grant the demand that Russia scouts the European conference being the Turkish question.

The Times has a dispatch from Russia in line the proposals of the powers two explanations each stanstunpe, explained to the that the subject was to assign a meaning order.

The Standard prints a dispatch

Constantinople, saying it is believed that the present Ministry is doomed, and that Said Pasha, recently the Grand Vizier, will succeed Halil Rifaat Pasha, the present Grand Vizier. Said Pasha is now President of the Council of State.

The prospect of a settlement of the lock-out in the shipbuilding trade is brighter, but the masters still continue to hold out against the engineers. They are rendering great service to the general cause of trades unionism. Already many valuable contracts have been lost and much work diverted to the shipyards of other countries.

The Queen will entertain great deal at Windsor Castle prior to going to Osborne House, her residence on the Isle of Wight, to pass Christmas with her family circle only. During the week Mr. Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury; Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. Chamberlain, and Gen. Butler were guests of her Majesty. They remained at the castle over night. The Prince and Princess of Wales were also present. Mr. Balfour, to Windsor to receive the congratulations on her betrothal to Prince Charles, second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark. The members of the royal family were present last night at a unique concert at the castle, given by a choir composed of eighty Welsh miners, who composed a number of songs, and sang that a number of chiefly national in their character. The Prince and Princess of Wales will entertain at their residence Sandringham House, on the Norfolk coast, including the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Minister of Salisbury, and the Marquess of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire.

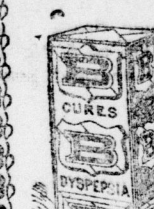
The Change in My Mother's Condition Marvelous.

Montreal Aug 29 1895

Montreal, Aug. 28, 1906.
 Gentlemen:—My mother's health that I cannot
 restrain myself from writing you. She has
 suffered for years past with a chronic
 headache, accompanied with a
 headache, stomach, and a
 and we thought she was going
 into a decline. For three weeks
 has been taking a course of Scott's
 Sarsaparilla, which has
 to her Dr. McGeale, Druggist, Mont
 Her headache is now but
 memory, her appetite is good, and
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 I feel that you, in God's
 hands, have been the means of
 storing her to health. I shall
 recommend Scott's Sarsaparilla to s
 ferers from a similar ailment.
 Thanking you again, I close.
 Yours sincerely,

Hortense Gaviglier

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TOOK SICK
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WOULD
HE
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We have one particular line that has been greatly admired by every person that has seen them; there is a range of colors, and they are all wool. The regular dollar quality now going at 65c per yard.

One dress of a pattern, beautiful goods, all the latest ideas,
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