

EXCITING TENNIS.

The Second Day of the Tournament Produces Most Interesting Play.

Well Deserved Honors for Seattle's Representatives—Combe Distinguishes Himself.

Yesterday was chiefly remarkable for four-handed tennis, the games in the doubles, both mixed and open ladies' and gentlemen's, being contested with great vigor. The attendance at the courts yesterday was as good as on Tuesday, and there seemed to be no abatement to the interest taken in the matches. The tournament opened punctually at 10 a.m. and continued with hardly any intermission in the play till 8 p.m., by which time eighteen events had been decided.

Probably the most important of these in its bearing on the game was the four-handed match between Messrs. Hurd and Mezevre, the Seattle players, and Messrs. Combe and Goward, of Victoria. The visitors had all the best of the first set, playing with great dash and freedom and working well together. The score stood 6-1. In the second set Mezevre seemed to have in a great degree mastered the tactics of their opponents, and notwithstanding that Mr. Combe appeared to be rather fatigued with the very hot game he had put up in his previous matches, he succeeded in the well fought match. The task of the umpire was greatly facilitated by the courteous and sportsmanlike deference paid by both sides to his ruling in some doubtful points. Mr. Hurd further distinguished himself by winning his match against Mr. Miller—a good game of 5-6, 6-0, 6-4.

But the brunt of the day's work certainly fell to Mr. Combe, who played no fewer than 83 games during the day, many of these long and very fiercely fought out. In the handicap doubles, with Mrs. Mayo as his partner, against Mr. Foulkes and Miss Pooley, he set all, twenty games had to be decided before the champion succeeded in gaining the muscular effort required by the very effective cut which Mr. Combe always displays is generally admitted to be greater than in an ordinary stroke, some idea can be formed of the sheer hard work of such a performance.

The closest of the matches in the open singles was that between Mr. R. Barkley and Mr. F. Franzioil. Here again the American visitor proved victorious after a hard struggle and vintage games in the final set.

Among the ladies Mrs. Burton and Mrs. Smith especially distinguished themselves by their very spirited manner in which they backed up their partners. Mr. H. Combe and Mr. S. T. Card, in the open mixed doubles. The following is the result of the play:

OPEN SINGLES. Mr. Longe beat Mr. Harvey, 6-2, 6-1. Mr. Hurd beat Mr. Miller, 6-0, 6-4. Mr. Franzioil beat Mr. Barkley, 5-8, 6-4, 7-5.

MISS C. POWELL beat Mr. Carstens, 6-1, 6-0. LADIES' SINGLES. Miss C. Powell beat Mrs. Kerr, 6-2, 6-0.

OPEN DOUBLES. Messrs. Pelly and Curran beat Messrs. Pooley and Dunsuir, 6-1, 6-2. Messrs. Longe and Barkley beat Messrs. Gable and Harvey, 6-1, 6-1.

Messrs. Ward and H. H. Hooper beat Messrs. Cornwall and Skene, 3-2, 6-4. Messrs. Hunt and Mezevre beat Messrs. Combe and Goward, 4-1, 5-3, 9-7.

MIXED DOUBLES. The Messrs. Powell beat Mrs. Langley and Miss C. Powell, 6-2, 6-5. Mrs. Burton and Miss Dunsuir beat Mrs. Kerr and Miss Nixon, 6-2, 5-6, 6-3.

OPEN MIXED DOUBLES. Mr. H. Combe and Mrs. Burton beat Mr. S. F. Card and Mrs. Smith, 6-2, 6-3. Mr. Johnston and Mrs. Mayo beat Mr. C. Worsfold and Miss Nixon, 6-3, 5-3, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES. Mr. Lammpan and Miss C. Powell beat Mr. and Mrs. Parkes, 6-2, 6-4. Mr. Foulkes and Miss A. Pooley beat Mr. Combe and Mrs. Mayo, 4-8, 9-2, 11-9.

Mr. Ward and Mrs. Smith beat Mr. Mylton and Mrs. Burton, 6-1, 6-3. Mr. A. T. Goward and Miss Goward beat Mr. G. H. Bernard and Miss Koefler, 6-0, 6-0.

Mr. S. F. Card, R.N., and W. Koefler, R.N. beat J. A. Bitham and Ed. Rither, 6-4, 6-2.

Visitors to the courts greatly appreciate the preparations that have been made for their comfort, and also the many courtesies extended by the officers of the club, who are this year the following:—Mr. E. Musgrave, president (and referee); Rev. Canon Beauland, vice-president; Mr. P. S. Lammpan, secretary; Mr. H. F. Mylton, treasurer; Messrs. E. A. Jacob, J. P. Foster, H. M. Hills, W. Ridgway Wilson and T. E. Pooley, members of committee. Mr. Lancelot Pelley, of the Seattle L.C.T., and Mr. Chester Thorn of the Tacoma club have been made honorary members for this week of the tenth annual tournament, while Mrs. Beauland, Mrs. Tyrwhitt-Drake, Mrs. Pooley, Mrs. Dunsuir, and Mrs. Pemberton are rendering much valued aid to the club in the entertainment of their guests during the progress of the tourney.

THE OAR. Y. M. C. A. REGATTA. The executive committee of the Y. M. C. A. Rowing Club have completed arrangements for the second monthly regatta of the club, to be held at the Gorge on Saturday next, the first race starting at 2:30 from Deadman's Island. Captain McIntosh's launch will follow the races, which will be run off with greater dispatch than those of last month. The programme, with the entries, is as follows:

1. First heat double sculls—(a) W. Peden and H. Scott (blue and white); (b) E. Jackson and H. Miller (dark blue).

2. Single canoe—(a) J. Hensworth (blue and white); (b) W. Adams (dark blue).

3. Second heat double sculls—(a) D. Davey and F. Vigor (blue); (b) E. Robinson and R. Lorimer (white).

4. Four-blade canoe—(a) J. Hensworth, W. Peden, H. Scott, and H. Jackson (blue and white); (b) W. Adams, J. Grant, D. Davey, and F. Vigor (blue and red).

5. Final heat double sculls—(a) W. Peden and Hensworth (blue and white); (b) H. Grant

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CORRECTING HISTORY.

Captain Walbran's Recent Discoveries Concerning the Memorable "Tonquin" Massacre.

An Incident of Early Days Upon Which New Facts Are Now Developing.

From 1811 to 1896 is a very long time and yet even eighty-five years need not necessarily have destroyed all traces of the hull of the good ship Tonquin, whose sea-going career was so tragically closed in the year first mentioned. It is this belief, that British oak will hold together aloft or at the bottom of the sea through the centuries, that Captain Walbran of the Dominion government steamer Quadra is acting upon, and which has decided him on his next voyage to the west coast of this island to use the dredge with care, in the hope and even better information, that the shape of the hull itself of this historical craft may be brought to light. The investigations which the captain has recently pursued with reference to the same historical incident have resulted in most important discoveries, and should he be successful in completing his discoveries, with that of the ship itself all interested in the Pacific coast and its annals will most heartily do honor to him.

Alfred G. Walbran's inquiries with respect to the Tonquin incident have resulted in many new and interesting facts reaching the civilized world, a recent interview had by him with the chief of the Heququot tribe, but born and raised a slave in Clayoquot—making clear much that has heretofore been dim and mysterious with regard to the terrible massacre of which the Tonquin's deck was the scene, and the revenge of the survivors of that horror of savagery.

The Tonquin, Captain Jonathan Thorn, it may be mentioned for the benefit of those who may be a trifle rusty on Pacific Coast history, was outfitted at New York in 1810 and departed from that port in September by John Jacob Astor to lay the foundation of his fur trading post line in the far West of America, and incidentally to give Astoria to the world.

After landing her cargo and many of her people at the new village on the Columbia, the ship sailed north until Vancouver Island was reached, and anchor dropped in the quiet waters of Claycoquot Sound. This portion of the island coast was at that time inhabited by a primitive and warlike tribe known as the Wah-en-ishes, forefathers of the Clayquots, who appear to have made fighting their chief industry, but were nevertheless not averse to exchange the products of the hunt or of the labor of their women for the blankets and beads in the traders' cargo. Had Captain Thorn treated the dusky tribe kindly, or even diplomatically, all would doubtless have been well. He showed himself, however, to be domineering, tyrannical and abusive in his dealings with the red men, and the result was that having gained access to the ship on the pretence of trading, the wily natives after surrounding the ship's company and capturing all save five, who at the first note of alarm had taken refuge in the rigging. From this point of vantage they used their firearms with such effect that the Indians were eventually compelled to retire from the blockade, stained decks, procuring an early return to complete their work of massacre.

It is here that the information recently obtained by Captain Walbran completes and amplifies, and in many respects corrects, the account of the incident given by the late Chief of the Heququot tribe, and which has been the basis of the history of the massacre of the Tonquin.

Having seen the Indians depart in the canoe, the accounts of the incident heretofore recorded for that fact that four of the remaining white men hastily departed in the ship's long boat, never to be heard of more, leaving their companion who was wounded alone on shipboard, to the mercy of the savages on their return and to meet a violent death.

This, it is said, was positively not the case. No one of the little party deserted the ship; the five were there when the Indians withdrew from the work of butchery and the five were there when they returned the following day. They promptly boarded the ship, seeing that the survivors had no arms in their hands, and were hastening to possess themselves of the loot in process of being packed on board.

The fact that the five were there, and that they were not, is a matter of fact, like that of a rifle discharged, where below the deck. There then followed almost instantly "bayou" explosion, the ship seeming to rise bodily and all the upper portion to distribute themselves in pieces, with which and the bodies of the many Indians on board or surrounding the vessels it canoes, the sea was quickly strewn. A shot had been fired into the magazine and the pressure of water upon him and the pressure of water upon him and the pressure of water upon him.

Tribal tradition recounts that sixty or sixty-two Indians were killed outright by the explosion, while many more were wounded and maimed that they died soon after of their injuries. The chief from whom the story was ascertained to Testaka, was present at the disaster, and one of these alongside the Tonquin a canoe. The shock of the explosion caused his little craft to capsize, and he next remembers the pressure of water upon him and the pressure of water upon him.

But the real account of the Tonquin incident does not end with the massacre of the Tonquin. Soon after the wreck the Heququot Indians determined to advance upon and exterminate the Clayquots, the news having spread through the island that few men of the tribe had been left alive after the explosion. The Clayquots were in truth in sorry plight for war, and in their dilemma had recourse to strategy. The women were all dressed in the clothing of their departed lords, and their hair was fastened in the manner peculiar to the men. Then upon the appearance of strangers the women sat or walked about with the warriors of the tribe, imitating their habits and manners so cleverly that the few Barclay Sound braves sent ahead to reconnoitre the situation were completely deceived. They returned to their tribe reporting that the Clayquots were still a strong and numerous enemy, and so the project of their extermination was reluctantly abandoned.

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Having seen the Indians depart in the canoe, the accounts of the incident heretofore recorded for that fact that four of the remaining white men hastily departed in the ship's long boat, never to be heard of more, leaving their companion who was wounded alone on shipboard, to the mercy of the savages on their return and to meet a violent death.

This, it is said, was positively not the case. No one of the little party deserted the ship; the five were there when the Indians withdrew from the work of butchery and the five were there when they returned the following day. They promptly boarded the ship, seeing that the survivors had no arms in their hands, and were hastening to possess themselves of the loot in process of being packed on board.

The fact that the five were there, and that they were not, is a matter of fact, like that of a rifle discharged, where below the deck. There then followed almost instantly "bayou" explosion, the ship seeming to rise bodily and all the upper portion to distribute themselves in pieces, with which and the bodies of the many Indians on board or surrounding the vessels it canoes, the sea was quickly strewn. A shot had been fired into the magazine and the pressure of water upon him and the pressure of water upon him.

Tribal tradition recounts that sixty or sixty-two Indians were killed outright by the explosion, while many more were wounded and maimed that they died soon after of their injuries. The chief from whom the story was ascertained to Testaka, was present at the disaster, and one of these alongside the Tonquin a canoe. The shock of the explosion caused his little craft to capsize, and he next remembers the pressure of water upon him and the pressure of water upon him.

But the real account of the Tonquin incident does not end with the massacre of the Tonquin. Soon after the wreck the Heququot Indians determined to advance upon and exterminate the Clayquots, the news having spread through the island that few men of the tribe had been left alive after the explosion. The Clayquots were in truth in sorry plight for war, and in their dilemma had recourse to strategy. The women were all dressed in the clothing of their departed lords, and their hair was fastened in the manner peculiar to the men. Then upon the appearance of strangers the women sat or walked about with the warriors of the tribe, imitating their habits and manners so cleverly that the few Barclay Sound braves sent ahead to reconnoitre the situation were completely deceived. They returned to their tribe reporting that the Clayquots were still a strong and numerous enemy, and so the project of their extermination was reluctantly abandoned.

CANADA'S FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

BUFFALO, Aug. 4.—In an editorial today, discussing the financial system of Canada and the United States, the Commercial says: "We this side must fight many years with all manner of wild beast—ignorance, delusion and dishonesty—before we shall work out, by costly experience as good a financial system as our Canadian friends enjoy."

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H. O. BARBOUR, of Little Rock, N.B., writes: "I have used Pny-Pectoral for the best relief of my cough, and I have also used it for my family, colds, or hoarseness."

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