

## THE BLOODY SULTAN.

**Terrible Massacre of Armenians by Special Peremptory Orders From Constantinople.**

**The Porte Fails to Satisfy the Powers—Situation Increasingly Ominous.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26.—In Asia Minor the greatest apprehension exists. The echo and return of the massacre in the city of Egin is just reaching here, in spite of the efforts made by the Porte to suppress anything but official news. The Armenians of Egin were of the most refined, intelligent and wealthy class. They escaped massacre and plunder last year by the payment of large ransoms, but the under government of the district had for some time previous to September last been known to have been writing to Constantinople informing the authorities that the Armenians of Egin were disloyal and it is said that after the recent trouble in Constantinople, a telegram was received by the governor of the province of Kharput, from the palace saying: "We hear the Armenians of Egin are disloyal. Why do you not attend to it?"

According to Turkish methods, this was understood to be an order to the governor-general to treat the Armenians of Egin as those of other places had been treated. Naturally the Christians became alarmed when this news leaked out, and on Monday, Sept. 14, they closed their shops and barricaded themselves in their houses. A large number of Kurds had been hovering about the outskirts of the city. Thereupon the under-governor sent word to the Armenians that the Kurds had been driven off. He summoned the Armenians to the market and made them open their shops. In consequence, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, the shops were opened and business was going on as usual when suddenly a gun was fired in the upper part of the city, evidently as a signal for the massacre to begin. For three days the killing of the Armenians continued, but the massacre was carried out by the Turkish soldiers and the Turkish populace, and not by the Kurds.

The Sultan's executioner first devoted himself to killing any plundering, and then burning the houses. During the disorder more women and children were killed in Egin than in any other place. The correspondent of the Associated Press has heard of the following circumstances: The governor-general and the commander of the army corps, together with the colonel in command of the soldiers at Egin, according to mail advice received in this city, gathered in the telegraph office at Manurewa, El Aziz, receiving reports of the massacre and directing it. These officials are said to have remained in the telegraph office until the plundering and burning had ended. Armenian reports say that thousands of Armenians were killed at Egin; so far as known no Turks were killed; 1,000 houses were burned, leaving only 150 houses standing for the Christian population; that women and children were packed together in the school houses and some remaining buildings, bereaved, destitute and hungry.

So serious was the situation that even the governor-general telegraphed that they needed food. The official account of the massacre is that the Armenians remained in the church on Sunday and Monday so long as to excite suspicion and that the government representatives sent officials to investigate the matter. These officials said they found the Armenians huddled together in the church, that they had placed a rope around the neck of the representative of the Armenian patriarch, and were dragging him around the church and shouting "Why did you not allow us to make a disturbance before?" The Turkish officials further claim that the first shot fired on Tuesday, Sept. 15, was fired by Kasab Manvok, a prominent Armenian; that the Armenians issued from the church with their hands bound and bombs bearing the name of their deposed patriarch, Izmirian, and marched to the upper end of the town where they met the soldiers, who were returning from driving the Kurds. According to the official version of the massacre, the Armenians thereupon fired upon the soldiers and killed several of them. This, the Turks say, led to reprisals. The Turkish version of the massacre passes with a few changes. It says that a prominent Turk who recently arrived here from Egin, after the massacre, stated to a correspondent that he saw no fault in the Armenians there. He added that some very prominent Turks of Kharput stated to Christians there: "If the powers take no notice of what has been done in Egin, we shall know that we can do as we please with Christians. This will finish you."

The Porte to-day sent a reply to the collective note of the ambassadors. As usual it was evasive, the substance being that the money derived from the additional taxes is only intended to complete the armament of the Mustahafuz, or Landwehr and last class Turkish army reserve and to strengthen the armament of the other land forces of the Sultan, which consists of the Kizam, or regular army and the active reserve of Kizam, or Landwehr and Mustahafuz, already referred to. The conscription of Turkey serve six years in the Kizam, four with colors and two in reserve; then they serve eight years in the Redif, four completing their twenty years service by serving six years in the Mustahafuz. The action of the Turkish government in completing the armament of the Mustahafuz indicates that the empire is facing a situation which may necessitate the calling forth of all the military forces at its disposal, and also indicates that the situation is the gravest since the Russo-Turkish war. Under the circum-

stances it is natural that considerable unreadiness prevails.

There is always to view the probability at least, that the Sultan by these movements, is simply seeking to detract the attention of his subjects from the actual state of affairs, brought about by maladministration, or that seeing the powers are really in earnest, and aware of the understanding between Russia, France and Great Britain means decisive action, he by these armaments is practically threatening the wholesale massacre of Christians, announcing that Turkey will resist to the utmost any attempt at armed coercion. Happily the financial situation has a soothing influence upon Abdul Hamid. This is about as bad as it possibly can be. All negotiations upon the part of the Turkish government for a temporary loan have failed, and the condition of the treasury is one of utter helplessness. On top of this the price of bread has risen 40 per cent, and bids fair to rise still higher, as the price of wheat goes up. This has decidedly aggravated the prevailing distress and consequent discontent. The police continued making arrests and it is understood many more bombs have been found.

Reports of trouble of a serious nature brewing here have so often been sent out that any fresh announcement to that effect would have little or no effect. No foundation in fact, notwithstanding everything points to further and very serious trouble throughout the empire. On Wednesday the Sultan signed two decrees, which were issued next day, levying a poll tax of five piastres per head on all Muslims and an increasing tax on the taxes on sheep, public works and education by one to two and a half per cent, the funds so raised to be devoted to military purposes. This caused the representatives of the collective powers to send a note to the Porte, couched in the strongest language, calling attention to the danger in Armenia, that it was certain to create apprehension and pointing out the generally critical situation of affairs in the Turkish empire. But large purchases of arms have already been made and the danger increases hourly.

A dispatch to Le Figaro from Constantinople says an article will shortly be published, decreeing sweeping reforms, including directions that the portfolios of minister of foreign affairs, finance and agriculture and the minister of public works shall be held by Christians. Three Turks and one European Christian are to be governors for Vilayet, while the majority of the population is composed of Christians, and a mixed general council is to be elected in each province.

The Standard's Constantinople correspondent says: "The purchase of arms during the week has been most extensive and the feeling of uneasiness and alarm has been spreading rapidly. The palace hopes to distract the attention of the Moslems of Constantinople from its own misdeeds by holding out the prospect of unlimited loot." While Monsignor Bartolomeo, the locum tenens of the Armenian Patriarchate, was entering his carriage to-day to make the attempt to assassinate him, but they were seized by the palace's escorts. Monsignor Bartolomeo was formerly Archbishop of Brusa, and was chosen locum tenens of the Armenian Patriarch Izmirian when the latter resigned early in August last. Bartolomeo was the Turkish government's candidate for the patriarchate at the election in December, 1894, but he only obtained a few votes on account of his Mohammedan sympathies and when he was made locum tenens he was received in audience by the Sultan. He made an address of the most servile description, which aroused the indignation of the Armenians and provoked the contempt of the Turks themselves.

## CHALLEMEL-LACOUR.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Paul Armand Challe-mel-Lacour, formerly president of the senate, ambassador to London, and minister of foreign affairs, is dead. He was born at Avranches on May 10, 1827, studied in the Lycee of St. Louis in Paris, entered the Normal school in 1846 and was first in competition for graduation in philosophy in 1848. He was sent as a professor to the Lycees of Poitiers and Limoges and later to the Lycee of Pau. He was the third Napoleon, against whom he took up arms, was imprisoned and banished, going first to Belgium and then to Switzerland, where he became professor of French literature in the Pantheon of Zurich. He wrote the review in French reviews and other periodicals. He was elected to the senate in 1876, and was sent as ambassador to Switzerland. Later he was ambassador to France at the court of St. James. He was chosen by M. Ferry as minister of foreign affairs. He was a member of the French academy.

## HIS LAST WORK.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The last work on which the late Archbishop of Canterbury was engaged was the preparation of an answer to the bull of Pope Leo XIII, on the Anglican order, which Dr. Benson said: "Positiveness of assertion may still have an effect upon some who mistake the kindness of the personage for the thawing of the frozen church policy to which he is committed." The late primate denied the Pope's contention, asserted that Rome has not an accurate knowledge of England, concerning the Anglican order, and declares that the bull "moves all English churchmen not to be deceived by the pretension of unity and by assertions which historically create the widest and deepest separations, but to draw closer together in faith, firmness and forbearance."

OTTAWA, Oct. 24.—The Gazette to-day contains a dispatch from the British Colonial Secretary asking whether Canada will take part in the international exposition at Brussels next year. Great Britain will participate and every inducement is offered for foreign and colonial exhibitors.

## TURKISH REFORMS.

**The Powers Notified of the Porte's Intention to Carry Out Its Obligations.**

**Claimed That the Armenians Have Had Special Considerations Which They Abused.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Turkish government, according to reliable information received here, has notified the signatory powers of its intention to execute to the fullest extent the entire spirit of the reforms embraced in the treaty of Berlin. The measures to be adopted, it is learned, will carry the reforms not only into the six provinces of Turkey contemplated by the treaty and peopled by Armenians, but will embrace the entire empire. The authorities at Constantinople also have taken steps to counteract the public disfavor against Turkey, due in large part to the knowledge of the conditions surrounding the Armenian troubles. The information thus conveyed shows clearly the purposes and policy which the Turkish government has in view to terminate the distressed condition of the country.

It is pointed out that the Armenian subjects of the Sultan have retained their nationality, their religion and their law for the last six hundred years and the protection of the Ottoman empire, and that in the whole of the empire and in the independent exercise of all their rights and privileges. As an evidence of this, the fact is cited that 697 non-Muslims are employed in the Turkish government service at Constantinople alone, while the number of Muslims in the government service there is but 1,800. Considering the difference in population, it is said that the non-Muslims are thus given a far greater proportion of public employment than the Muslims.

This same favor, it is said, holds good throughout the populous portions of the empire where the Sultan has sought to give a full share in the government affairs. But the authorities feel sure that there has been a lack of appreciation and gratitude on the part of the Armenians and that they have risen against the government, circled its reports, calculated to shake the stability of the empire, thus ruining business and trade within and commerce without. The Armenian revolt was started in order to secure autonomy for six provinces where the Armenians are in the majority. There are 800,000 Armenians, while the number of Muslims, as shown by official census, is 3,000,000. The four million Armenians, 2,000,000 Muslims not included in the census. That 800,000 people should seek to enforce their rule upon a population ten or twelve times as great, who are satisfied with the existing government and their rights, is pointed out as an injustice which the Christian world should be loath to accept. The fact that troubles have occurred at Constantinople and elsewhere is not denied by the authorities, but they have just appointed a commission there to try and punish the guilty without discrimination. The commission is composed of the most prominent officers of the army and from civil stations.

The entire purpose of the authorities is, it is said, to pursue such a policy as will restore peace and quiet in the disturbed country and at the same time commend itself to all countries as just and humane. It is said that the Armenians themselves stood in the way of the reforms by their conduct in bringing such turmoil on the country, a large measure of administration was impeded.

## P. J. TYNAN RETURNS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—P. J. Tynan, the alleged "No. 1," of the Phoenix Park murderers, was a passenger on the North German Lloyd steamship Saale, which arrived this evening from Bremen via Cherbourg. Mr. Tynan being seen at quarantine, said that he naturally hesitated to talk for publication, even in his own country, as it was possible that any other person might be compromised by others and perhaps those who had been kind to him. He refused to discuss the purpose of his visit to Europe, but he emphatically stated that his mission was entirely successful. He ridiculed the reported cleverness of the Scotland Yard detectives and said he had been under their nose a number of times without being suspected. He had also visited Gibraltar.

He said that it was owing to some carelessness while in a certain city that the detectives began to suspect him. He refused to say to what city he referred. His treatment in the French prison was exactly the same as that accorded other prisoners, but he had the privilege of sending to the canteen for his meals, etc. The sub-prefect and all the other officials were very much interested in him and he refused to discuss the details of his release he went to Paris for a short stay to recuperate. His health is good, and he looked to be about 45 years old. He is clean shaven except for a jet black mustache, and talks with the air of an educated man. He will go on to his home in Audubon Park to see his wife and eight children.

## A WELL KNOWN U. S. OFFICIAL.

DETROIT, Oct. 24.—The death is announced in Washington of Hon. Edward Willets, who was assistant secretary of agriculture under Secretary Rusk and was continued in that position under Secretary Morton until a few months ago.

## IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—After the last engagements of the Spanish with Antonio Maceo, twenty-eight battalions consisting of 30,000 soldiers were assigned to occupy the important strategic points in the mountains from which the insurgents had been ejected, in order to prevent the latter from returning and taking possession of their again. Col. Seguera reports having had an important engagement with the forces under Antonio Maceo at Soros, in the province of Pinar del Rio. Col. Seguera's report of the engagement states that the insurgents upon their defeat left 61 killed. His own column sustained a loss of over 100 men.

The reports indicate that Col. Seguera has fairly penetrated the mountain retreats of the insurgents in Pinar del Rio and has dispersed them from some of their strongholds with severe loss to his column after several days' hard fighting, but with reported heavy loss to the insurgents. The insurgents made an attack last night on Batabano, situated almost directly south of this city and connected with it by about thirty miles of railroad. The enemy, it is announced, was repulsed by the Spanish garrison of the place, but in the action he was killed. The insurgents burned several houses. Insurgent advisers say that the attack on Batabano was very much more successful than the authorities are willing to admit, and that a large number of houses were burned and other damage done to the place. The official report says that only five soldiers were killed, and, contrary to custom, nothing is said about the loss of the insurgents.

## DEPUTY OF RAILWAYS.

**Mr. Pottinger's Name Associated With the Position—Plague of Hungry Office Seekers.**

**Indian Agents Dismissed—Lumber Deal—Sockeye Fry for the Skeena.**

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Oct. 26.—Mr. Pottinger's name is now mentioned for deputy minister of railways, and Mr. E. Wragge, formerly local manager of the Grand Trunk at Toronto, as general manager of the Intercolonial.

Chief Engineer Coste, of the public works department, left for Winnipeg and the rest this afternoon.

Nearly the whole of the season's lumber cut of the Ottawa mills, amounting to a hundred million feet, has been bought by English dealers.

Two Indian agents in the province of Quebec had been dismissed for offensive partisanship.

The Ottawa city weeklies announce that they will resume weekly-issues in order to meet office seekers. Life has become almost a burden to Messrs. Hutchinson and Belmont, who are dogged by a hungry Grits fan from morning to night.

The Liberal paper says Mr. Blair may appoint a deputy minister and two chief engineers, one for railways and the other for canals. This would be economy with a vengeance.

One million sockeye fry have been ordered to be sent to the head waters of the Skeena and its tributaries.

Mr. Bostock transmitted to the Fisheries department communications from the settlers of certain northern rivers and lakes, complaining of depredations by Indians upon the salmon. Thousands of fish have been wantonly destroyed. The Indian department has been requested to interfere to protect the fish.

## MR. TARTE BANQUETTED.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 26.—The banquet tendered Hon. Mr. Tarte, minister of public works, by the Winnipeg Liberals to-night was an enthusiastic affair being the first opportunity the "Grits" here have had since election day to give vent to their gratification at securing office. "Joe" Martin presided, contrary to the advertised programme which announced that Mr. Ashdown was to take the chair. "Joe," however, raised a row at the committee meeting held before the banquet, and declared that he would play no second fiddle to Sifton even at a banquet, whereas Mr. Ashdown retired without being given the chair. About 350 attended the banquet and gave Messrs. Martin and Tarte a most hearty reception, while the applause for Mr. Sifton was rather half-hearted. The other speakers were: Messrs. Boursassa, Richardson and Macdonnell, M.Ps., and Mayor Jameson.

## FRENCH SUGAR BOUNTIES.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The draft of a bill to regulate the sugar industry of France and to counteract the export bounties of other countries, was submitted to the cabinet at its meeting to-day. It adds a tax of 2 1/2 francs to the excise duties of home consumption, the funds derived to be applied to granting an export bounty of 2 1/2 fr. for refined sugar and raw sugars yielding 96 per cent., and an export bounty of 1 1/2 fr. for raw sugars yielding 87 to 98 per cent. The bill protects the refiners at seaport towns and French colonial producers by a protective bounty system, and the allowing of a drawback on foreign sugar intended for re-export is maintained. It is proposed that the bill shall not be operative until September, 1898.

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

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## LATE EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

**Spain's Policy in Cuba—Novelty in Church Architecture—Fighting in Mozambique.**

**Agreement Between Britain, Russia and France—The Sultan Afraid of Reforms.**

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The ambassadors of the powers held a meeting at Constantinople to-day and discussed the projected arming of Muslims, which, it is stated, is the object of the new poll tax and which is regarded as the most important event since the beginning of the crisis.

The Daily News' Berlin correspondent reports that according to Constantinople dispatches received there the Sultan is very much irritated at M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador, for insisting upon reform, and said to the ambassador that according to the powers' demand would endanger his throne.

Le Figaro, referring to the rumors in circulation regarding the intention of the United States to intervene in Cuba, says: "The civilized nations ought to protest against the interested policy of the United States in Cuba and not permit interference." Empress Frederick is to visit the Queen at Windsor in the middle of November. The Queen's guests next month will include Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain. The Prince of Wales will pay a visit to Lord and Lady Warwick at Easton Lodge, Essex, during this month. The Duchess of Newcastle is to establish herself in the East End of London.

The case of Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Castle, of San Francisco, still causes much comment, and the action of Magistrate Newton in fixing their bail at £30,000 is accepted as the court's belief of their guilt. Whether this is so or not it is a remarkable fact, as an English woman of high position, charged with a similar offence, was immediately bailed on £200. She is Mrs. M. A. Scotie, of the Manor of St. Peter, near Shrewsbury, and was charged on Wednesday last with stealing five plated candlesticks from a hotel.

The new church of St. Giles, Camberwell, has introduced a novelty in church architecture, in that the usual faces of the gargoyles the sculptor has introduced the faces of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Randolph Churchill, the Marquis of Salisbury, Charles Bradlaugh, John Bright, etc.

Sketch says Hon. Mr. Gladstone is about to become a cyclist. His little grandchild, Dorothy Drew, rides well, and it is explained that her learning to ride so fascinated the veteran statesman that he determined to enjoy himself in the same manner.

Major Albuquerque, governor-general of Mozambique, with three hundred Portuguese and a hundred natives, lately went to Manicalao. While in bivouac at Magenga they were attacked by 2,000 Manicalaoes. The Portuguese made a gallant defence and kept the natives at bay for 22 hours, but were finally forced to retreat owing to the lack of water. Two Portuguese were killed and 233 wounded. In taking the governor-general, the enemy's loss was heavy.

At the twenty-first annual exhibition of the British Dairy Farmers' Association at Islington during the past week, there were over 700 entries. A special effort was made by the exhibitors to induce the British dairymen to imitate continental methods. Three model dairies, Swiss, Italian and French, were shown in operation beside the British dairy. There were 165 butter-making contests and the largest show of cheese ever made here.

A serious riot occurred at Megapattam, 16 miles south of Curyul, and 48 miles by rail from Tanjore, India. Several thousand coolies locked out, made an attempt to loot a freight depot and the police fired on them, killing two and wounding many others.

The French cabinet, at a meeting held to-day, decided to instruct the consular general for France at New York to make a special study of the international financial situation. It would seem that there is more truth than the German press will admit in the story told of the agreement between Great Britain, Russia and France.

## EX-SPEAKER CRISP.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 24.—The body of ex-Speaker Crisp was removed this morning from Dr. Holme's sanitarium, where he died, to the state capital. It will remain in state until 9 o'clock to-night. It will be taken to Americus to-morrow morning for interment. The funeral services will be conducted to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in this city.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 26.—The Manitoba grain buyers have reduced wheat prices several cents but the quotations are still much higher than those paid to the Minnesota and Dakota farmers as the millers must have the wheat.

## THE NEXT PRIMATE.

**Dr. Temple Likely to Be Appointed—Li Hung Chang Minister of Foreign Affairs.**

**The Dreibrund—World's Wheat Supply—Further Disturbances in Brazilian Republic.**

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Referring to the appointment of the new Archbishop of Canterbury, the Times says in a leader: "In point of intellectual power and force of character, no prelate on the Episcopal bench can present claims surpassing those of Dr. Temple, Bishop of London, who has held the balance even with a firm hand among the various shades of opinion in the church. Dr. Temple was a chaplain to the Queen gained some notoriety in 1860 as the author of the first of seven 'Essays and Reviews,' which caused so much controversy soon after their appearance. In 1868 he took an active part in Warwickshire in support of Mr. Gladstone's measure for the establishment of the Irish church, the premier nominating him to the bishopric of Exeter in succession to the late Dr. Halliwell. His election was opposed on this account, but was confirmed by the vicar general. Dr. Temple was at one time head master of Rugby. He was born in 1821, and was a man of considerable eminence as a theologian.

The appointment of Li Hung Chang as Chinese minister of foreign affairs, has caused considerable surprise. The St. James Gazette says Li Hung Chang, upon leaving Southampton, told the reporters who were among those to see him off, that he was to carry out the reforms which he desired to have established in China depended upon his return to power after he got home. The success of his mission to Europe is consequently gauged by his appointment to the foreign ministry.

The Times regards Li Hung Chang's appointment to the newly created post of foreign minister apparently as placing him above the obstructive and unprogressive influence of the Tsungli-Yamen as significant. "It is obviously intended," says the Times, "to show the desire of working in harmony with the interests and ideas of the western world."

The Daily Telegram says of the demand for and the supply for wheat: "The stock of foreign wheat at the principal British ports, it is said, would not be sufficient to feed the country for a fortnight. The slight fall in the American exchanges on Saturday gave the British markets a downward tendency but it is the opinion of one of the best known corn factors in Mark Lane that American wheats will speedily rise with the wheat and that by Christmas prices will be much further enhanced.

A dispatch to the Times from Paris reports that the municipal council has been opened and that it has re-elected its former officers, including the vicar-general, M. Landrin, who signed the Socialist manifesto denouncing the Czar. This dispatch also states that the government will ask the chamber for a credit of 1,968,800 francs for the expense attending the reception of the Czar and 1,000,000 francs for the expenses of the Chalon review.

The Rome correspondent of the Times reports that he is authoritatively informed that the term for the denunciation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, May 1897, and not as formerly reported in 1892. The treaty was renewed in 1892 for twelve years, with power to denounce it in the fifth year, the treaty, if it should be denounced, terminating in 1898.

An official telegram received from Rio Janeiro says that a large army band in the interior of the province of Bahia who several years ago defeated a large detachment of troops is again active, and has pillaged a number of farms, several of them belonging to Italians. The Brazilian troops pursued the band and killed several of its members and dispersed the others. Italy has demanded damages against the Brazilian government for outrages upon Italian citizens. But Italy's commissioner to Brazil to negotiate a settlement of the difficulty has expressed the opinion that his government will confine itself to damages or a denial of hostile intent on the part of Brazil in acts tending to harm or wrong Italians.

The return acceptance by Japan of the Chinese rendering of the clause in the Baku treaty, regarding Japanese factories in China, has been received. Japan is granted land concessions at Tientsin, Shanghai, Hangchow and Amoy.

Simultaneously with his appointment as minister of foreign affairs, an imperial edict orders Li Hung Chang to be punished for presuming to enter the precincts of the ruined summer palace while visiting the Dowager Empress. King Humbert, in honor of the marriage of the Crown Prince to Princess Helena, has appointed thirty-six new senators.

A Madrid dispatch to the Standard says: "The press continue to bitterly resent and declare it impossible to admit in any shape or form United States interference in Cuba. The government is straining every nerve to bring the rebellion to a decisive issue. Orders have been sent to Captain-General Weyler to this effect."