

CABLE LETTER.

London's Foggy Season Has Set in - Foreign Visitors Feted - The Colonial Secretary.

His Policy Generally Well Spoken of - Effects of the Strike on the Clyde.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—It would appear that the season's fog commenced simultaneously in New York and London, for, according to the weather reports, while the inhabitants of the former early during the week were groping their way through dense mists the citizens of the metropolis were almost feeling their way about in fogs thick enough to cause the gas and electric lights to be turned on almost everywhere, making traffic, particularly on Monday, extremely dangerous and difficult.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Chronicle this morning expresses the opinion that the Government of Venezuela has not yet answered the British demand for redress because of the Yurman incident. A semi official warning of unusual nature has been issued in Paris to the effect that a group of foreign speculators is attacking successfully each of the large French credit establishments with a view to damaging the public credit. It is reported that a manœuvre of this kind will be attempted to-morrow (Saturday) and it is announced that it will not be executed with impunity.

Father O'Connell, of Boston, has been chosen by the Sacred Propaganda to be the new rector of the American college here. His nomination has yet to be submitted for pontifical sanction. The report of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs shows that the export trade of France increased 185,000,000 francs for the first quarter of 1895. This is said to be greatly due to the effect of the Wilson bill.

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The Pope is suffering from throat trouble, and as a measure of precaution has postponed the secret and public consistories until November 22 and December 2 respectively. It is stated in official circles that the Japanese will evacuate the Iao Tung peninsula on November 30.

The students of Rio Janeiro and vicinity are agitating in favor of having the Brazilian government recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. John Redfern, well known tailor and Worth of London, is dead. The authorities of the Congo Free State have decided that Captain Lothaire, charged with the irregular execution of the English trader Soker, shall be tried before a Belgian court martial.

ferred the order for building the battleships to Germany on account of the shipbuilding strike on the Clyde. As the result British are alarmed at the prospect of also losing the orders which China is reported to be about to place for the purpose of building up the new navy.

Enormous crowds attended the annual cycle show which opened yesterday, showing how the craze has affected all classes. The greatest interest is taken in the new Lester chain, by which it is claimed enormous increase of power and pace can be obtained. Not since the invention of the pneumatic tyre has there been such excitement in the cycle world or so much opposition offered to new departures by manufacturers who fear that they will be unable to dispose of the old stock. Another novelty shown is a new cycle built entirely of aluminum.

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The authorities of the Congo Free State have decided that Captain Lothaire, charged with the irregular execution of the English trader Soker, shall be tried before a Belgian court martial. According to the Daily News, Harper Brothers of New York are to pay George Du Maurier £10,000 for his next novel. This is the identical sum which Benjamin Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield) received for "Endymion."

The Marquis of Salisbury, replying to a deputation from the National Association of Hop Growers, which called upon him to complain of depression in the business, said he could not hold out any hope of an import duty being placed upon any article of general consumption. Adeline Patti's only appearance in London this season upon the concert stage will occur next Tuesday at the Albert hall. The concert has been arranged by Messrs. Harrison. Many other prominent artists will appear.

The great attraction at the Palace theatre is the reappearance, after an absence of two years, of the "Lionel Lincoln," which occurred on Monday last. The revelations made in the matter of Parisian-made costumes are quite startling. The battalion of General Gallois fought in the district of Santa Clara several bands of insurgents. The insurgents left dead on the field their chief, Major Ferrer. Herr von Koeller has instructed the local authorities to draft into the German army, wherever feasible, men up to 30 years of age who, after emigrating before the age of 17 and thus avoiding military service, return to their country and apply for German citizenship. The cases known number thousands yearly.

The Kaiser has ordered the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern to be ready for his reception in the middle of February, and it is rumored that he will make a series of visits to friends in any locality early in the year, visiting Constantinople and St. Petersburg in response to a verbal invitation of the Czar, thence going to Copenhagen, England, Portugal and Spain.

NEWFOUNDLAND SMUGGLERS

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 22.—(Special)—The smugglers whose release has been expected for the past few days, were offered their liberty conditional upon paying fines proportional to their sentences and imprisonment, but they rejected these terms, insisting upon an unconditional release, as they claim they have all suffered at least a month's imprisonment. The authorities are now in a quandary. They expected the offer would be eagerly accepted, and are now afraid that they will be compelled to release the prisoners next week owing to the popular clamor, without obtaining any fines whatever.

CANADA AND BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—In an address upon Canada at Newcastle last night, before the Tyndess Geographical Institute, Sir Charles Tupper strongly advocated reciprocity between the Dominion and the Mother Country. Many articles, he said, that Great Britain imported from foreign countries, could be supplied by Canada. He contended that it was the duty of every Briton to promote trade between the colonies and Great Britain—a connection which he believed was indispensable for mutual progress and prosperity.

TEWFIK TALKS.

The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs Says Reforms Will Be Carried Out.

Meeting of Ambassadors Who Fear Further Attacks on Christians on Slight Pretexts.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22, via Sofia, Bulgaria.—The Sultan has not yet authorized the passage of the Dardanelles by the extra guard ships asked for by the representatives of Great Britain, Italy, Austria and Russia. This is causing more and more uneasiness here, and unless Abdul Hamid submits there is likely to be trouble, as the powers insist that the extra gunboats are absolutely necessary for the protection of the foreign population here.

A representative of the Associated Press had an interview to-day on the political situation with Tewfik Pasha, minister of foreign affairs, who readily answered all the questions put to him, not only upon the political aspect, but as to the administrative measures contemplated or in force.

In brief Tewfik Pasha will send out a pro-ponent that everything possible was being done for the protection of the missionaries in Asia Minor, and those desirous of leaving the interior could do so under escort. The Minister of Foreign Affairs suggested that perhaps this would be the best course to adopt for the present, and that the work of the missionaries could be resumed later, when matters were brighter.

Continuing, Tewfik Pasha remarked that tranquillity prevailed in the valleys of Erzeroum and Adana, and that the inhabitants of the districts of Payas, from which places disturbances have been announced, have been pacified.

Referring to the measures adopted by the government with the view of bringing about the restoration of order in Asia Minor, the minister said he had no doubt the reforms would be strictly carried out and that the government would shortly be able to announce the complete restoration of order in Asia Minor. He declared that the commission would supervise the reforms and actively prosecute its labors, and that the commission had already selected the officials who were to be appointed to the various posts.

As to the cause of the disturbances, Tewfik Pasha expressed the opinion that there was no possibility of doubting that they were caused by revolutionary committees of the Armenians, who had for a long time past been sending agents to Asia Minor, stirring up the population against the authority of the Sultan and doing every thing possible to bring on outbreaks against the local authorities, which, when suppressed by the latter, were classed as massacres.

As to the prospects of European intervention in Turkey, Tewfik Pasha could only say that he saw no probability of such a step being necessary as the powers, he added, were assured that the Sultan was earnest in doing everything possible to restore order in Asia Minor, and they were not to be deceived by the reports of the press which hamper him in this direction.

One of the great difficulties experienced by the government, said the Pasha, in restoring order in the disturbed districts was the trouble they were having in calling out the reserves. The government's efforts were being hampered by the large sums it was necessary to borrow in order to provide for the arming and equipment of the soldiers to be sent to the troubled districts.

Another pointed meeting of the representatives of the powers was held at the official residence of the French ambassador, and although nothing is definitely known concerning what transpired, it can be stated upon good authority that the situation is still causing the most grave anxiety to the powers in connection. The ambassador, however, at the Porte will acquiesce in the demand of the powers for extra guardships, but the ambassadors fear that the pacification of the disturbed provinces will be an extremely difficult task, and that the responsibility that the measures adopted, or to be adopted, will not be of an impartial nature, that Muslims will be favored by the Turkish officials and that the Christians will be oppressed.

Owing to the fact that the police have discovered a number of revolutionary placards posted in the Pasmata quarter of Stamboul, the Armenians shops there have been closed and extra precaution to prevent the placards from being taken away. Several arrests have already been made and it is likely that more will occur before long. The police are striving hard to discover where the Armenian revolutionary matter is printed, but so far they have not met with success. One of the placards torn down in the Pasmata quarter called upon the Armenians to arm themselves as they were about to be massacred, and another, printed in the Turkish language, stated that on the least sign of movement all the Armenians were to be slaughtered.

At the Turkish authorities are charged with having taken advantage of much less than this in order to make an attack upon the Armenians, the matter was promptly brought to the attention of the British consular authorities, the palace and the government. The palace immediately ordered the police to investigate. He discovered that they were the corpses of students, many of whom were known to him personally, who had been recently arrested by the Turkish police and afterwards taken out in boats and drowned in the Bosphorus, for taking part in the recent disturbances at Stamboul. All the bodies had leaden weights attached to the feet, which kept them erect. The diver said there were from 30 to 50 bodies in that spot alone.

THE SULTAN COMMANDS.

Orders Issued the Governors General to Maintain the Peace at All Costs.

Tranquillity Must Be Preserved and Fires, Outrage and Bloodshed Prevented.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—That Sultan Abdul Hamid II is making efforts to quell the disturbances in the various provinces of Turkey and intends to hold his subordinate officials strictly to account for future disorders, seems to be confirmed by the following cable message, received by the Turkish legation here to-day: "All news about plots against His Imperial Majesty the Sultan are absolutely and entirely false. I transmit you below the text of three telegrams that have been sent to the valls and to the military commanders of those provinces where troubles lately took place, and I beg of you to give them the widest publicity: "First—A telegram addressed to the governors-general of the vilayets of Trebizond, Erzeroum, Bitlis, Van, Diarbekir, Mamour-oult-Aziz, Sivas, Abayna and Aleppo, dated November 15: "The commanders of brigades in detached flying columns for the repression of disorders will send out a proclamation to the people, in order to advise those who are under arms against the legal authorities of their country to give up their seditions plans and abstain from all acts directed against the high wishes of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan. The commanders will have to deal immediately and by force of arms with all persons who disobey these injunctions. They will also try to prevent, by placing troops at different points, all movements on the part of the rioters attacking boroughs and villages. If murders or irreconcilable acts take place suddenly within the sphere of evolution of a flying column, said commanders will have to pursue immediately, and without giving any preliminary warning, the authors of those crimes. The commander-in-chief of the Fourth Imperial corps will help with his troops the commanders of the brigades under his orders, with the view of securing the success of their task. The department of war has been instructed to transmit telegraphic orders as above to the mohle and to the commanders of the said Imperial corps. The line of conduct of the civil authorities towards the agitators having already been prepared by telegraph, according to an Imperial order, you will have to make to the proper parties all recommendations in conformity with said telegraph before the sending of troops for the repression of disorders. The above dispositions having received the Imperial sanction, the necessary instructions have been sent to the department of war and to the other valls. I request you again to conform yourself to the same as regards your vilayet. Our august sovereign's determination is the order shall be restored immediately in all disturbed parts of the empire, and the property of everyone shall be safeguarded, and that all acts contrary to justice and equity shall be prevented. You will watch day and night to secure the realization of the said Imperial determination by putting a stop to disorder without delay.

"Second—A telegram addressed to the valls of Van, Bitlis, Erzeroum, Aleppo, Diarbekir, Trebizond, Sivas and Mamour-oult-Aziz, dated November 17: "Although necessary instructions were given you with the view of adjusting the line on the head necessary measures for preventing all possible troubles and all shedding of blood, and of forbidding as well that one class of the population attack the other, or that acts of violence be committed, such as cases of outrage, however, to take place, one of the most important duties of the valls being, according to the formal orders of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, to secure public peace in the provinces, I hasten to warn you of the receipt of the present telegram, there should occur acts like fire, seditions movements, perturbations of public order or shedding of blood, such an omission of duties could not by any means be forgiven, and would carry with it grave and irremediable responsibility. Such responsibility falling also on the montesarifis and oalmesams, you must also put yourself in accordance with the commanders for the adoption of the necessary dispositions. You will principally look with the greatest care the consulates and foreign subjects, in order to place them out of any danger and to avoid any motive for complaint on their part. All guilty parties should be arrested and punished according to the law. You will sign in plain words every twenty-four hours the department of war, to the grand vizier and to the Imperial palace the situation of the vilayets."

"Third—A telegram addressed to the marshal of the Fourth Imperial corps and to the military commanders of Aleppo, Bitlis, Adana, Trebizond, Sivas, Mamour-oult-Aziz, and other parts of Asiatic Turkey, dated November 17: "The explicit will of our august sovereign being that the tranquillity of the empire should be maintained, more than ever, and in a more efficient manner, in order to prevent absolutely any such acts as fires, revolutionary movements, shedding of blood, or attacks upon the part of one class of the population upon the other, or against the consulates or foreign subjects, the necessary instructions have already been transmitted to the functionaries of the civil administration. In conformity with an Imperial order, the Imperial military authorities shall put themselves in accord with the valls and montesarifis, in order to secure public peace and to see that the officers and soldiers of the Imperial agents act according to the military regulations, abstaining carefully from all acts tending to cause complaints. Any disobedience of the above, any neglect or any proceeding contrary to discipline, will entail grave responsibility."

HYMANS BROTHERS.

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Every effort employed was made to control the frightened girls; several opened windows and climbed out on the ledges. One of the first to do this was Nellie Turner, who screamed for help, and someone on the ground shouted for her to jump. She, however, went to another window near the fire escape and climbed out. Those below watched her carefully and anxiously. She grasped the escape and swung herself off from the stone ledge on which she had stood and hundreds on the street cheered. She descended and Officer Flaherty, who was on the fire scope started up to assist her. He was too late. She suddenly lost her balance and fell. Officer Flaherty tried to catch her but failed. She was picked up unconscious.

By noon the firemen thought the worst of the day's battle was past. They were mistaken. Shortly before one o'clock a large safe on the fifth floor fell to the fourth, carrying it and the third, second and first with it. Five men, members of Engine Co. No. 2, were working on the ground floor and were buried beneath the bricks, stone and lumber. They were killed but McNally. After nearly an hour's work the rescuers had opened a pathway through the debris and succeeded in getting close enough to where the firemen were buried to assure themselves that Lieutenant O'Donnell was alive. He was last able to talk and it was with great difficulty that his words could be heard. Men who knew him well recognized his voice: "Is any one near me?" "The answer of the rescuer's shouted. "Yes," was the answer faintly. "How many?" "Two." "Alive, or dead?" "Dead I think." Gradually the lieutenant's voice became weaker and his reply to the latter question was scarcely audible. The fire soon broke out again, and the rescuers were compelled to abandon their work. O'Donnell's dead body was recovered at 7 to-night.

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SAN FRANCISCO DEFENCES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—The battery of dynamite guns which stretches along the bluff south of Fort Point for nearly a mile is now ready to deal out destruction to any invading navy which may appear within three miles of the Golden Gate. Lieut. Millroy, who has charge of the battery, says that this battery, which defends the chief harbor of the Pacific coast, is the largest in the world. During the past two days experiments have been made with the guns, and shells have been fired with a limited amount of powder to test the air compressing plants by which the projectiles are hurled from the guns. During the first week in December an official test of the guns will be made before General Graham and the officers stationed at the Presidio and the neighboring military posts.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Estimates Under Consideration—Possibility of an Early Reconstruction of the Cabinet.

Steelhead Fishing on the Fraser—Kingsford's History of Canada—Civil Service Exams.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) OTTAWA, Nov. 23.—A meeting of the cabinet was held this afternoon at which the estimates were under consideration. The Premier has gone to Montreal, it is said in connection with election matters in Montreal Centre. It is quite on the cards that the cabinet will be reconstructed before parliament meets. Hon. Mr. Meredith has not yet given his decision as to accepting a portfolio. The Allan line will tender for the fast Atlantic service. It is thought that by calling for new tenders the government will not need to pay the full parliamentary vote of \$750,000. The Imperial authorities may knock the branch line on the head. The Westminster board of trade are petitioning that steelhead fishing be continued until February. Mr. Kingsford's latest volume of the History of Canada has just been published. The history of the American war, 1812-3. It is creating great interest just now, owing to the recent erection of historical monuments on battle fields. No cases of personation were discovered at the recent civil service examinations. The prosecutions last year had a beneficial effect.

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FREEDOM'S BATTLE.

Armenians Preparing to Give the Turks a Surprise—To Pass the Dardanelles.

Britain, Russia, Italy and Austria to Send Vessels Into the Black Sea.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22.—Advice from Sivas assert that as soon as reinforcements of Turkish troops arrive there the Turkish officials will demand the surrender of the arms and ammunition in possession of the Armenians. To make matters look darker, if the quantity of arms and ammunition surrendered does not satisfy the officials, Turkish troops will be ordered to attack the Armenians. Members of diplomatic corps point to the fact that as the Muslims of Sivas are not to be disarmed, the projected measure against the Armenians has created a new danger which may have the most grave consequences. The concentration of Turkish troops at Moroh, fifteen miles from Zeitoun, continues as rapidly as possible. While the marching continues the Turkish commander at Marsh continues negotiations with the Armenians of Zeitoun, holding out all sorts of promises for their surrender, but the Armenians have been so often deceived that they apprehend nothing less than wholesale massacre if they lay down their arms. The representatives of the power take the same view, and as already called, have notified the Porte that they will not answer for the consequences if the Zeitoun Armenians are massacred. Armenians here who were prevailed upon to talk on the subject intimate that a surprise for the Turks is being prepared at Zeitoun; that a battle which will make history and show that the Armenians are entitled to their freedom, or to at least self-government, will be fought there. This may be exaggeration, but it is the view of the situation which is taken by the Armenian revolutionists, and they are undoubtedly sending money, arms, ammunition, provisions and men to Zeitoun as fast as possible. It is thought that if the Armenians had succeeded in carrying Zeitoun earlier in the year the situation there would not be decidedly interesting. As it is, the general opinion seems to be that the Turks will eventually recapture Zeitoun and the Armenians pay a terrible price for their short possession of it. Probably the most serious feature of the situation at present is the one resulting from the demand of the representatives of Great Britain, Russia, Italy and Austria made to the Sultan for firman allowing the passage through the Dardanelles of a fleet of a second dispatch boat or small gunboat to be attached to each respective embassy. It was at first believed there would be no difficulty in persuading the Sultan to grant the necessary permission for the passage of the Dardanelles of four small warships. It is now intimated at the palace that he may decline to grant these demands of the powers. In case of his refusal steps may be taken to send additional warships here without the permission of the Sultan. It is hoped, however, that Abdul Hamid will be persuaded to listen to reason, and it may not become necessary to adopt sterner measures.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—A dispatch to Le Matin from Constantinople published to-day says that twenty villages were burned in the northwestern portion of the district of Aleppo, and that the inhabitants have been massacred. The dispatch adds that Kurds are gathering on the borders of the Euphrates and are preparing to march into Syria for the purpose of massacring the Christians.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the Colonist.)

TORONTO, Nov. 22.—Several Canadians are among the missionaries in Western Turkey, to protect whom the U.S. cruiser Minneapolis has been ordered to Smyrna. Their names are: Miss Annie M. Barker, Toronto; Rev. Robert W. Chambers, wife, Woodstock; Rev. A. W. Hubbard, Cameron, Ont.; Rev. Alexander McLaughlin, Toronto; Miss Emily McCallum, St. Elmo, Ont.; Rev. James P. McNaughton, Dominionville, Ont.; and Miss Ida W. Prinnie, Huntingdon, Que.

KINGSTON, Nov. 22.—E. W. Folger of this city says that Barney Barnato, the King of the Kafirs, was born at Eagle Creek, Pakenham, Ont., on the line of the Kingston and Penbrooke railway, where he has a brother now residing.

TORONTO, Nov. 22.—The handsome new addition to St. Michael's hospital was formally opened by Archbishop Walsh in presence of many priests and a large gathering of the public. The addition is the gift of Mr. Hugh Ryan.

OWEN SOUND, Nov. 23.—Helen E. Findlay, who was committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter of the Barnardo boy George, was committed to jail on Thursday, having admitted to bail, herself and brother in \$2,000 each.

GUELPH, Nov. 23.—The West Wellington Conservatives have nominated Mr. Tolton, reeve of Clifford township and warden of Wellington county, as their candidate for the vacancy in the local legislature.

CHATHAM, Nov. 23.—John G. Brown, a farmer of Dover township near Chatham, was frozen to death in the bush near his home while under the influence of liquor.

Advertisement for Norway Pine Syrup. The text describes the syrup as a cure for various ailments like coughs, colds, asthma, and whooping cough. It mentions that the syrup is made from the resin of the Norway pine tree and is a natural and healthy remedy. The advertisement includes a small illustration of a bottle of the syrup and a globe with the words 'OVER THE WORLD' and 'CURES'.

Public Land... for the most important... in West Kootenay... one block. A river runs and afford capital sport... and belonging to... blacksmith shop... can be given... any person or... NO. 74... GROWERS... Nov. 23.—(Special)—The of the Horticultural and association took place yesterday. The question of co-operation had been debated. It was... the result of exhaustive... unanimous endorsement... C. Cunningham, G. W. reon, H. Kipp and R. W. ed a committee to draw up... ed forming a co-operative... and clergy assembled... meeting of the Synod... to establish a... fund for missionary... and mine districts of... and clergy assembled... to meet other Christian... with a view to intro... submitted to it by the... of delegated work, in... of measures to liquidate... from the diocese to... the late Bishop Gillho...