

CABLE NEWS.

Another Slaughter of Armenians—Panic Reviving in Constantinople—Demands of the Powers.

Discontent on the Island of Crete—The Kaiser at Metz—New Rumanian Cabinet.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople says: "Reliable news has been received here that fifty Armenians were killed and a number wounded at Alhissar, in the vilayet of Adin, on the Anatolian railway, by a Moslem mob. The slaughter occurred on October 9, which was market day, when many Armenians had gathered from adjacent villages. Early in the morning a Turkish rough, finding that the Armenians were not armed, picked a quarrel and shot one of them. There was then raised on all sides the cry: 'Why hesitate to massacre the infidels?' A mob of Turks armed with revolvers then looted the market and massacred the helpless Armenians. Their bodies were thrown into the wells. It is said that the mob was responsible for the attack. No women or children were injured, probably on account of the arrival of the matnikan from the village of Gieve, three miles distant, who made valiant efforts, at the risk of his own life, to save the Christians. Otherwise the massacre would have been complete.

The panic is reviving in Constantinople on account of this attack, and the Armenians are again flocking into the churches. The police disregard the evidence given to the Armenians by the foreign ambassadors, and they insult and maltreat the holders of them. The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard blames the Armenian revolutionary committee for forcing the Armenians to close their shops and to maintain the appearance of a panic when the Armenians themselves are ready to resume business. "I visited the prison," says the correspondent, "and questioned the prisoners, and found there were no serious complaints against the police. The inspecting commissioner sent a list of fifty six prisoners for liberation while I was there. The revolutionary leaders are responsible for the continuance of the deadlock."

News received from Trebizond says a Russian postal steamer is lying there with 2,000 Christian refugees on board. Two other vessels, also full of refugees, are there awaiting the arrival of Russian ships to transport them to Batoumi.

The Chronicle's Constantinople advice says that M. Cambon, the French ambassador; M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador; and Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, on Monday presented to Said Pasha, the minister of foreign affairs, the final demands of the powers for Armenian reforms. If this is not accepted an ultimatum will be presented. No further modifications will be permitted. The scheme drops the demand for a Christian high commissioner, but otherwise it is almost identical with the proposals of last May. It is believed, however, that Russia hesitates to force its acceptance, because she fears ultimate Armenian autonomy.

The Chronicle, commenting upon the final demands of the powers for Armenian reforms, in which the demand for a Christian high commissioner was dropped, says: "We have had a slap in the face that a high-spirited people ought not to tolerate. We have to thank the weak-kneed champion minister for the Armenian reforms, Lord Salisbury to play the part of the strong man again." The Chronicle's anger seems to arise from the terms of the proposition being no stronger than were Lord Rosebery's last May.

The new American line steamship St. Paul, which cleared the bar at 12.50 p.m. October 9, on her maiden voyage to this port, has not arrived, and is not expected off the needles until this evening, as there has been a heavy fog over the channel. The American line officials say the vessel is on her way, and that she will arrive on her first trip, as her bottom has not been cleared since she was launched, and she will necessarily make slow time.

A dispatch to the Times from Athens, describing the growing discontent with Turkish rule on the island of Crete, says that a band of 1,000 armed Christians recently met at Klina to petition the Sultan to restore the charter abolished in 1889 and for a reform of taxation and of the gendarmerie. The governor of Crete sent troops against the petitioners, who withdrew to the mountain fastnesses, whither the troops did not dare to follow. They now threaten to foment a rebellion in favor of annexation to Greece. The Greek government, fearing complications, deprecates such a Christian movement, but the situation is perilous.

The newspapers of Metz issued special editions announcing the arrival of the imperial party yesterday. Emperor William expressed to the governor of the imperial province, Prince Hohenzollern-Langenburg, his great satisfaction at the enthusiastic character of the reception which the people had accorded him.

Late in the day Demeter Sturdza, the liberal leader, succeeded in forming a Liberal cabinet for Roumania, in which he is the premier and minister of foreign affairs.

HELP FOR THE INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—The American brigantine Harriet G., which arrived at Nuevitas a week ago with a cargo of coal for the Puerto Principe railway, has been boarded to the bay and searched by an armed Spanish force, whose commanding officer accused the vessel's master, Captain Miller, of having brought arms and munitions for the insurgents. Captain Miller denies the charge, and as nothing of a compromising nature was found by the soldiers during the search, he has filed a formal protest before the United States consular agent, to be forwarded through Consul General Williams to the state department at Washington City.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Mayor Swift received two letters, one from B. W. Parker, a priest in Company D, Sixth Infantry, regulars, stationed at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, who desires information concerning the Cuban revolution, and believes that he can raise a company to help out the revolutionists. Jerry Root, of Fort Ripley, Minn., also asks for information and informs Mayor Swift that a company can be ready to move next month.

The signature to a letter should accord with the tone of the communication itself. If it be a formal business letter, "Yours truly" or "Very truly yours" is good form. "Your obedient servant" is also correct in formal and very courteous letters, and distinctly dignified and courteous. Personally I dislike the signature "Yours cordially," do not know just why it always seems to be invidious. Nevertheless, this is the gravest fault. It is considered good form and is popular.

EXASPERATED ARMENIANS.

In a communication to the New York Times dated October 10, the Armenian Patriotic Alliance thus explain the conduct of their fellow-countrymen resident in Constantinople: "With a desire to dispel whatever misunderstanding may exist in the minds of some people, we beg to lay before the public the following explanations as to the true origin and meaning of the Armenian demonstration against the Porte: The true spirit of the Armenian movement is not that of a revolt, which means getting out of order, but a forcible tendency to enter into order. They ask to be governed."

"The Armenians, being the representatives of one of the oldest civilized Christian races, and being beyond all doubt one of the most pacific, one of the most industrious and one of the most intelligent races in the world"—Gladstone—have been kept by the Turkish government constantly in terror in poverty, and in ignorance through a system of oppressive measures. Taking a step, the government not only refused to protect its Armenian subjects against the barbarous tribes of Kurds, but has taken the latter under official patronage, armed brigands, and has let them loose on the Armenians. The last and most dishonorable step of late years was to organize all the state officials, civil and military, under a superior direction, into a body devoted to the law, in the very name of the law, the horrible scheme of exterminating the Armenian Christians in Turkey. Formerly the Mohammedan, or Turkish, government suppressed the evolution of the Armenian race; now it is suppressing the race itself. It is a sweeping storm of plunder, murder, rape and torture that is passing over Armenia, such as Armenia has never experienced in the course of 3,000 years of her eventful existence.

The Armenians in the provinces, stepped by terror, were powerless to move, though they would have been ten thousand times right to rise against the cruel land so fiercely driving them toward the abyss. Besides, they were without arms, and many of them without food. On their brothers in Constantinople devolved the sacred duty of raising a protest against the Porte. It is to be noted here that besides the 150,000 Armenian citizens there is a fluctuating population of over 60,000 Armenians in Constantinople who have their families and homes in Armenia. These Armenians, true representatives of the Armenian provinces, attempted to present a petition to the Porte. They did it after having patiently awaited for long months the result of the European intervention on their behalf, and when they thought it was time to protest, they protested in a very orderly way. No European people would have done this. It was the same circumstances. It was not a sudden outburst of indignation, but a deliberate action. The Armenians are used to restraint themselves. Their endurance is proverbial. But when, toward the end of the month of September, they heard of the very grave intelligence as to the imminent and disastrous withdrawal of the powers from further action in regard to the demands for effective reforms, their present apprehension of Turkish terrorism was overcome by the prospect of being soon engulfed by the rising waves of fanaticism unbridled by the cowardly withdrawal of the powers.

The Armenian demonstration was not merely a protest against the Porte. It had a wider meaning, though generally overlooked. It was also a protest against the powers. It has been simply proved among others by Canon MacColl's work on "England's Responsibility Toward Armenia," that the deliberate decision of the Porte to exterminate the Armenian origin is the platonian sympathy of the powers for Armenia and the vain introduction of the sixty-first article into the Berlin treaty, which promised reforms for Armenia. The powers intervened once more after theAssassination massacre, and in order to persuade the Porte to adopt an inadequate scheme of reform, used only diplomatic measures. Past experience had repeatedly taught Europe that the Turk never submits himself without being coerced. To verbal arguments he has never conceded an inch of Christian territory, nor an iota of law favorable to his Christian subjects.

These truths were ever present in the minds of the Armenians, who were with the deepest anxiety watching the conduct of diplomacy. They knew too well the Porte did not mean to make the slightest concession in favor of Armenian reforms; they desired to know whether the powers did sincerely mean to bring the Turk to his senses. They had already grown weary of the sickening dilatory tactics of the Turk and the less sickening lukewarmness of the powers, and when they heard of the imminent withdrawal of Europe from further action they protested against the intended treachery. The meaning of their manifestation was this: Europe has both might and right on her side, and does not insist on her right; we Armenians have no power, though we may be massacred for doing so.

The Armenians, unless they have a monstrous exception in the divine creation, so as not to wish to persist in existence, could not help trying the desperate measures of moving the powers to pity them. After these explanations it is hardly necessary to add that the demonstration of the Armenians in Constantinople was the expression of the tremendous disappointment of the entire Armenian race, and not at all, as it has been supposed by some, arranged by the so-called Hantagists, an insignificant party, unpopular in Constantinople, who scarcely ever heard of in Armenia. We must say, in the interest of truth, that the Hantagists are by no means "anarchists"; we positively know that, though we do not see this with their clamorous and foolish revolutionary proceedings.

VERY HELPFUL TO LADIES.

Quick Relief, with no Aiter Unpleasantness, Comes to Those who use South American Kidney Cure. Whilst both sexes are sufferers from kidney trouble, in many respects women are liable to peculiar weaknesses and pain, because of disorganization of the kidneys. Objection is taken, and rightly, to many remedies because of the method of use, as well as after unpleasantness. This is the case with South American Kidney Cure. It gives ease to the patient in six hours, and no annoying effects follow, for in a short time, even in aggravated cases, an entire cure is effected. There is no other medicine like South American Kidney Cure. It is a remedy for the kidneys and bladder only—not a general specific that is supposed to cure everything and ends by affecting no cure. South American Kidney Cure does its particular work and does it well. Sold by Dean & Cryderman and Hall & Co.

Colored diamonds are coming into fashion, and rings, necklaces and pendants are made of some stones that are tinted almost yellow. Black and pink pearls are also fashionable.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Sir Julian Pauncefote Arranging for the Coming Behring Sea Awards Convention.

The Much Debated Venezuelan and Nicaraguan Questions Remain Unchanged.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, accompanied by the Earl of Westmeath, arrived here to-day, after an extended tour through Canada. He was asked concerning the reported landing of British troops in Brazil en route to Venezuela. He attached no importance to the report, and said he regarded it as another absurd. As to the seriousness of South American complications, the ambassador had received no advices on the subject. It was clear to him, however, that no such move would be made, certainly not by way of the territory of an outside power. Sir Julian will give his first attention to the coming convention to assemble here to reach an agreement as to the amount of damages to be awarded to the Canadian sealers whose vessels were seized in Behring Sea prior to the Paris Treaty. He will call on Secretary Olney to-morrow and arrange the day when the convention is to assemble. Meantime the personnel of the committee will not be announced.

The status of the much debated Venezuelan and Nicaraguan questions remains unchanged, so far as the British officials are concerned. Minister Andrade, of Venezuela, says that the report of a force landing in Brazil was self-evidently false, as it was out of the question for troops to be taken to the coast from a Brazilian coast to Venezuela. If any such landing was attempted it could be made more easily in British Guiana, which is situated much nearer the disputed territory. The minister has received no word from his government, indicating that there is any alarm in Venezuela.

Minister Mendonca, of Brazil, said that the report that British soldiers were crossing Brazil was manifestly false, inasmuch as Brazil was about the size of the United States, and he said a report that troops were crossing America.

At the state department the report of the invasion of Venezuela finds no credence. The entire colonial army of British Guiana numbers 200 militia, a force too small to be effective in the present situation. Besides, the British are too well informed as to the rights of other nations to needlessly make an issue with a friendly nation like Brazil by violating her territory. Again, the particular corner of Brazil that such a force would be obliged to traverse is an impenetrable jungle, and the army route would land it far back in the interior, remote from the track involved in the boundary dispute. It is recalled that a similar report was put afloat a few weeks ago, and it is presumed that on the occasion of Turkish terrorism, and the armed forces were reported to have been landed from a French warship. As a fact, it was found later that the party seen was made up of a few gold miners seeking new mining fields in the interior.

DURRANT BECOMING SERIOUS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The illness of Eugene N. Durrant, one of the attorneys for the defense in the Durrant case, has taken a serious turn, and he will not be able to appear in court for several days, and unless there is considerable improvement in his condition, will not even then be allowed to subject himself to the excitement of the trial. Durrant, it is said, is becoming exceedingly irritable. Since he finished his testimony in Judge Murphy's court he has lost considerable vitality. At times since his arrest he has seemed impressed with the proper idea of his terrible position, but at last he has given up and he may be convicted, and as he realizes the force of the chain of circumstances against him he has become much depressed.

Attorney Dickinson, for Durrant, remarked that he thought the defense would be in a better balance in the second prosecution in two days or less. Then the prosecution will present its witnesses in rebuttal. District Attorney Barnes says he will handle them rapidly, but Mr. Dickinson is particularly cross-question these witnesses at length, and on that account it is created no surprise if another week is devoted to the work of taking testimony.

Although Captain of Detectives Lees is busily engaged in the trial of Durrant for the murder of Blanche Lamont, he is not overlooking Minnie Williams' case, but still gathering evidence to be used when the trial of that case is begun. Many now think that if the prisoner is convicted of killing Blanche Lamont he will not be put on the stand for the murder of Minnie Williams. Captain Lees and the district attorney have made up their minds, however, to press both cases. Just how soon the second trial will begin has not been determined, as a date for the hearing has not been set.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 15.—Henry J. Schowboda, a farm farmer who now lives near Two Rocks, has told a reporter that he was most interested in the prosecution of the case of W. H. T. Durrant, charged with the murder of Blanche Lamont, inasmuch as the defendant was a man of his acquaintance. Durrant was a good character of the defendant, and six years ago Charles Thompson, of the defense, lived near Petaluma. Durrant visited the family as a friend. Schowboda was absent at 22 years old. Durrant was then a large, well-developed man, and he knew him by name as a visitor at the Thompson family. One night Durrant rode into the country with Schowboda, and in the course of conversation Durrant told Schowboda some of his affairs with girls of the town. Schowboda has since secured an illegitimate intimacy with one of the sisters of the girl, which became cognizant of the danger of the girl and would not allow Durrant to approach her again.

SACKVILLE'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Lord Sackville writes to the Times this morning in reference to his pamphlet explaining that it was printed privately for friends, was never intended to be published, and he cannot understand how it became public.

Truth says that the statement that the Sackville pamphlet was intended to drive the United States Ambassador, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, from London, is absolute nonsense, adding: "Anybody acquainted with the diplomatic service will be highly amused to hear that even a combination of all the members of the service, concerned, could affect in the very slightest the position of a foreign ambassador in London. It cannot be denied, however, that Mr. Bayard availed himself of Lord Sackville's injudicious statement to excite an anti-English agitation, and the candor of Mr. Cleveland, and, therefore, it reflects great honor upon England that our government has been so dignified and magnanimous to welcome, as it has, Mr. Bayard as an ambassador."

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—La Gazette asserts that Prince Lobanoff, Rostovsky, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, while in Paris recently signed another convention between France and Russia, pledging Russia to intervene forcibly against other powers than those composing the Dreifbund in the event of an attack by them on France. As Russia was at the time pledged to a Franco-Russian alliance, it is probable that the present agreement, if it has been effected, binds France to assist France against any attacking power whatever.

Mold crochets is a favorite form of household decoration at the present time.

A TENNESSEE LYNCHING.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 16.—Jefferson Ellis was hanged from a telegraph pole at 1 o'clock this morning by 350 men, with two hundred yards of the scene of his crime. Before hanging the negro the mob cut off both his ears and all his fingers, and mutilated him horribly. The mob, with the prisoner, reached the home of his victim, Miss Paterson, after midnight. The young woman identified him as her assaulter. As soon as this fact became known a squad of men took Ellis from constable Farrow and started with him for the scene of the crime, the fiercer element of the crowd being in complete control. Cries of "Burn him!" were heard on all sides. Even this fearful fate would probably have been a mercy to the negro, as subsequent events proved. Amid the shouts of the mob, a man jumped to the negro's side with a drawn knife in his hand. "Cut off his ears," they cried; "Give me a finger," shouted one man; "I want a thumb," cried another. The fiercer element of the mob drew off the latter, saying they were not in favor of doing anything but hanging. The unfortunate negro's protests were not noticed, and he was taken to the scene of the crime, the man with the knife cut off the negro's right ear, and held up the bleeding trophy to the full view of the crowd. The negro screamed, but the other ear was cut off a few moments later. The mob became wild with the sight of his work, and those who were mutilating the negro found ample encouragement. They next cut off all his fingers, and then tearing a part of his clothing, mutilated him in a horrible and unendurable manner. The mob was not even then satisfied with their work; they made him stand up so that all his body could see him. Finally, fully 35 minutes after the torture began, a rope was put round his neck. The rope was very long; the free end was taken by a man who climbed a telegraph pole, fully 50 feet away, threw it over the cross arm; the crowd jerked the rope to the foot of the pole, and while the mob shouted, the bleeding and mutilated negro was swung into the cross arm. The head of the latter two little staves, the head cut from the body with pocket knives, after which the nose was put over the feet, and the headless body swung up again. Ellis, on the afternoon of October 5th, resented Miss Paterson in the presence of the latter two little staves. She escaped from the mob which gathered to lynch him, but was captured near Mount Pleasant, Miss., and confessed to the assault on Miss Paterson, as well as the outrage and murder of Miss Wilcox, of the same neighborhood. She had no alibi, and was promptly assaulted upon a little girl in Mississippi while he was trying to escape from the mob.

The governor says that the remedy for this evil is simple, but under existing conditions its application is difficult, unless Great Britain has forgotten, by her recent action, all right to consideration, and the United States holds with a firm hand all vessels found engaged in destroying seals. The remedy laid down by the Paris tribunal has proved a failure. The governor says that 15,000 skins were taken on the islands this year, and 38,000 were taken by position or discretion by the sealers. The governor says that the patrol of the sea by the United States has been the best, and the government has acted in good faith in its efforts to enforce the Paris tribunal.

The governor discusses at some length the mining industry of Alaska, and says that the production indicates that it will be a profitable and permanent industry. The laws of the mining country are administered by the miners themselves, and it is wholly impracticable to try to exercise government control of the mines at present.

Upon the subject of the Alaskan boundary, the governor says: "The people of Alaska over the whole country expect and believe that the government of the United States will defend and maintain our right to all the territory included within the boundary line of the fixed line drawn up by the treaty made between Great Britain and Russia in 1825, and acquiesced in for nearly three-quarters of a century without question or dispute."

THE AMERICAN'S CUP.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The secretary of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Mr. Percy Thellessen, to-day received a cable from Mr. J. V. S. Oddie, secretary of the New York Yacht Club, notifying him that the challenge sent on behalf of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club in the name of Charles Day Lambton is valid, and that a series of matches for the America's Cup, 1896, with the cutter yacht Distant Shore, has been accepted. A committee has been appointed with full power to arrange the conditions. Mr. Rose also received a cable from Mr. W. H. T. Durrant, informing him his challenge had been accepted. Mr. Rose is evidently pleased with the prompt action of the N.Y.Y.C. Talking over the matter he said he was unable to say at present when he would begin building or whether he would race in the Riviera or in British waters before sending his yacht to the United States. He added: "Many details as to time and place must be arranged before I take any steps. Doubtless the N.Y.Y.C. committee will confer with me."

The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting upon the acceptance of Mr. Rose's challenge, remarks: "There is little doubt that English yachtsmen as a rule will not be altogether pleased at the prospect of Mr. Rose's challenge. That it implied a criticism of Lord Durrant is denied, but the fact remains, even though the intention was absent, that Mr. Rose was far better known than the turf fan in yachting, in which Lord Durrant was one of the most distinguished amateurs."

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THE SEALING INDUSTRY.

Report of the Governor of Alaska—Diminution of the Herds and the Kenedy.

Alaskan Boundary Survey—What the American Party Has Accomplished This Season.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—James Sheakley, governor of Alaska, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, says: "No one at all familiar with the past history of the seal islands can look upon the deserted rookeries to-day and not realize with crushing force how great has been the diminution of seal life, especially of the reproductive class, the females." He further says that the claim that the excessive killing of seals on land is the cause of the depletion is disproved by the statistics. He says that on the rookeries now there are many male seals, while females are being killed at sea, where no direction to the killing is given, and no discrimination can be made as to the sex of the seals. He says that better protection must be granted them than is afforded by the Paris tribunal, and that the sealers have not been able to make the usual catches this season, the catch of the British vessels being not over 200 per vessel.

The governor says that the remedy for this evil is simple, but under existing conditions its application is difficult, unless Great Britain has forgotten, by her recent action, all right to consideration, and the United States holds with a firm hand all vessels found engaged in destroying seals. The remedy laid down by the Paris tribunal has proved a failure. The governor says that 15,000 skins were taken on the islands this year, and 38,000 were taken by position or discretion by the sealers. The governor says that the patrol of the sea by the United States has been the best, and the government has acted in good faith in its efforts to enforce the Paris tribunal.

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THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Ambassador Patenotre has returned from France with a large fund of information concerning the international exposition of 1900, which is to be held in Paris. The French government is in charge of the undertaking. The authorities at Paris have furnished Mr. Patenotre with full data which show that the exposition will open on April 15 and will last until November 5. The administrative services has already been organized and a commissioner-general appointed to take general charge of the work.

Besides the preparations in Paris, the commissioner-general is to have charge of the arrangements with delegates from foreign nations. Plans have also been constructed for the construction of palaces, out-buildings and the laying out of parks and gardens. Another feature of the exposition will be scientific congresses similar to those inaugurated at Chicago exhibition. It is expected that the congresses at Paris will carry forward the work begun at Chicago. The high standing of France as an art centre has led to the projection of an historical exhibition of French art. This will be especially designed to show the gradual advance of France to her present place as a nation of artists. A similar showing will be made of the historical advance of France in musical composition.

A BIG PROJECT.

(From the Hamilton Spectator, Oct. 11.) In the Canadian club rooms last evening Oliver A. Howland, M. P. P., spoke on the subject of the discovery of Cabot's discovery of Canada. He spoke for an hour or more on a plan to mark the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of North America by Cabot. The plan is to hold an historical exhibition in Toronto, commencing on Dominion Day 1897 and lasting three months, to be held in the parliament buildings and adjacent universities, which have been granted for the purpose. Mr. Howland eloquently pointed out the importance of Cabot's discovery as originating English colonization on this continent and the opportunity the year proposed offers for its due celebration. In that year the British and American associations will meet in Toronto. Other gatherings and conventions could be arranged, and it would be a constitutional conference of all the colonies something on a much more extended scale than the recent Ottawa conference.

He said the artists of Canada had been invited to portray on canvas the history of Canada. These pictures, giving in consecutive array historic incidents and places and persons, would be supplemented by relics from the convents and monasteries and historical societies. It was also proposed to make the celebration international in character by inviting French, Italian and American warships to participate, and the presence of these vessels would offer opportunities for a big naval display. The Duke of York had been invited to Australia and had accepted, and as he would no doubt go by way of Canada, it was thought he could be secured to open the exhibition. The project, Mr. Howland considered, could be successfully financed for \$150,000.

WOMAN AND HER DISEASES.

Paine's Celery Compound Peculiarly Adapted to Regulate the System and Give Her Strength.

A Paragraph of Truth From a Medical Journal. The following paragraph from a medical journal published on this continent, demands your serious attention. It reads thus: "It is safe to say that more than one-half the revenue of the physicians of the world is derived from the treatment of females. Not once is the diagnosis correct; not once in fifty is the treatment successful to the patient."

Why is it that the editor makes such a statement in his editorial in regard to the sufferings of women? Because the spirit of the times affects them as much as it does the men—more, for their nervous systems are more delicate and sensitive. There is a cause for every evil, and in the schoolroom we can usually find the starting point of these headaches, backaches, and womanly ills which are growing so alarmingly common. When the great change from childhood to womanhood is in progress, the girl is crowded, pushed, overworked, to keep up with her studies. Add to this the severe anxiety and worry which attend examinations, and when the school life is over her health is seriously damaged.

After school days what comes? Are not the duties of women as wearing as those of men? Even more. Social, household, often business cares, must be assumed, which all lend a hand in bringing those delicate nerves into an irritable, weakened, unstrung condition. It is to be wondered at that the sensitive organs, covered by a network of nerves, are deranged, and that life becomes one long, dreary road of suffering, without an escape or turn. Paine's Celery Compound, that great medical discovery, should be used. Soon your nerves will be strong and vigorous, and the nutrition, digestion and specially womanly functions will be natural and regular. Roxy cheeks, sparkling eyes, a beautiful figure, all will be the health-giving influence of Paine's Celery Compound. When you are nervous, weak, tired, cannot sleep, have headaches, or any of the nameless ills which so many women suffer in silence, use Paine's Celery Compound and it will restore to you the greatest blessing of life—health.

NOT A SCAR LEFT. In scrofulous cases under ordinary treatment scars are left where the sores are healed. The action of Paine's Celery Compound is so powerful that it cures without leaving a scar by applying it externally as well as internally. There is no cutting, no knife, just a natural healing power over the disease, which leaves the skin as clean and sound as a baby's.

OTTAWA, Oct. 16.—An order has been issued for opening the Canadian canal on Sunday during the remainder of the season.