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TURKISH OUTRAGES.

Influential and Enthusiastic Demonstration in Liverpool—Congress Resolutions.

Powerful Speech by Mr. Gladstone—Mass Meeting Inspired in the Sultan's Palace.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24.—Enthusiastic crowds of people assembled at an early hour this morning in the vicinity of Hengler's Circus, to hear the eagerly anticipated address of the Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone before the meeting called by the Reform Club to protest against the recent massacres of Armenians at Constantinople and elsewhere. The doors opened at 10 o'clock, and at 11 the vast auditorium was packed. Mr. Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone, Mr. Herbert Gladstone and other members of the family arrived in this city at noon, and were welcomed at the railway station by a crowd of about 2,000 people.

At the entrance of the building Mr. Gladstone was received with a long enthusiastic outburst of applause by the crowds unable to obtain admission, and when he entered the auditorium there was deafening applause. Mr. Gladstone stepped briskly on the platform at 12:30 p.m., and bowed gracefully in acknowledgment of the enthusiastic welcome accorded him. Earl Derby, formerly Governor-General of Canada, presided.

After the usual formalities the first resolution, proposed by a Conservative and seconded by a Liberal, was put. It read in substance:

"This meeting desires to express its indignation and abhorrence of the cruel treatment to which the Armenians are subjected by Turkish rulers, and of the massacres which recently occurred in Constantinople. It is a disgrace to the civilization of the nineteenth century."

The resolution was adopted by acclamation. At 1:25 Mr. Gladstone rose to speak. He looked well and hearty, and spoke repeatedly in response to the cheering. After a few preliminary remarks, he moved the following resolution, which was received with thunders of applause:

"This meeting trusts Her Majesty's ministers, realizing to the fullest extent the terrible condition in which fellow Christians are placed, will do everything possible to obtain for them full security and protection. In this matter that they may rely upon the cordial support of the citizens of Liverpool, whatever are the steps they may feel it necessary to take for this purpose."

When the applause had calmed down, Mr. Gladstone declared his adhesion to the principles contained in the resolutions. He said he came there not claiming an authority except that of a citizen of Liverpool, but that the national platform upon which the meeting is based gave greater authority for the sentiment universally entertained throughout the length and breadth of the land, and urged in this matter that party sympathies be renounced.

Continuing, Mr. Gladstone said: "I entertain a lively hope and strong belief that the present deplorable situation is not due to any default of the government of this great country. The present movement must be based on the broad grounds of humanity, and not directed against Mohammedans, but against the Turkish officials, the evidence of whose barbarities rests in credible reports. Now, as in 1876, to the guilt of massacre is added the impudence of denial, which will continue just as long as Europe is content to listen."

Mr. Gladstone then expressed the opinion that the purpose of the gathering was defensive and prospective, saying that no one could hold out the hope that the massacres were ended, although he ventured to anticipate that the words spoken at the meeting would find their way to the palace at Constantinople. (Loud cheers.)

should inform the Sultan that he would consider the means of enforcing his just and humane demands. I do not believe that Europe will make war to ensure the continuance of massacres more terrible than ever recorded in dismal, deplorable history of human crime." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone spoke for about twenty minutes in good voice, and did not seem fatigued when he finished. Before the arrival of the Gladstone party and guests in the auditorium of Hengler's circus to-day, there was a spontaneous outburst of patriotism, everybody presenting a banner and joining in singing "God Save the Queen."

Copies of the resolutions adopted will be forwarded to the cabinet ministers. The Chronicle prints a long letter from Mr. Gladstone, which appears also in the Figaro, in which he eloquently appeals to the European powers in behalf of the Armenians, expressing a conviction, derived from experience in Egyptian and Bulgarian affairs, that neither France nor Russia will hinder the cause of Armenia against the great assassin who for more than a year has triumphed over the diplomacy of six powers. They, in truth, have been prostrate at his feet. There is no parallel in history to the humiliation that they have so patiently borne.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to a request upon the part of the Associated Press for an advance proof of his important speech before the Reform Club of Liverpool, has sent the following autograph letter to the Associated Press:

"HAWARDEN, Sept. 23, 1896. "I can only so far anticipate what I may have to say at Liverpool to-morrow as may signify to you in this way: I should recommend giving the warmest support to the Queen's government, together with the largest discretion; assuming, however, they will not include in their policy as a proper instrument of war with united, or mainly united, Europe, but not at all excluding it from their choice, should they find it to be the only alternative open for action on the sole responsibility of this country, for the fulfillment of the covenants which have been disgracefully broken. I remain, dear sir, very faithfully,

"W. E. GLADSTONE."

John Lowles, member of parliament for the Haggerston division of Shoreditch, was the principal speaker last evening at a meeting called to express sympathy with the Armenians and to press upon the government the necessity of taking steps to prevent further massacres. To his astonishment the Jingoes who called the meeting had distributed throughout Shoreditch and vicinity placards headed with a blood-red cross below which were the words: "Abdul, the Bloody Murderer or Maniac."

Mr. Lowles, who is a Conservative, is an ardent imperial federationist, and is believed to have the seal of the government, promptly threw cold water over the war enthusiasts and defined the position of the government. Mr. Lowles began by stating he was authorized to say by the agreement between the three great central powers of Europe with Turkey, that if Great Britain were to attack Turkey alone, no matter on what excuse or pretext, it would mean European war. Vigorous protests against insinuation upon the part of Great Britain were made by the more hot-headed of the assemblage, but before the meeting adjourned Lowles succeeded in impressing upon the audience that discretion under the present circumstances is a far better policy for Great Britain than the useless display of valor which might within a short time place the very existence of the British Empire at stake.

DONGOLA'S DEFENCES.

DONGOLA-ON-THE-NILE, Sept. 24.—The inspection of the deservish defences at this place shows that they were constructed with great skill; the positions were well chosen, and if they had been held by resolute men, they would have caused an immense amount of trouble and loss to the Anglo-Egyptian expedition. About 90 deservish prisoners were captured, in addition to a large quantity of arms of all kinds, and also a large quantity of provisions, including a great quantity of grain and large stores of sheep and cattle. The honors of fighting fell to the gunboats and the artillery, whose shells reached the fleeing enemy far out in the desert. Deserters from the deservish forces continue to arrive here; they are all anxious to serve under the Egyptians.

Among the prisoners taken at Dongola is the son of the secretary of the late General Gordon, and also one of the General Gordon's clerks. They confirm previous reports of the fall of Khartoum and the death of Gordon, which so long remained a mystery to the civilized world. The flag of Wad Bishara, the commander of the deservish, was captured, together with a mass of correspondence and accounts. The total losses of the Egyptian expedition in the taking of Dongola was one officer and seven men wounded.

REVIVING CONFIDENCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The reviving confidence in the general business outlook, reflected in the starting up of industrial plants, mills and factories in various sections of the country, and the growing ease in the money market, and mercantile centres continue to form the text of the advocates of higher prices in Wall street. There is evidence of awakening interest by outsiders, as indicated by increasing commission orders for stocks and bonds at advancing prices and the "bears" who are fighting the advance and very little "long" stock pressing a rule. The usual practice of stocks were conspicuous for their wide changes in some instances.

TORONTO, Sept. 23.—A Galveston, Texas, dispatch says that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have selected Toronto for their next biennial convention.

ARRESTED DYNAMITERS.

Their Extradition From Holland Will Not Be Demanded by Great Britain.

Gladstone's Speech Telegraphed to the Sultan—Discussed by the "Times."

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The government has decided not to ask for the extradition of Haines and Kearney from Rotterdam, as the offences which they are charged with are not included in the treaty between Great Britain and Holland.

Bessie Bellwood, the well known music hall singer, is dead.

The Turkish embassy here has telegraphed Mr. Gladstone's speech, delivered yesterday at Liverpool, verbatim to the Porte. The Times says of the speech in an editorial: "The spectacle of the veteran statesman quitting his retirement to meet the cause of the oppressed is well calculated to move the sympathy and admiration of the nation. The ardor of Mr. Gladstone's feelings on this subject is notorious. All the more striking and significant are the comparative restraint and moderation of his speech. We cannot approve of his advice for a rupture of diplomatic relations, which would leave the Sultan free for further vengeance on the Armenians, while to Great Britain and Russia, shrinking from war seems both a dangerous and a cowardly policy."

The Athens correspondent of the Daily Telegraph reports as follows: A dispatch from a Suda island says that the Turks have desecrated and profaned the cemetery at Suda bay under the eyes of the officers of the British and Austrian men-of-war. I am informed that during the negotiations for the Cretan settlement, Great Britain and Russia agreed to permit Greece to annex Crete at the first opportunity presenting itself.

The governors of the Bank of England, at a meeting, advanced the minimum of discount that institution from 10 per cent. to 3 per cent. This is an advance of 10 per cent. in less than a month. Good authorities in the exchange believe the advance will only exert a temporary restraining influence throughout the world.

A North German Lloyd's steamer has been blown ashore by the rough weather on the island of Terscheling in the North sea. No details have yet been received.

DYNAMITE AT LEADVILLE.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Sept. 23.—The bloody phase of the great miners' strike has come. Two men are known to be dead, three others dying, the Coronado shaft house and machinery in ashes, and four innocent householders homeless, as the result of an attack by parties unknown upon the Coronado and Emmett mines, in the dark hours of the early morning of Monday. The first attack was made upon the Coronado, which is in the city. The shaft house was built on a large bankment, enclosed by the street level, 50 feet above the street level. A heavy plank barricade was erected around the machinery and shaft house when the mine resumed operations last month, and the house was well stocked with provisions, including a large quantity of munition. Beyond the assaults of workmen seen coming from the mine at different times no overt act of violence had been attempted against this mine since the morning when a few bullets struck the shaft house and the men on guard prepared for action. Judging from the sounds the firing came from the east. Suddenly, after twenty minutes firing, a sheet of flame burst on the street level, and a detonation, the attacking party using dynamite.

It was evident an attempt was being made to fire the property, the last engine house on several tons of fuel oil, and the attack was concentrated at this point. There was a sheet of flame and a sputtering as though of powder, and the engine room was in flames. A few minutes later and the clang of fire engines was heard coming up street, but it was not for them to save the Coronado—it was marked for destruction and armed men held the firemen at bay. But in spite of every effort four dwellings on East Eighth street were destroyed. But more terrible even than the bolocaust of flames, was the loss of life. Jerry O'Keefe, foreman of hose No. 2, was turning on water when a bullet entered his side. He was mortally wounded, dying in the hospital. An unknown man was taken to 612 East Eighth street dead, blown to pieces by dynamite. An unknown man was mortally wounded by dynamite. John Mahoney, a miner, at the Big Four, who was near Emmett, was shot in the stomach and died in the arms of his companions. One of the men who brought the report had his clothes nearly all torn off.

At 8:30 a.m. an attack was made on the Emmett mine. There were over 100 shots fired, but a telephone message from the mine states that the attack was repulsed and that no lives are known to have been lost and no damage to property resulted. The strike began on the 10th of June, therefore it enters upon its fourth month. It has paralyzed business and caused hunger and suffering to hundreds of families. It has cut down the mineral output of the camp more than one-half. The bloody battle is believed to be the desperate one of the radical element of the strikers to force a stoppage of all mines that are not paying the increased scale of wages demanded by the Union.

It is generally believed that the men who fired the Coronado shaft and who attacked the Emmett mine but who

were repulsed, fled to the mountains and would send the strike there. They are said to be miners from the Coeur d'Alene country who were engaged in the riots there several years ago. It looks as if the backbone of the strike were broken, and the outbreak of violence this morning was the first demonstration of the lawless element.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Sept. 23.—The city council held a special sitting yesterday at which many citizens appeared and asked that all vagrants and suspicious characters be driven from the city. The council postponed action until its regular session last evening when it decided not to take such action, but instead to ask the governor to proclaim martial law at once and the request was officially made. There are grave fears that unless martial law be at once declared serious acts of violence will occur. The disagreement between employing bankers and the bakers yesterday came near resulting in a declaration of a boycott against the militia. After a stormy meeting of the union last night, however, they decided to furnish the troops with bread.

General Brooks, in command of the Colorado National Guard, declared martial law in this city at three o'clock this afternoon. He has ordered a military court to meet to investigate the assaults of armed forces upon the Coronado and the Emmett mines early on Monday morning.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 24.—The impression that the presence of the troops at Leadville would end the strike has been dissipated by reports which have reached Governor McIntyre from Leadville. He is told that miners from Aspen, Cripple Creek and San Juan are quietly gathering at Leadville, and that at an opportunity moment the strikers will wipe out the national guard and burn the town. The Governor has inquired from Brigadier-General Wheaton, commander of the military department of Colorado, what the federal authorities can render in case of emergency on short notice. Col. Merriam, of the 7th Infantry, stationed at Fort Logan, has been apprised that his command may be ordered to take the field and the troops are to be held in readiness to proceed to Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Sept. 24.—Thirty warrants have been issued by the district court for officers and members of the executive committee of the miners' union all being charged with the murder of Fireman Jerry O'Keefe; fifteen have been served and the men named in them are in the county jail. Edward Boyce, of Boise, Idaho, president of the Western Federation of Miners, was placed in jail by the city marshal last night for safe keeping.

There was to have been a meeting of the miners' association at the city hall last evening and General Brooks sent a squad with gatling gun to the hall with instructions to prevent the meeting. The gun was returned to the battery at headquarters, the union meeting having been held at an early hour, and the officers of the miners' union last night. Excitement is again at fever heat owing to a flood of alarming rumors and the failure as yet to declare martial law.

MR. TARTE'S LIBEL CASE.

MONTREAL, Sept. 24.—The Tarte-Grenier action is causing the greatest interest in political circles, and the case, which will commence in October, promises to give rise to important developments that may cause a tremendous sensation. The old Liberals are hugging themselves with delight at the opening of the case, and Mr. Laurier's right bowler. In fact, it is understood the article in La Libre Parole was inspired by some of Tarte's Liberal opponents, and it is said that Tarte will have all the assistance he requires in fighting the case against the Minister of Public Works. Grenier declares he will fight the case to the bitter end.

WINNIPEG ELECTION PROTEST.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 24.—(Special)—Arguments on the preliminary objections to the Winnipeg election protest were concluded to-day Justice Dubuc reserving judgment.

The Tribune gives circulation to the rumor that O.J. Mickle, M.P.P., for Birle, will enter the Manitoba cabinet as provincial secretary when Hon. Mr. Sifton retires.

The Brandon Times states that the patrons are looking about for a candidate to oppose Hon. Mr. Sifton in Brandon. James Elder and R. E. A. Leach are spoken of.

DALTON MCCARTHY'S PORTFOLIO.

TORONTO, Sept. 24.—(Special)—The World's Montreal correspondent says: "The Liberals of Montreal say that things are shaping for the early entry of Dalton McCarthy, M.P., to the Laurier cabinet, and that the member for North Simcoe will become a cabinet minister before Sir Oliver Mowat retires. Those who appear to know declare that Mr. McCarthy is after the portfolio of justice, and say that he will have it before many months have passed away."

GOVERNMENT'S IMMIGRATION POLICY.

OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—In the house to-night Mr. Laurier said that it was the intention of the government to keep immigration agents in the Western States. They expected also to get a large flow of immigrants from the British Isles, but not very many from the European continent.

MURDERED BY A NEGRO.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—A dispatch received this morning from Tucklaw, La., reports that three members of the Cotton family, living near that place, were murdered by a negro and another member of the family was seriously wounded. The negro used an axe. The sheriff and posse are in pursuit of the murderer.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

KNOCKED ON THE HEAD.

The V. & E. Railway Bill the Victim of Milne and Maxwell's Quarrels.

Laurier Shoulders Off His Failure to Fill the Supreme Court Vacancy.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—The spectacle of two British Columbia Liberals, in the persons of Messrs. Milne and Maxwell, falling out was witnessed in the railway committee to-day. Dr. Milne, who has interests in the Burrard Inlet charter, is strongly opposed to the incorporation of the Vancouver and Eastern Railway Company. Mr. Maxwell got very indignant at the tone of Dr. Milne's statements and sharply told him it was such men as he who were retarding the development of the province. The bill was withdrawn and the fees were refunded. In the house to-night Hon. Mr. Frier called attention to the present vacancy on the Supreme court bench of British Columbia. He could not believe it possible that the government would offer such a snub to the province. Hon. Mr. Frier said to appoint Joseph Martin to the vacant position—a man known as a violent political partisan. The Bar Association of Victoria had passed strong resolutions against an outsider being brought in. There were many good lawyers in British Columbia qualified to fill the position, and he suggested the name of Attorney-General Elberts as a good man for the place.

Hon. Mr. Laurier said the government proposed to fill the vacancy at a very early day. The case was more pressing than he was aware of, and he had been surprised to learn that the vacancy had existed for eight months. As the present government has only been in power six weeks, it was obvious that the late administration was to blame for not making an appointment. He urged Mr. Frier not to "take any stock in anything he saw in the newspapers. According to Hugh John Macdonald last night Mr. Martin was qualified to fill any position in the country.

Mr. Bostock made a good speech to-night urging the passage of the railway bill. The House to-day decided to dismiss a number of French translators for taking part in political campaigning. The Conservative members of the agriculture committee to-day strongly resisted the report of a sub-committee, which suggested various points for the amelioration of the condition of the farmers but contained the party's stock attacks on the tariff. No Conservative has been allowed to see this report. So vigorously was it fought that finally a sub-committee was appointed with a fair proportion of Conservatives to prepare another report.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—General Harrison was one of the speakers at yesterday's noonday meeting of the Commercial Travellers' Sound Money League. Col. Frederick D. Grant, son of the late president, presided. General Harrison, whose coming to the city was to take part in the presentation yesterday of a silver service to the battleship Indiana, said:

"My Fellow Citizens and Members of the Commercial Travellers' Sound Money League: 'I am glad to see that this campaign, which involves the business interests, has aroused you and you are not here to represent any selfish interests. You are anxious that the farmer of the West shall get good prices for his product, and not, by false doctrines, trying to mislead anyone. It is a mischievous, not to say a dangerous thing, for anyone to go about the country attempting to divide the American people into classes. New York, with all its extensive business and all its capital, could not be prosperous unless the West is prosperous. 'You sell by weights and measures, and the same sentence of the constitution which fixes the values of coins fixes the standard of weights and measures. What then, to commerce, is the first requisite but a fixed and firm amount of measure? Who would cut down the length of a yard-stick, or the cubic content of a bushel. Even a Chicago cracker would not advocate the shortening of the length of a yard-stick or the cubic contents of a bushel. The moral sense of our people, their public and national look effect. After the thing, in my judgment, absolutely impossible.'"

SHIPMENT OF SOVEREIGNS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The steamship Mariposa, due to-morrow, will bring from Australia the largest shipment of sovereigns ever received here. They will go right to the mint, accepted as 916 2/3 fine, and at the rate of \$4.8638 per pound sterling, standard weight. The proceeds will be used in buying wheat and other bills of exchange at from \$4.81 1/2 to \$4.82, thus realizing a profit of over 1 per cent. to the gold shippers. The bills themselves will be sent to London for collection, when another profit of about the same amount will be made by discounting them.

IRON MILLS SHUT DOWN.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Sept. 23.—Intelligence was received here to-day that a Canadian company owning extensive iron mills at Bell Island, near St. John's, has been compelled to suspend operations for a year because the American financial depression renders it impossible to find a market for the product in the United States. About 300 men are thrown out of employment.

OCTOGENARIAN'S SAD END.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 23.—John C. Sackville, aged 82 years, once a skilled surgeon and eminent physician, was struck by a Baltimore & Ohio train at Washington, Pa., and instantly killed. Dr. Sackville was a cousin of Lord Sackville West, formerly British ambassador at Washington, D. C., and a brother-in-law of the English poet, Robert Carr Foster.