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ANY, M D.,
, 713 Front St.,
SEATTLE, WASH.

CABLE LETTER.

Newmarket Races—The Queen's Health—Tussaud's "Chamber of Horrors" to Have a Rival.

Convict Life and Punishment on Board the Australian Hulks Vividly Depicted.

(Special Cable Letter to the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The attention of the world of politics has been almost entirely turned towards Constantinople during the past week, while the interests of the world of fashion and sport centred at Newmarket, especially on Wednesday last, when W. J. Blair's filly Rock Dove won the Cesarewitch stakes, and yesterday when Leopold De Rothschild's colt St. Frusquin captured the Middle Park plate, the greatest event for two year olds, owing to the fact that so many Derby candidates were entered for it. The gathering

AT NEWMARKET

was large and decidedly aristocratic, in spite of the fact that the weather was cold and stormy. There was a strong lustre of royalty and nobility. The latest fashion in ladies light furs was agreeably displayed. The Duke of Cambridge had the usual shooting party at Six Mile Bottom. The much favored guests went out shooting during the mornings and spent the afternoons at the races. Report has it that they secured enormous bags of pheasants. The Prince of Wales is understood to be much disappointed at the performance of Florizel II on Wednesday last, when his entry finished fourth in the race for the Cesarewitch stakes, and he is said to be equally put out at the fact that his colt Persimmon could do no better than come in third in the struggle for the Middle Park plate yesterday. The Prince is claimed to have been very confident of capturing the Cesarewitch, and his eldest son, the Duke of York, was also present at the Newmarket mainly in the hope of seeing his father land the prize with Florizel II, but both were doomed to disappointment.

The Prince of Wales goes to Warwick Castle on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Warwick, the latter being one of the great beauties of England, although she has a son thirteen years old. The Prince will remain the guest of the Earl and Countess until Monday next. The list of guests invited to meet the Duke of York at Dunrobin last week included the Earl and Countess of Warwick.

The weather in Scotland has recently been very cold for this time of the year, but it is understood that Queen Victoria has been driving about Balmoral and its neighborhood at late hours in the afternoon in an open Victoria to the dismay of those who are continually dwelling upon her ageing and the apparently daily increasing helplessness and feebleness of Her Majesty. The Queen, Princess Beatrice and the Prince and Princess Christian, with the whole royal household, attended the funeral on Thursday at Balmoral of Dr. Albert Brown, a protege of the Queen and nephew of the late John Brown, the Queen's "gillie." After the funeral the Queen paid a long visit to the mother of Dr. Brown.

A reform wave is rising which will sweep over the iniquitous part of the city. Reputable citizens of Piccadilly and Regent street, tradesmen and others, who resent the license which the police allow the prostitutes who swarm the district, have organized a movement to effect a reform. This has resulted in the appointment of a committee to try and sweep out the corrupt police, who are paid weekly to patronize the disorderly houses and protect such of their women inmates as will submit to be blackmailed. A committee has also been charged with the duty of warning landlords not to rent their houses to this class of tenants, and prosecute the offenders. A conference has been summoned making the movement general to suppress the existing system of flagrant immorality, at which the police have long connived. The social purity party are preparing to contest the action of the licensing committee of the London county council in the matter of music halls at a plenary sitting of the council on October 25. Mrs. Bailhache, president of the social purity committee, is hopeful that such influence will be brought to bear upon the council as will secure a reversal of the decision of the committee.

Londoners it appears are now expected to flock to the new attraction of a floating chamber of horrors, which promises to outrival the

CHAMBER OF HORRORS

at Madame Tussaud's famous wax works exhibition. This floating exhibition of the terrible happenings of the past, is the old convict hulk, "the Success," which recently arrived here from Australia, after a voyage of five months duration and is now moored at Blackwall, being prepared to receive the public. The Success has been used for exhibition purposes in Australian waters for years past and, just as she was about to be demolished, was purchased from the government by speculators, and brought to this country. The hulk is over a hundred years old and is the only one remaining of five terrible floating prisons established by the government of the colony of Victoria from 1850 to 1855 as the result of the discovery of the gold fields of Bendigo and Ballarat, and the subsequent rush to the colony among others of many thousands of desperate, lawless men of nearly all nationalities. Naturally crimes were for a long time most frequent, and bushrangers and others thrived upon the robberies committed along the road followed by the lucky diggers, who tried to make their way home with their newly acquired wealth. In fact these law-breakers eventually became so bold that they attacked the government escorts guarding the consignments of gold sent from Ballarat or Bendigo to Melbourne and other towns. When the bushrangers were captured they were treated most severely. On conviction, they were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in the prison hulks, which were stationed at Hobson's Bay, Melbourne. On board these vessels the most horrible system of discipline prevailed; in fact its administrator, then inspector-general of the naval establishment, was a son of a Cornish baronet, Sir John Price.

WAS BEATEN TO DEATH

by a gang of desperate convicts who rushed upon him determined to kill the inventor of the much hated system of control, some ideas of which may be gathered from the following facts:

Each convict had his "history" recorded on the door of his cell in the hulks, and many of the most notorious records will be on exhibition. Attempts to jump overboard were frequent, although the convicts, being heavily ironed, those who had the temerity to jump sank like lumps of lead. Many of the prisoners, whom no amount of punishment could subdue, were continually cursing and yelling in the most horrible manner. Whichever way the visitor turned, there was something repulsive to the eye or ear, want of space for bodily exercise, the total absence of any kind of useful occupation, and almost total isolation from all the usual habits of mankind. The narrow walls of the cells were the limits for exercising the body, except that the prisoners were allowed on the decks, from which only a distant view of the shore could be obtained for one hour daily. At night the dashing of the waves against the sides of hulks was added to the din caused by the shouting and swearing of the most unruly, who never seemed to desire sleep, or were willing to permit others to rest. On board the Success when ready for inspection, waxen figures of the convicts of the past will be shown in their usual attitudes, and the coarse garb, in the cells they at one time occupied. Notable among them will be the figures of the

NOTORIOUS "CAPTAIN" MELVILLE,

who for several years haunted the country between Ballarat and Melbourne, to the terror of the gold-laden diggers who were attempting to make their way from the gold mines to the latter city. He was credited with many murders and countless robberies. When arrested he admitted that the proceeds of his crimes must have footed up quite £250,000, which he claimed he had hidden in a place known only to himself. As the result for forty years since people have been trying in vain to find where Melville had his ill-gotten gold hidden. As he was in the habit of riding to the top of Mounts Buaran and Anakie, from which point of vantage and by the aid of a powerful field-glass he was able to spy returning diggers, it is believed the treasure must be hidden in the neighborhood of those places; but all attempts to find it have proved fruitless. When, after his trial and conviction, Melville was confined on board the Success he watched his opportunity, and at the head of a number of other desperadoes suddenly rushed upon the boat, killed the keeper in charge, and succeeded in pulling away from the hulk in safety, though fired upon by all the hulks and warships in the bay. He was soon captured, however, and at his trial defended himself brilliantly, delivering a speech of great power and impressiveness, during which he dilated in burning words upon the horrors of the penal system on board the Success, causing such a sensation by its publication in Melbourne that a monster meeting of citizens was called and resolutions were passed in favor of abolishing the convict hulks. Indeed, the popular feeling aroused against them was so strong and general that the government was compelled to

COMMUTE THE DEATH SENTENCE

imposed upon Melville to imprisonment for life. He was transferred to jail at Melbourne, where, according to the official report, he committed suicide. The unofficial version of the affair is that he was strangled to death by a keeper during a struggle which the desperado made for his liberty. Every side of convict life in the old days on board the hulks will be depicted on board the Success, especially the different modes of punishment; and the speculators who have purchased her expect to reap a small fortune as the result of their stroke of enterprise.

CONQUERED MADAGASCAR.

The Protectorate Virtually Annexation—Everything in the Hands of the French.

Foreigners Will Welcome a Sound Government—What About American Interests?

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "The protectorate over Madagascar will be exceedingly like annexation. The premier, the husband of the Queen, and all the military and political chiefs of his party will probably be banished. The native army will be disarmed, and there will be French garrisons to replace it everywhere. The police will be in the hands of the French, as will also the customs and inland taxes.

The Standard says of the Madagascar question: "While congratulating M. Ribot upon the clearing of the way to the exercise of a protectorate in Madagascar, it is scarcely necessary to add that other powers interested will look to France for a practical recognition of their established rights. Even on selfish grounds, the republic will do well to thrown open the vast domain over which they have gained an influence to European and American enterprise. An attempt to exclude the commerce of other nations by prohibitive tariffs will be a clear breach of international obligations."

Mr. Frederick Turner, a merchant of Antananarivo, has just arrived here, and his views have been sought upon the situation in Madagascar. He says that foreigners in Madagascar will welcome a sound French government, provided that they be accorded equal rights under it with Frenchmen. The country, he said, must be open to all commerce. Naturally France will try to improve her commercial relations with the island, and it is hoped that she will do so without antagonizing the English, American and German traders. America will have to be reckoned with, as the United States government has not recognized the French protectorate, and the Americans cannot afford to lose this important and growing market.

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The marriage of Duchess Pauline Mathilde of Wurtemberg to Dr. Millim was a most romantic affair. The doctor was summoned to Carlsruhe to attend a member of the ducal family of Wurtemberg who was seriously ill. The Duchess Pauline, who was frequently thrown into the society of the doctor during his professional visits to the castle, fell in love with him and in the course of time notified her family that she intended to marry him. At first the family strongly opposed the match, but when it was seen that the Duchess Pauline would have her way in any case, a reluctant consent was finally given to the marriage. At the wedding ceremony the clergyman who officiated pointed out the different positions in life of the young couple, remarking incidentally that the Duchess had to come down to the rank of her husband. This caused the bride to exclaim warmly that she did not share the clergyman's view of the case, and that, on the contrary, she looked up to her husband. Contrary to general expectations, the marriage has been a most happy one, and the duchess assists her husband very effectively in his practice, accompanying him especially on his visits to poor patients, bestowing gifts upon those she finds to be most in need of assistance.

TRADE REVIEWED.

Dun's and Bradstreet's on the Existing Situation—It Is Very Uncertain.

Number of Failures Greater in Both Canada and the United States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co's review to-morrow will say: "The prices barometer gives indications that are not entirely favorable. Cotton goods go up with increasing evidence that the crop of cotton is short. The prices of other manufactured products, of wool, hides and leather all show some decline, a general abatement in new orders being the principal cause. With an immense volume of business not much exceeded in the largest month of the exceptional year 1892, and with evidence that in several important branches the volume has surpassed that of any previous year, there is a growing uncertainty about the near future of the industries. When business began to revive a million traders were in haste to order not only the goods least expected to sell within a given time, but enough more to replenish their stocks which had been cut down to almost bare shelves by two years' prostration. Thus the buying was much in excess of real consumption within the given time. Moreover, as prices rose, many hastened to buy in advance of visible needs, hoping that every purchase would mean a gain, while multitudes hurried to get in their orders before competitors could buy as cheaply. Under such conditions buying continued for six months, and still continues in cotton goods, which have risen less than the material, but in most manufactured products buying for the same reason can no longer be expected, and the steady and regular consumption is not yet known.

"The production of pig iron on October 1 was the largest in the history of the country, 201,414 tons weekly, against 194,029 on September 1; 196,000 having been the highest in 1892. Substantially the whole production is in execution of past orders. On the other hand new orders are exceedingly small. In woollen manufactures a demand for dress goods and some specialties keeps many fully employed; but most of the works making men's woollens, for which orders are scanty, find enough to keep them running. The sales of wool continue heavy, 11,349,200 pounds for the week, largely speculative. Cotton manufacturers are particularly favored by the rise in materials and by the extraordinary stocks of cotton brought over from last year, but goods are also advancing, those quoted last week averaging 90.8 against 87.5 per cent. of the prices of 1890. It is too early for cotton movements to cast much light on the probable yield. The port receipts thus far are 23 per cent. smaller than last year, but do not indicate as small a crop as many fear in view of the known lateness of picking. The failures for the week have included two banks and several concerns of some size, and have been 268 in the United States against 231 last year, and 52 in Canada against 43 last year."

Bradstreet's will say: The cooler weather has stimulated a seasonable demand for staple dry goods, millinery and clothing, particularly at the South, where large sales are being made and collections are exceptionally good. The wheat exports continue disappointing; pig iron and steel billets are weak, and woolen goods suffer by competition from abroad. Among the conspicuous decreases may be grouped Indian corn, live cattle and hogs, pork and lard, all of which are explained by the immense crop of corn this year. Sole leather is also lower. Coffee declined on a report that Brazil has raised the largest crop of coffee in its history. There are advances for cotton goods and cotton, wheat and wheat flour, oats, refined sugar, anthracite coal and turpentine.

Bradstreet's says the bank clearings for the Dominion of Canada were: Montreal, $11,923,006, increase .2; Toronto, $6,687,751, increase 5.3; Halifax, $1,318,235, increase 4.8; Winnipeg, $1,728,624, increase 10.9; Hamilton, $802,819, increase 77. Totals, $22,460,435, increase 2.7. Only a fairly active business is reported from Toronto, but the outlook is promising. There is a fair demand for drygoods, groceries and hardware at Montreal, and farm products in the province of Quebec are moving more rapidly. At Quebec city the shoe trade is quiet, and drygoods report business slow. Some improvement is reported from Newfoundland; but this is offset by the low price of codfish, the catch having been very heavy. The potato crop on Prince Edward Island is of exceptionally good quality, but the demand has fallen off. The total number of failures reported from the Dominion this week is 54, as compared with 37 last week, 37 in the same week a year ago, and 32 and 46 in the years of 1893 and 1892.

SACKVILLE'S STATEMENT CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—That portion of Lord Sackville West's pamphlet in which he asserts that Lord Granville at the time of the Irish agitation in 1883 had upon the representations of Lord Spencer, cabled the Assistant Secretary of State that he believed Lord Sackville's life was in danger owing to the heated Irish agitation in this country at the time, and that as a result Lord Lionel was taken on a ten days' cruise by General Sherman, was confirmed to-day from an unexpected quarter. When the publication was first made it was received with incredulity here, as no one in the State department, or War or Navy department could be found who would confirm it. To-day J. C. Bancroft Davis, who was for a time assistant secretary of state under Secretary Frelinghuysen, but who had retired before this incident occurred, received the following letter from Brigadier General John D. Tibbal (retired) of the U. S. army, detailing circumstances heretofore not made public:

1,122 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN,

"DEAR SIR,—I have not seen Lord Sackville's pamphlet, and do not know in what connection he brings forward the circumstances referred to (the cruise of the Chesapeake), but I do know as a matter of fact that it did occur in the first part of May, 1883. General Sherman took Lord Sackville West and family on a naval vessel, the Tallapoosa perhaps, down the Chesapeake on an ostensible junketing trip. They were away a week or ten days. Meanwhile I, as aide-de-camp to General Sherman, took care of the British legation at Washington. So far as I know no one knew the reason for this action except President Arthur, the Secretary of War, General Sherman and myself, but I presume there were those in the State department who were aware of it. Of course the British minister was in the secret, but I do not think it was known to his secretary at the time. General Ayres, commanding the troops at Washington barracks, and the chief of police were aware of what was going on.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Welsh Capitalists and B. C. Mines—Farmers' Co-operative Association—Ball to the Navy.

Liability of Vancouver City to Be Voted Upon—From the Mines.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, Oct. 12.—Mr. Pellew-Harvey has returned from visiting a number of mines in the province with noted Welsh capitalists. He comes back still more enthusiastic over the magnificent resources of the province, and with so many orders ahead that his plant will be running overtime for many days to come. Mr. Harvey wears a mysterious air as if there was something going to happen that it would be indiscreet to disclose just at present.

Prof. Robertson, of the Dominion dairy department, left for the East to-day.

Rev. J. R. Carmichael, of Regina, has been invited to fill the pulpit of Mount Pleasant Presbyterian church.

The Manor house has changed hands, and Mr. Emerson will become manager of the Vernon hotel.

Mr. H. C. Mason arrived in the city yesterday to take the place of Mr. Pedley as pastor of the Congregational church.

A Farmers' Co-operative Association for the sale of farm produce is on the carpet in Vancouver. A preliminary meeting will be held early next week. This is a much needed departure. The city is practically without a central market with Chinese peddlars holding the trade.

Citizens who became creditors in supplying provisions, etc., during the construction of the Park reservoir are so anxious to have the voting public decide whether or not the money due should be paid by the city inasmuch as the council neglected to look after securing them in making the contract that they have offered to pay for the expense of submitting the matter to the vote of the people. The council will probably accept.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 12.—The members of the Municipal Association yesterday discussed the clauses of the draft municipalities bill. It will again be taken up clause by clause.

A successful ball was given to the visiting naval officers last night at the Guichon.

The Columbian Methodist College, which has acquired the Edmond's homestead, was opened to-day by His Excellency the Governor-General. The building was christened Massey Hall owing to the college being handsomely endowed by Mr. Massey, head of the Massey Manufacturing Co.

VERNON.

(From the News.)

The court of assize, which will open in this city on Monday, will be presided over by Hon. Justice Walkem.

The traveling dairy will visit Armstrong on the 21st, Vernon on the 22nd, and Lumby on the 23rd.

The effects of the new flour mill at Armstrong are already being felt. A new tailoring establishment has been opened and it is reported that a cheese factory and creamery will soon be established.

E. R. Bailey, secretary of the Shipper's union of Kelowna, returned on Monday from a trip through the Kootenay districts, during which he effected the sale of a considerable quantity of farm produce. Two car loads will be forwarded in a few days from Kelowna to different Kootenay points.

Messrs. Robert and Hugh Wood, of Armstrong, came up on Thursday's boat last week from a prolonged trip through the Southern Okanagan and Kettle River districts, during which they visited all the principal mining camps. They both expressed unbounded confidence in the district and were particularly impressed with the magnificent ore deposits in the neighborhood of Boundary mountain. Besides becoming interested in several mining claims, they purchased a pre-emption about two miles above Boundary Falls, at the junction of several roads leading to important camps. The proprietors think that a more favorable location for a thriving town is not to be found in the lower country. It will be known as Greenwood city.

MIDWAY.

(From the Advance.)

Randolph Stewart has disposed of his one-eighth interest in the Morning Star claim, Long Lake camp, to C. L. Thomet.

Last week no less than seventeen registered letters left the post office for points North and East, there being no money order office here.

Since the prospecting season opened this summer, no less than 600 claims have been recorded in the office here, besides a large number of transfers and certificates of work.

T. Ellis, of Penticton, has purchased the Haynes estate, and virtually owns the entire Lower Okanagan valley between Penticton and Osoyoos, a distance of some forty miles, besides many hundreds of acres of land to the north and west of Penticton.

Mr. Graham has again started work on the Texas claim on Ingraham mountain, an outfit of men and provisions having passed through Midway on Wednesday last for that purpose. The two tunnels already on the property are to be extended a distance on one of 75 feet and the other 50 feet.

A mining deal of no little importance to the future welfare and prosperity of Long Lake camp took place here last Monday, when the half interest in two mining claims, the North Star and Lake View, was disposed of by Mr. C. L. Thomet to Messrs. R. and J. W. H. Woods, of Armstrong, B. C. Already under Mr. Thomet's direction men are starting to drive a tunnel on the Lake View claim with a view to a large force of men being put to work, and the probable importation of machinery in the spring.

TRAIL CREEK.

(From the Spokane Spokesman Review.)

The difficulties which have surmounted the Evening Star have all been removed and development work will go on. This claim has always been regarded by mining men as being a most excellent one, and it is expected that all claims heretofore made for it will be demonstrated. The claim is located on Monte Cristo mountain. Owing to the trouble but comparatively little work has been done, but now under the new incorporation of the Evening Star Mining Company there will be no delay in showing its worth. The officers of the new company are H. M. Drumheller, president; Frank P. Hogan, vice-president; H. B. Nichols, secretary, and Dr. Russell, treasurer.

The name of the Rossland Miner has been changed to the Trail Creek Miner. As the paper is the exponent of the entire Trail Creek region, and as the mines are known the world over as the Trail Creek mines, the managers decided that it was fitting to make the change.

The owners of the Commander have five men at work sinking a shaft; it is now down thirty feet. The assays report a value of $18 in gold and 21 per cent. copper.

WEST KOOTENAY.

(From the Spokane Spokesman-Review.)

J. L. Drumheller has just returned from a six weeks' trip through West Kootenay. He made a personal examination of many of the mines, and says that even with the wonderful showing which has been made full justice has not been done the country, and predicts that there will not be less than twenty mines in the Slocan country shipping ore this winter. When asked regarding the railroads now being built he said:

"The Canadian Pacific has completed its grade from Three Forks to Sandon, bridges are being put in, and it is expected that the road will be completed and in operation within thirty days. This road is standard gauge. It is also stated on apparently good authority that the company will extend their line from New Denver to the foot of Slocan lake to the new camps on Lemon and Springer creeks. The mines are beginning to attract attention, but little has been said regarding them. All of the claims so far located are in dry ore. The Wellington is the most prominent in the district; it is only a prospect, being down but 15 feet. It has a seven foot ledge and native silver is freely interspersed throughout the vein. So far as development goes, it is certainly the richest yet discovered in that country. There is considerable curiosity manifested by those familiar with the property as to whether or not it will continue with depth.

"The Kaslo-Slocan railway is now running trains within two and one-half miles of Sandon."

BOUNDARY CREEK.

(From the Spokane Spokesman Review.)

A number of Spokane mining men have been looking into the Boundary Creek mining district within the past month. Several heavy operators have gone in there and made extensive sample tests of the prominent properties. The Boundary Creek region is known as the Kettle River district. The district at present embraces nearly two thousand locations. Two stage lines connect with the Spokane & Northern railroad at Marcus, Wash. The valleys along the Kettle river supply the miners with vegetables, but all other supplies are purchased at Spokane. All of the property owners that are able are developing their claims this winter, and it is confidently expected that next season will be one of great activity in the district. The government built a main road through the district and is now building laterals connecting the different camps.

Professor Fowler, representing Chicago capitalists, has secured a site for a 50-ton pyritic smelter at Midway, and expects to have it in operation April 1 next. Water and timber for mining purposes are plentiful and a railway line from Marcus past the mouth of Curlew creek to Midway, would tap the centre of the district, besides opening up the richest portions of the Colville reservation, with a length of only forty-five miles. Many Spokane people are becoming interested in the district. The elevation of Midway is 1,900 feet, and the camps range from that to 4,500 feet.

WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION.

Attendance Greatly Increased—The Biggest Day of the Fair—Thousands Present.

Aquatics and Gymkhana Events—Association and Rugby Football Matches.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 11.—(Special)—The attendance to-day was the best of the fair. Thousands witnessed the aquatic and gymkhana events, Lord and Lady Aberdeen being present.

In the amateur fours two crews from the Vancouver boating club and the Westminster canoe club were entered. The Vancouver crew won by half a length after an exciting neck and neck race from start to finish.

The great event of the day was the Indian canoe race for eleven paddles. Seven crews entered, Valdez island, Nanaimo, Langley, Coquitlam, Hope, Sumas and Chilliwack. Valdez island came in first, Nanaimo second, Langley third.

Single Paddle—Entries, Salisbury, Vancouver, and Tovey, Wilson and Rowe, Westminster. Tovey won; Salisbury second, Wilson third.

Tandem—Entries, H. and F. Springer, Vancouver; Johnstone and Wilson, and Tovey and Jorand, Westminster. Johnstone and Wilson dropped out; Tovey and Jorand won.

Ship's Boat Race—Wild Swan v. Nymphe. The Swans won by three lengths.

Indian Canoe Race—Consolation. Chemainus won; Coquitlam second.

Ship's Gig Race—Wild Swan v. Nymphe. Distance, a mile. The race was one of the best of the day. The winning boat, the Nymphe, led at the finish by a bare half length.

The results of the gymkhana races were as follows: Cigar and umbrella race, T. Gannon, Victoria; slow race, Harry Coutts; hurdle race, T. Gannon; ladies' race, Miss Debeck, Westminster; novelty race, T. Gannon; half-mile race, T. Gannon; gentlemen's race, W. Briggs, Westminster; cowboy race, F. Kirkland, Ladner's; tilting at the ring, W. Bradshaw.

The Rugby football match was won by Nanaimo; score, Nanaimo 14, Westminster 5.

The Association football match, which was a draw game, was exciting. The contesting teams were Westminster and the Navy. There was no score.

Those who were interested in the creamery organization held a meeting to-night. Prof. Robertson spoke at length and the scheme was very materially advanced.

His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen visited the warships to-day and witnessed the canoe races from the poop of H.M.S. Nymphe. The usual courtesies to the viceroy were observed and were very imposing. On landing Lady Aberdeen visited the Women's hospital. The vice-regal party attended a concert to-night in aid of the hospital.

Yesterday the number of tickets sold for the fair was the largest on record. To-day the crowds were also very large, and the exhibits were closely examined. Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney was present and was heartily welcomed on behalf of the Royal Agricultural Society. Rain held off, and the third day of the fair was, indeed, a success.

Now see that your blood is pure. Good health follows the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla which is the one great blood purifier.

CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY.

Concessions by the Sultan in the Interests of Armenians—Action of the United States

The Young Turkish Party Exciting Animus Against the Sultan—Outbreak Feared.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The correspondent of the Standard at Constantinople says: The situation is far from reassuring. While the Armenians and some sections of the Christian population show less alarm, the Moslem element is in a state of effervescence, which is causing the greatest anxiety at the palace. Revolutionary placards were posted yesterday at the mosques and in public places, clamoring for a constitution and for a meeting of the national assembly. Though great exasperation is felt by the Moslem classes against the Armenians, the Young Turkish party is adroitly profiting by the general confusion to excite animus against the Sultan, who it declares to be primarily responsible for the present state of affairs. The principal fear at the palace arises not from the Armenians, but from the revolutionary spirit displayed by the Moslems. This fear will almost certainly bring about Armenian reforms, which there is every reason to hope will be embodied as published before the end of the week.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.—It is stated upon good authority that the total number of killed, wounded and missing Armenians up to date, as a result of the recent rising in this city, is over 700. The dragomans of the various embassies, after receiving instructions from the envoys of the Powers to assist the Turkish authorities in prevailing upon the Armenians to leave the churches in which they sought refuge after the outbreak, at first proceeded to the Armenian church at Constantinople. There the Armenian bishop and the dragoman of the English embassy exhorted the Armenians to return to their homes, assuring them that they had nothing to fear from the Turks, that the strongest assurances had been given to the representatives of the Powers that the lives and property of the Armenians would be protected. After some further persuasion, consultations and delays, the refugees declared they would not leave the church except on the following conditions:—That amnesty be declared for political offences; that they be permitted to retain their arms in their possession; that the prisons be open for inspection of the representatives of the powers, and that innocent prisoners be released.

The dragomans refused to consider this proposition. Meanwhile, however, the Armenian women and children had come out of the church, and when they noticed that the men had not followed them, they returned weeping and crying out that they would be killed if they returned to their homes alone, and saying they preferred to remain in the church.

The dragomans had a conference during the afternoon with the Armenian Patriarch, after which, owing to the great influence which that prelate has over his co-religionists, the evacuation of the cathedral commenced. As the refugees left the cathedral the priests entered their names on a special list, while the soldiers searched them, and when arms were found upon the persons of the Armenians they were taken from them and deposited in the Patriarchate. The evacuation of the other churches followed, the police not interfering with the work. In the Armenian church of Constantinople 1,200 persons had sought refuge, and 500 refugees left Kumkapou cathedral. Additional advices received here to-day from Trebizond, Armenia, show that the Mussulmans attacked the Christian quarter of that town and killed many Armenians. Numbers of others sought refuge outside of the town. The Russian government has decided to send a warship to Trebizond.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—By request of Minister Terrell for protection for the Armenian missionaries in Turkey, and at the instance of the state department, the navy department has ordered the Marblehead to the Gulf of Alexandretta. It is not believed that there is any imminent danger of an outbreak, but the warship has been ordered to Turkey rather as a precautionary measure. Last summer Admiral Kirkland took his two ships, the San Francisco and Marblehead, into these waters. No actual rioting was in progress, but the situation had a threatening aspect. It is surmised that Minister Terrell feels that the time is now opportune to revive this impression.

SEALING CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The representatives of the British, Canadian and U. S. governments have arranged to meet at the State Department next week to formulate a treaty for the settlement of the claims of British vessel owners whose sealing craft were seized by the U. S. revenue cutters prior to the announcement of the Paris arbitration, and antecedent to the modus vivendi.

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