

AMERICA'S PRECAUTIONS

To Protect Her Citizens in Turkey
—Minister Terrell's Energy
Commended.

Although Quiet is Restored, an
American Warship is
on Hand.

Washington, D. C., 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 Alexandria. Minister Terrell was telegraphed that orders had been issued for the protection of Americans. It is not believed that there is any imminent danger of an outbreak, but the warship has been ordered to Turkey 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. Though the American warship could not get near the most disturbed provinces, the effect of their presence on the coast was most salutary, impressing the people, who perhaps never before had seen an American man-of-war, with visible means of the power of this country. It is surmised that Minister Terrell feels that the time is now opportune to revise this impression.

The state department is gratified with the energetic course of Mr. Terrell; his dispatch indicates that he has forestalled the representatives of the other Powers and has secured the compliance of the Powers with his demand made early in the week that steps be taken to protect Americans in the provinces and in Constantinople without waiting until they had actually suffered outrages and assault.

Constantinople, Oct. 11.—It is now stated upon good authority that the total number of killed, wounded and missing Armenians up to date, as a result of the recent rioting in this city, is over 700. Dragomans of various embassies, after receiving instructions from the envoys of the Powers to assist the Turkish authorities in prevailing upon 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 English consul, the English consul, 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 arms be placed in the hands of the Armenians, that they be permitted to retain their arms in their possession; that the prisons be opened for the inspection of the representatives of the Powers, and that innocent prisoners be released. The dragomans refused to consider this proposition. In the meanwhile, however, the Armenian women and children had come out of the church, but when they noticed that the men had not followed them, they returned, weeping and crying out that they would be killed if they left their homes alone, and saying they preferred to remain in the church.

The Dragomans, in view of the obstinacy of the Armenians, 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, a special list, 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 Kumbakopou cathedral. Additional advice received here to-day from Trebizond, Armenia, shows that the Mussulmans attacked the Christian houses 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.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 11.—A fine display of grit and a bold use of a pistol probably saved the life of Mrs. L. C. Marshall, telegraph operator at Baden for the Southern Pacific. Late last night L. C. Marshall, office manager, left the office, leaving Mrs. Marshall in charge. About fifteen minutes later Mrs. Marshall was startled by some one knocking at the door. She was alarmed at the violence displayed, and putting a pistol in her pocket went towards the door to open it. Before she reached it, however, the door was kicked in, and a tall, dark complexioned man, wearing a mask, entered and demanded money, leaving a companion outside. Mrs. Marshall drew her revolver, but the villain was too quick for her and fired at her, the ball entering her left elbow. Mrs. Marshall then used her revolver, emptying it on the fleeing robber. She waited some time, thinking the shots would be heard, but no assistance coming she telegraphed Train Dispatcher Walters, at this city, who sent a special car to bring her to San Francisco for treatment. A constable arrived and commenced a search for the man, but without success. Mrs. Marshall is now at St. Luke's hospital here, but her injuries are not very serious.

Stokes Bay, Ont., Oct. 11.—The crew of the tug John Logie, of Southampton, picked up a body off Pike Bay, with a life preserver attached to it, on which was the name "Steamer Africa." The body is supposed to be that of Edward Forest, second engineer of the Africa.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—Supreme Court was occupied to-day in hearing the St. Louis case against the crown for \$6350. The judgment of the exchequer court was in favor of St. Louis, and he now appeals. The government has a suit before the exchequer court against St. Louis or \$143,881, which was said to have been overpaid him. This is all in connection with the Curran bridge scandal.

Non-But Ayer's at the World's Fair.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits.

A DAMAGE DEALING STORM.
Makes a Wide Track of Destruction
Along the Coast.

Guaymas, Mex., Oct. 11.—In the hurricane which swept over La Paz, 184 houses were destroyed, four lives lost and 21 persons wounded. Nineteen craft, including the American schooner Ozary, partly loaded with dynamite, were beached, and the government cutter sunk. Advice is slowly reaching here from the Pacific ports of Mexico, and from the coast on the west side of the Gulf of California, which show that the hurricane which swept northward during the four days of Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2 and 3, caused great damage to property and shipping, and a number of lives were lost. Telegraph wires were prostrated, so that the information comes from the coast only as people arrive from below. The hurricane crossed the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and swept up the coast into the Gulf of California, doing great damage. It was accompanied by deluges of water which completed the ruin and wrought. At Topolobampo all the houses of the American colony were greatly damaged and the customs house wrecked. The Ahomy river, north of

SOME MYSTERIOUS ADVICE

By the American Government to
the Spanish Minister—What
Does it Mean?

Cuban Insurgents Commit an In-
human Act—Blow Up a Train
With Dynamite.

Madrid, Oct. 11.—It is stated on the best authority that the government of the United States has notified the Spanish minister at Washington, Senor Dupuy de Loma, that it is very necessary that Spain should act promptly in her efforts to crush the insurrection in Cuba. The news has caused quite a sensation here.

Havana, Oct. 11.—Further details received from Larealosa, near which place a mixed train of passenger and freight cars was attacked by the insurgents, who threw a dynamite shell between the cars, seriously injuring five passengers and injuring all the others, show that two of the wounded persons each lost a leg and both hands; the leg of another has been amputated and three others are in danger of death. Two of the wounded have already succumbed to their injuries. The great indignation prevailed against those insurgents who have been guilty of this inhuman act. The insurgents also partly destroyed with dynamite the iron railroad bridge at Camajuani and another at Tunison, province of Santa Clara.

PREMIER TURNER COMING.
Will Be Here To-Night—A Good Young
Man Gone Wrong.

Vancouver, Oct. 11.—Hon. J. H. Turner arrived from Kootenay on the Pacific express to-day and left by the Charming for Victoria. Mr. Turner is accompanied by A. H. Lynn-Brown, who was negotiating for starting a Christian Endeavor Journal in this city, was arrested last night on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences from Mr. Desbrisay, a merchant of Mission City. Constable Marquette, of Mission City, who made the arrest, took him there for trial to-day.

CONFLAGRATION IN CHATHAM.
Many People Made Homeless—Accident
of the Grand Truck.

Chatham, N. B., Oct. 11.—The most serious conflagration that has ever visited this town broke out this afternoon. It is supposed, in an ash heap between the barn of Andrew Marquis and Morice's bath house, on Mulhenny street. High wind prevailed and the fire got such headway before the fire engines got to work, that it was impossible to check the flames until more than sixty buildings were destroyed, entailing a loss of more than \$20,000. About ten acres were burned over. Only one building remains on Foundry street, while all the houses on St. Michael's street were destroyed. The cathedral and female academy are burned. The Gillespie foundry and machine shop of the Alex. Robinson carried on eight weeks ago the only two factories destroyed. The other buildings were small stores and tenement houses. Most of the small dwellings were owned by poor people and not insured. The total insurance amounts to only about \$15,000. About fifty people are without a roof to shelter them to-night.

SATOLLI A CARDINAL.
The Reports Confirmed—Japan Doesn't
Want Hawaii.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 11.—Pope Leo's reference to Mgr. Satolli's elevation to the cardinalate, in his encyclical of the reports current for many months, although this is the first direct statement attributed to the Pope. Throughout the discussion of the subject no word has been received from Rome by Mgr. Satolli, and no word has been sent for the assembling of the consistory of cardinals, which is a formality attending the elevation of a cardinal. It is more than a year since the Pope created any cardinals, and ecclesiastics are expecting the announcement of the assembling of the next consistory to be made at any time.

Mr. Kurino, the Japanese minister, in an interview to-day, denied that Japan harbored designs looking to the control of the Hawaiian Islands, as asserted in recently published reports.

THE TAMMANY PLATFORM.
British Prophecy that the Great Cor-
ruptionist Will be Crushed.

New York, Oct. 10.—The revival of interest in the political affairs of Tammany Hall was manifested this evening in the crowds which collected around the Wigwam fully an hour before the opening of the county convention, which was to put in nomination a candidate for the city, county and judicial offices. Thousands collected about the doors and the jam was terrific. The excise question, of course, was the principal topic of the speakers.

The republicans were accused of duplicity in having adopted a "blue laws" platform at Saratoga to catch the "honest" vote, and other platforms Monday night in New York city to catch the city vote.

The platform which was adopted after endorsing the administration of President Cleveland and condemning the inconsistency of the state and county Republican platforms, defined Tammany's position with regard to excise. The Democratic party, it declared, favored a respectful observance of the Sunday law, but not the "present oppressive excise laws." The excise plank was, in fact, similar to that adopted by the state Democracy and the Republican county convention Monday, and pledged the party to endeavor to obtain an equitable law that would permit of Sunday opening within prescribed hours.

London, Oct. 10.—The Times this morning commenting editorially upon its cable dispatches with reference to the prospects of a fusion of anti-Tammany forces in New York, this fall, says: "It seems likely that Tammany hall will be as effectively snowed under this year as it was last. American public life may be as Lord Sackville has assured us that it is, eminently bad, but American public opinion is evidently stronger than the politicians."

PROMISED PROTECTION.

The Armenians are Persuaded to Re-
turn to Their Homes.

Constantinople, Oct. 11.—The Turkish minister of foreign affairs, Said Pascha, has partly assured the foreign embassies that the Armenian refugees in the churches will be permitted to return to their homes without molestation. No further disturbances have been reported from Trebizond.

The refugees have been accordingly persuaded to return to their homes. They evacuated the churches to-day in the presence of the dragomans of the embassies of the different foreign powers, who were present on behalf of their embassies to ensure the safety of the refugees and to report on their return to their homes to the ambassadors.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard 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, fomenting the greatest anxiety at the police. Precautionary placards were posted yesterday at the mosques and other public places, clamoring for a constitution and for a meeting of national assemblies. The greatest exasperation is felt by the young Turkish party in the Moslem class against the Armenians, who are profiting by the confusion to excite animus against the Sultan, whom 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 law before the end of this week."

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.
By Spain, Possibly with America—Cub-
an War Loan.

Madrid, Oct. 11.—It has been noticed recently that there has been great and quite unusual activity in the government dock yards at different ports of Spain, and that workmen are busy at work re-fitting cruisers and gunboats. In addition it has become known that certain government officials have been discussing the question of raising the steamships belonging to the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company, and it is believed that these preparations are due to the possibility that the United States may recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

The minister of marine, Admiral Buzard, confirms the report that the armaments of the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Co. are to be armed for service in Cuba, but he declares that this course is not due to any idea of a possible international conflict, but it is merely carrying out a convention previously made with the company for the use of its steamships.

Havana, Oct. 11.—The column of troops commanded by Col. Souza, has had a fight at Manacua, province of Santa Clara, with a band of Zayas. The troops succeeded in taking the position held by the insurgents who, upon their retreat, left upon the field a number of killed and five wounded. To-day eight more political prisoners have been sent to the Spanish convict settlement in Africa.

Madrid, Oct. 11.—The cabinet has signed a loan for \$15,000,000 with the Banque du Paris, wholly for Cuban expenses. One third of the loan is payable between November 1st and 10th, and the remaining instalments will be paid in December and February.

American News.
Buzard Bay, Oct. 11.—President Cleveland will leave Gray Gables to-morrow for Washington, but Mrs. Cleveland and children will probably remain a few days longer.

Alexander, Minn., Oct. 11.—Edward P. Evans, son of Deputy County Clerk Evans shot his wife three times and immediately afterwards shot and killed himself on the street. They have been married three years, most of which time their relations have been inharmonious.

Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 11.—Mrs. Mary Knight, aged 33, has murdered her mother, Mrs. Catherine, aged 64. Both were drunk and quarrelled. Mrs. Knight knocked her mother down with a piece of iron, and then smashed her skull with a chair.

Cable News.
London, Oct. 11.—A Paris dispatch to the Times reports that the Catholic mission agency at Lyons has received letters reporting aggressions against the Europeans and Christians of the central China. The mission stations at Nan Ching have been destroyed, and some of the converts killed and others wounded. The Russian consul, in the absence of the French consul, was appointed to. He insisted that a telegram be sent to the local authorities ordering stringent measures for the restoration of order. Nevertheless, the disturbances continue. The Mahomedans of northern Shen Si have revolted. Advances from Shanghai say that the infamous anti-foreign prints are being again distributed throughout the central provinces.

Yokohama, Oct. 11.—Count Koumura, director of the political bureau, has forwarded from Seoul, the capital of Corea, a report upon the recent uprising there. It is now supposed that the Queen of Corea was killed by anti-foreigners who, headed by Tai Ron Kin, the king's father, and leader of that party, forced an entrance into the palace at the head of an armed force, and caused the Japanese troops to take possession of and guard that building and restore order.

A good appetite and refreshing sleep are essential to health of mind and body, and these are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE STORY OF A CRIME

Brought About by the Alleged
Theft of Some Canadian
Pacific Stock.

A Man's Infatuation for a Pretty
Woman Gets Another Into
Trouble.

New York, Oct. 11.—Charles Rousset, 32 years old, who claims to be an English speculator, staying temporarily at the Morton House in this city, was arrested this afternoon by Detectives Mulry and Robinson, and was locked up in police headquarters. He arrived here from Havre, France, on September 22, and about October 1st he went to the office of J. E. Ward & Co., 31 Broadway, to negotiate for the sale of fifty shares of Canadian Pacific railway stock, telling the firm that he had a receipt for the stock and a similar bill for fifty more shares, all of which he purchased in August last. He claimed to have bought it from the Banque des Valeurs Minieres, Paris, for 20,765 francs. Ward & Co. agreed to negotiate the deal and found a purchaser for the stock. However, upon making inquiry at the New York branch of the Canadian Pacific they were shown a cablegram from the London agent of the railroad dated April 3, 1895, asking if they following New York certificates had been presented for transfer: 177,015,191, 7,719,025, 19,026, 194, 965, 194, 47. In case these certificates should be presented the agent here was instructed to prevent their transfer, as the stock was said to have been stolen from Mrs. Winifred Gordon, London. When the firm of Ward & Co. found that there was some question as to their client's ownership of the stock they notified acting Captain O'Brien and Mr. Fraser, the British consul. The London police were also notified and Rousset was told to call at the office of Ward & Co. to-day. If the deal should not be carried through Rousset was informed that the stock should be returned to him. Rousset called at the office and was arrested on the spot. His wife then taken to the Tombs police court, where he was remanded. Acting Captain O'Brien telegraphed immediately to John Shore, chief constable at Scotland Yard, London, stating that Rousset had been arrested and asking what action in the premises should be taken by the authorities here.

When Rousset was arrested he claimed that he was a speculator and was the holder of the stock he had put up for sale. Ward & Co. to-day disposed of for him. In furtherance of this assertion he produced a bill of sale purporting to show that he had purchased the stock in Paris through the previously mentioned bank. The bill of sale, however, was a forgery. The police affect to believe a forgery. The bill of sale was also taken from the prisoner.

Paris, Oct. 4.—Rousset, Morton House, New York; impossible to send money. Pink.

After his arraignment in the police court, where he was remanded back to the custody of the police at the request of Assistant District Attorney Battle, he was taken to police headquarters, where he held a most remarkable and interesting story concerning his connection with the check transaction which led to his arrest. Rousset said that he bought the stock in Paris from an American, Geo. Krahn, through the bank already mentioned. He met Krahn early last June at the Paris and became very intimate with him. Krahn was a speculator, although a man of large means. During the progress of their intimacy Krahn revealed certain facts concerning his personal history which involved transactions with Mrs. Winifred Gordon, whose indignation he (Rousset) was arrested. According to the story Krahn told him Krahn had given Mrs. Gordon in the course of the past two years stocks and bonds to the value of \$25,000. Krahn charged the woman to take care of the money and to be on her guard for and had not presented it to her outright. For some reason Krahn and Mrs. Gordon quarrelled, and when he demanded the return of the bonds and stocks she refused to comply with his request. Krahn, however, managed to get possession of a portion of the stocks and bonds by force, and with them made his way to Paris. It was a fraction of these shares which Rousset asserted he bought from Krahn and brought to this city for sale. Krahn, Rousset alleged, was so incensed at the conduct of Mrs. Gordon towards him that he proposed to expose her to the English public and talked over ways and means of doing so to the best advantage with Rousset. The latter suggested that the most effective method would be the printing of a circular giving in full her history and antecedents, the circular to be sent to Mrs. Gordon's friends and acquaintances. A copy of the circular was furnished upon the prisoner. It is filled with the most libellous matter, alleging serious offences. The circular states that the woman was born in Kensington poor house about fifty years ago, being the daughter of a governess and a butcher. When she was seventeen years old, the circular says, she married a butcher by the name of Conbridge, and was called by her neighbors "Handsome Lizzie." She subsequently married, as the circular alleges, the Hon. William Sackville Gordon, said to have been the son of the Marquis of Hunter, who afterwards died in poverty in Australia. It is from her marriage with Gordon that she takes that name.

To remove the constipated habit, the only safe treatment is a course of Ayer's Pills, followed by a laxative diet. Most other cathartics do more harm than good, therefore leading physicians recommend Ayer's Pills, especially as a family physic.

FOUGHT HIS OLD FIGHTS.

Man out of Work Goes Insane—A
Swindler Captured.

New York, Oct. 11.—Under the impression that he was holding a fort with Louis Riel, the Canadian halfbreed rebel, and that he must stand to his post until the enemy was driven back, Jas. J. Lynch to-night held three policemen at bay for an hour and a half in a room in the tenement house at 1639 Third avenue, and placed in a crowded house, when he fired a number of shots from a heavy Winchester rifle. Lynch is a street car conductor and has worked during the past two years on almost every line in the city. Lately he has not been working, and the anxiety is thought to have affected his mind.

He had fought in the Riel rebellion and had a Winchester rifle, which he always pointed to proudly as having been given him by Riel. When his wife returned home to-night Lynch attacked her, whipping her unmercifully. She called to the police. This caused the greatest excitement in the neighborhood, and it was over an hour, and only after a desperate struggle, that Lynch was caught.

Buffalo, Oct. 11.—A man who gave his name as Andrew J. Sterling, and who is understood to have played his swindling operations in Toronto, where he is wanted by the police, was arrested here to-day on a charge of fraud. Sterling's modus operandi in Buffalo was to insert in the newspapers advertisements for chambermaids and waitresses to go to a mythical hotel in California and then to exact a deposit of \$15 from the applicants as an evidence of good faith on their part. Evidence of his own good faith, however, was so lacking that the police gathered him in. He is said to have swindled at least twenty young girls.

Midtown, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Ice formed in this city an eighth of an inch thick last night; there was also a slight flurry of snow.

FRANCE'S NEW POSSESSION.
She Will Have to Act Prudently With
the United States.

Paris, Oct. 11.—The official news of the capture by General Duchesne of Antananarivo, has caused great satisfaction in France, and in Lyons, where all the public buildings and large numbers of private houses have been decorated with flags and bunting.

London, Oct. 11.—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 French government, provided that they be accorded equal rights under the 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.

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 disbanded, and there will be French garrisons to replace it everywhere. The police will be 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 self-interest they have gained an influence, and attempt to exclude the commerce of other nations by prohibitive tariffs will be a clear breach of international obligations."

A HANDSOME SUMMER RESORT.
American Syndicate Leases Navy Island
—A Grace of Murderers—Notes.

Buffalo, Oct. 11.—A syndicate of Philadelphia, New York and Buffalo capitalists have bought from Daniel E. Butler, of this city, lease of Navy Island, situated in Niagara river, below the foot of Grand island, overlooking the rapids and falls, with the purpose of converting it into a private summer resort for their own use. Each of the seventy-five shareholders will be allotted an acre for a cottage, and hotel and bath houses will be erected on the island. The lease has been taken by Henry C. Terry, a prominent investor of Philadelphia, as trustee for the syndicate. The original lease from the Canadian government is practically perpetual. Canada reserving the right only of eminent domain to use the island for military purposes in case of war between the United States and Great Britain. The island contains 370 acres, and is high and heavily wooded. The terms of the lease are \$100 per annum for 20 years, \$150 for the second 20 years and \$200 thereafter. The lease has now run 22 years.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 11.—Mrs. Clara Doty Bates, well-known as a writer of class literature for juvenile readers, is ill beyond recovery.

Plymouth, Ind., Oct. 11.—An incendiary fire destroyed the Holland Radiator works. Wrenches from the hose were stolen and no water could be obtained.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS

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SEALING CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Ottawa correspondents have in connection with Sir Julian Pauncefoot's visit to Ottawa credited the government with certain intentions regarding the sealers' claims to compensation for illegal seizure. One of these is to make Victoria the meeting place of the joint commission to be appointed with a view to a settlement of the claims.

DISAPPEARING LAKES.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press takes note of a phenomenon which may in some measure explain the lowering of water in the great lakes. It seems that a large number of the small lakes scattered over the area of Minnesota and the Dakotas are drying up; in many cases cultivated fields now occupy rich bottoms formerly covered by from ten to twenty feet of water.

drainage basin and the diminished rainfall together are sufficient to account for the gradual drying up of the lakes. The disappearance will be permanent, the Pioneer Press thinks, in the case of the smaller and shallower lakes, which depended altogether on surface drainage.

TARIFF BEAUTIES.

The Montreal Herald notes the revival of the Canadian nail "combine," which a few years ago ruled the Canadian nail market to its own liking and advantage. It was formed in 1891, and for some time had all dealers under its thumb.

BRITISH FARMERS.

In his letter which appears elsewhere Mr. Washington very clearly refutes the statement that the British farmers are being ruined by free trade. If farmers anywhere are in a way to be ruined by protection, those in Britain would appear to be so situated.

MR. LAURIER'S POSITION.

Mr. Laurier commenced his Ontario tour with a meeting at Morrisburg, where his speech was largely devoted to the Manitoba school question. Ottawa dispatches report the government as somewhat troubled over his remarks.

ment, would he have taken the extreme step of asking parliament to interfere in the matter. This is all explicit enough to be intelligible to the meanest understanding, and if words mean anything it is Mr. Laurier's policy on the Manitoba school question.

The last Dominion Official Gazette contained a proclamation further proroguing parliament until the 19th of November. Our Ottawa correspondent points out if there is to be a session, as promised by the government, that it cannot be held before January next.

Dr. Drysdale, of Nanaimo, who had not registered as required by the Medical Act, was fined \$25 for practicing medicine. Dr. McKeechle testified that Dr. Drysdale was his assistant and acting under his instructions, and that he (Dr. McKeechle) had charge of the case on which the prosecution, which was at the instance of the Medical Council, had been taken.

The Montreal trades and labor council has brought to the notice of the public some instances of extremely low wages paid in that city. Men working for a sewer contractor are said to be doing their hard work for 80 cents a day.

American jingo papers are urging their government to force Spain into an immediate settlement of the Cuban trouble.

The reason for this wide difference in the fall of values arises from the fact that during this period the introduction of labor saving devices, increased the productivity of labor applied to manufacture 200 per cent; that applied to agriculture only 40 per cent.

Protection is an effort more or less successful to keep up the prices in spite of modern improvements. Unfortunately for our farmers this can only affect the things they do not or cannot produce, the price of the things they do produce being regulated by the cheapest market in the world, viz., that of England.

Chinese and Japanese on the Strathvieis Nearly Engage in Battle. The outer wharf came very near being the scene of a Chinese-Japanese battle yesterday at noon.

THE WAR REVIVED. Chinese and Japanese on the Strathvieis Nearly Engage in Battle. The outer wharf came very near being the scene of a Chinese-Japanese battle yesterday at noon.

Another incontrovertible proof that the English farmer's profits increased during this period of falling prices and open competition lies in the fact that their rents and tithes increased 36 per cent, namely, from \$333,000,000 in 1841 to \$452,000,000 in 1880.

Some leading men of affairs who favor tariff for revenue only, judging from their public utterances, believe that improvements in transport combined with the wonderful extension of agriculture the world over that have taken place during the last forty years, hurts the English farmer.

Eight Sealers Arrive Home. They Have Fair Catches—Three More Schooners Outside. The blow of the last 48 hours brought a big fleet of sealers up the straits. They commenced coming in yesterday, and it was a procession until this afternoon.

THE BRITISH FARMER.

Not Injured But Benefitted by Freedom of Trade Instructional Facts.

"Protection" Would Do Him Harm Now as It Did When the Corn Laws Existed.

To the Editor:—During the last two years untiring efforts have been made by the protectionists in parliament, on the stump and in the press, to parade the fact that English farmers are now in distress. This they have done in such a way as to lead the public to infer that their (the English farmers) distress is owing to the foreign competition from free trade.

The following facts prove beyond doubt that English farmers are in distress in spite of the unquibbled benefits they enjoy under free trade, that their distress is owing to the prevalence of an English institution at present beyond the control of parliament and from which our farmers are comparatively free, and finally that protection induces the spread of this institution.

The profits that English farmers are benefited by free trade are many. The farmers there, like those of other countries, have only one way of making any profitable use of the things they produce, and that is by exchanging them for things they do not or cannot produce. The foreign competition free trade induces in England gives the farmer the means of doing this in a way that is profitable to him.

For some years after this rents continued to advance until the burden forced many off the land, hence the present distress among the English farmers during the last few years (1873-46), furnished the opponents of the measure their strongest arguments against it.

The reason for this wide difference in the fall of values arises from the fact that during this period the introduction of labor saving devices, increased the productivity of labor applied to manufacture 200 per cent; that applied to agriculture only 40 per cent.

Protection is an effort more or less successful to keep up the prices in spite of modern improvements. Unfortunately for our farmers this can only affect the things they do not or cannot produce, the price of the things they do produce being regulated by the cheapest market in the world, viz., that of England.

This fact accounts for the fall in farm land values in Canada since we introduced protection in 1870.

Another incontrovertible proof that the English farmer's profits increased during this period of falling prices and open competition lies in the fact that their rents and tithes increased 36 per cent, namely, from \$333,000,000 in 1841 to \$452,000,000 in 1880.

Some leading men of affairs who favor tariff for revenue only, judging from their public utterances, believe that improvements in transport combined with the wonderful extension of agriculture the world over that have taken place during the last forty years, hurts the English farmer.

It will be seen from the foregoing that any distress the English farmers are suffering, cannot be truthfully attributed to free trade, the low prices induced thereby, extension of agriculture, or cheap freights, all these things having benefited them in common with the farmers of the world, and through them every individual on it.

The notion that modern improvements hurt the farming interests anywhere in the world involves the belief that the Arkwrights, Watts, Stenonsons, and Shankses, who have done so much to create abundance (another name for cheapness) have been a curse to mankind, and is on a par with the contention that all ideas of protection lead to misery in disguise.

After 30 years' protection in the United States 52.20 per cent. of the farmers have become tenants; at the beginning of the period rent-paying tenants were almost unknown.

Eighty-seven thousand odd Canadian farmers were subjected to a tax in 1891, an increase of 50 per cent during one decade of protection. A few more years of this system of taxation and the soil that has crushed the life out of the English farmers for centuries past will be the lot of our own, without their having the power to retrieve themselves through the ballot box, for the privileges granted the manufacturers and combined can be voted away, landlordingism cannot.

H. WASHINGTON. Ottawa, October 3.

(1) Mullhall's Dictionary of Statistics. (2) Mullhall's 50 Years of National Progress. (3) Encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol. 9, page 223. (4) Encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol. 1, page 407. (5) U. S. Extra Census Bulletin No. 98.

TO SETTLE SEALING CLAIMS.

Representatives of the Governments Interested Will Meet Next Week.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The representatives of the British, Canadian and United States 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 United States prior to the announcement of the Paris arbitration, and antecedent to the modus vivendi.

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Catarrh in the Head

Is a dangerous disease because it is liable to result in loss of hearing or smell, or develop into consumption. Read the following: "My wife has been a sufferer from catarrh for the past four years and the disease had gone so far that her eyesight was affected so that for nearly a year she was unable to read for more than five minutes at a time. She suffered severe pains in the head and at times was almost distracted. About Christmas, she commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and since that time has steadily improved. She has taken six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and is on the road to a complete cure. I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I cheerfully recommend it." W. H. FUSSELL, Newmarket, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only True Blood Purifier. Prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Pills. Cures habitual constipation. Price 25c per box.

Consumption. Reliable treatment and two bottles of medicine sent free by mail. Price 25c per box.

SOME EARLY HISTORY.

The High Handed Actions of the Spaniards at Nootka a Hundred Years Ago.

British Vessels Seized and Their Men Imprisoned—Vancouver's Mission.

Mr. A. Hegg, C. C., read the following paper at last evening's meeting of the St. William Wallace society:— The following paper is intended to point out the first attempt at settlement on the Spanish side of Vancouver Island in 1788, and how, that owing to the prompt and determined proceeding of the government of Great Britain, they were checked in their cruel and unjust career, and obliged to withdraw entirely from the country.

As soon as the Iphigenia was seized, Don Martinez took possession of the land belonging to Captain Meares, on which his habitation, before mentioned, had been erected; hoisting the standard of Spain, declaring at the same time that all the land on the west coast of America, comprised between Cape Horn and the sixtieth degree of North latitude did belong to His Catholic Majesty. He then proceeded to build batteries, storehouses, etc., in the execution of which he forcibly employed some of the crew of the Iphigenia, and many of them who attempted to escape were severely punished.

Whilst the Spaniards held possession of the Iphigenia, "she was stripped of all the merchandise which had been provided for trading; also of her stores, provisions, nautical instruments, charts, etc., and in short, every other article which they could conveniently carry away (except twelve bars of iron) even to the master's watch and articles of clothing."

On the 1st of June, Captain Douglas was promised his liberty by Don Martinez, and the restoration of the Iphigenia, provided he would order the master of the Northwest America to deliver up that vessel to him for the use of His Catholic Majesty. "A letter was written by Captain Douglas as requested; but cautiously avoided any directions as to the disposal of the vessel, and availing himself of Don Martinez' ignorance of the English language, instantly sailed from Nootka Sound, though in a very unbecoming condition of readiness on such a voyage. The two United States vessels remained behind at anchor. They had been suffered to continue unmolested by the Spaniards from the time of their first arrival. The Iphigenia proceeded to the Sandwich Islands, and after obtaining there such supplies as they were able to procure, with the iron before mentioned, set sail for China, which they reached in October, 1789.

On the arrival of Nootka of the Northwest America from the northern trading trip (June 9th), she was boarded by the Spaniards, seized and towed to port, and anchored close to the Spanish ships of war. The officers and men, 215 sea otter skins, her stores, tackle and furniture, articles of trade, etc., were removed on board the Spanish frigate. Several of the men were placed in irons. The Princess Royal arriving America, was also seized, and allowed to proceed to sea (July 2nd), for the purpose of continuing her trade.

Within a day or two afterwards the Argonaut arrived in the offing, and was boarded by Don Martinez, who with expressions of great civility promised the commander, Mr. Colnett, every assistance. Under the assurance given him that his vessel (the Argonaut) should remain unmolested, and being in want of some supplies, he proceeded to the harbor. Next day, however, Don Martinez, sent the Lieutenant of the Princess, with a military force, to take possession of the Argonaut, which was seized in the name of His Catholic Majesty. The British natives were taken on board, and Mr. Colnett was threatened to be hanged at the yard-arm in case of his refusing compliance with any directions which might be given him.

Martinez for the use of the ship; but on that day Captain Douglas was invited to board the Princess, and to his great surprise was informed by Don Martinez that he had the orders of the King of Spain to seize all ships and vessels which might find upon the coast; and that he, the commander of the Iphigenia, was then his prisoner. Don Martinez, thereupon instructed his officers to take possession of the Iphigenia, which they accordingly did in the name of his Catholic Majesty. The officers and crew of that ship were immediately conveyed as prisoners on board the Spanish ship, where they were put in irons and otherwise ill-treated.

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The captain of the Princess Royal anxious to obtain instructions as to future proceedings from the company's coast manager, Mr. Colnett, who he turned to the office of Nootka Sound (July 13th), and approaching the ship, his boat was seized and made prisoner by Don Martinez. Under threats of being hanged at the yard-arm, he was forced to send orders to his officers to deliver up the Princess Royal, without contest. A Spanish officer, accordingly dispatched to the offing with those orders and the vessel brought into port, when she was seized and her officers and crew made prisoners. Her cargo consisting of 680 skins, was captured. Mr. Colnett, and the circumstances of his capture and loss of the ships and their cargoes, became so deranged that he attempted to destroy himself.

Don Martinez's next move was to transfer the Northwest America's late crew to the United States ship Columbia, which was about to sail for China. The consort ship, Washington, was permitted to remain trading on the coast, and was supplied with provisions from the Columbia, which previously had been obtained from the Argonaut and the Princess Royal. The Columbia, after calling southwards at Port Cox, and getting all available skins aboard, set sail for China, where she arrived Nov. 2nd, and landed the crew of the Northwest America. They reported they saw the Argonaut proceed as a prize to San Blas, with her officers and men aboard as prisoners, and that the Princess Royal was shortly to follow with her crew also in the same manner.

The record of the infamous conduct of Don Martinez at Nootka during the summer of 1789, would be incomplete without mention of the tragic end of Chief Callicum, who had shown so much kindness to Capt. Meares and his men. That sad event occurred in the month of June. The particulars of the tragedy were received from the master of the Northwest America, who is stated to have been "a young gentleman of the most correct veracity, and who was witness of the inhuman act." The record reads as follows:—"Callicum, his wife and child, came in a small boat alongside the Princess, the Commodore's ship, with some fish, which being taken from him in a rough and unwelcome manner, being presented to the Commodore, the chief was so incensed at the behaviour that he immediately left the ship, exclaiming as he departed, 'peeha, peeha,' the meaning of which is 'bad, bad.' This conduct was considered so offensive that he was immediately shot through the heart by a ball from the quarter-deck. The body on receiving the ball, sprung over the side of the canoe, and immediately sank. The wife, in a state of

stupefaction, was taken, with her child, to the shore by some of her friends, who were witnesses of this inhuman catastrophe. Shortly afterwards the father of Callicum ventured on board the Spanish ship to beg permission to creep for the body beneath the water. This request of parental sorrow was refused, till the mother had been collected a sufficient number of articles among his neighbors to purchase of Christians the privilege of giving sepulture to a son, whom they had murdered. The body was soon found and followed to its place of interment by the lamenting widow, attended by all the inhabitants of the sound, who expressed the keenest sorrow for a chief whom they had loved, and to whose virtues it becomes our duty to give the grateful testimony of mortal affection."

From the foregoing it is evident that Spanish rule at Nootka was not relaxed either by the natives or by British subjects who had followed up Captain Cook's discoveries. Captain Meares, however, brought his grievances before the British House of Commons, a memorial dated 30th of April, 1790. Prompt action was taken by the British government in relation to the high-handed and cruel proceedings of the Spaniards. A message from His Majesty King George III. in respect to the 25th of May. Next day, "an humble address of the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in parliament assembled," was passed approving of His Majesty's message. The court of Spain was immediately informed of which they elected a lengthy and elaborate answer from the Spanish minister at Madrid, Count Florida Blanca. To this the British minister in Madrid replied, demanding satisfaction for the insults offered to the British flag and indignification to Captain Meares and those who had been maltreated and despoiled of their property.

Preparations for war were being made. France came forward to support her ally, Spain against Great Britain. A dispatch was sent from the secretary of the foreign department of France, on June 16th notifying the government of Great Britain of the support of his government to the claim of Spain to all the west coast of America, as far as the first degree of north latitude in Prince William sound, and the National Assembly of France, on behalf of the family compact which then existed between France and Spain, to renew former treaties, offensive and defensive with Spain; giving notice that the French marine should be increased to forty-five ships of the line, with a proportionate number of frigates and other vessels. After several propositions between the courts of Britain and Spain, the matter was submitted to a convention, and after discussion and modification before a junta of high officials, a treaty was agreed upon on October 28th, and signed by both plenipotentiaries. "This saved Spain from plunging into a war, which she had neither credit nor money to carry on."

The first article of the treaty stipulated that "the buildings and tracts of land, situated on the northwest coast of the continent of America of which the subjects of His Britannic Majesty were dispossessed, should be restored to the said British subjects, as they stood on the 1st of April, 1789, by a Spanish officer, who should be named by the said British subjects, and that in case any of the said subjects, shall have since April, 1789, been forcibly dispossessed of their lands, buildings, vessels, merchandise or other property whatsoever, and in case they shall be re-established in the possession thereof, or a just compensation shall be made to them for the losses they have sustained on parts of the said coast already occupied by Spain."

Don Martinez was recalled in 1791. He was succeeded by Don Manuel Elisa, who had the fortifications strengthened. When Captain Kendrick returned from his trip to China, he landed in the north at Barrel Island, Queen Charlotte Islands. There he had a skirmish with the natives. He repulsed them; killed a large number and carried off their furs. Coming south to Nootka he seemed to have fallen into dispute with the new commander, as he was ordered not to anchor or trade in Spanish ports. He obeyed, and left next morning by the northern passage, not wishing to risk his ship before the Spanish crews. A statement referred to by Captain Meares, in his memorial places the actual losses sustained at \$153,493. To determine the amount to be paid to British subjects for losses caused by the seizure of their vessels, etc., a commission was appointed, having Don Martinez de la Heras, on behalf of Spain and Rudolph Woodford on behalf of Great Britain. They met at Whitehall, London, February 12th, 1793, and agreed that "two hundred and ten thousand dollars in coin," should be paid by Spain in full of all claims.

Before the Nootka difficulty was finally settled, it was found necessary to hold another convention at Madrid, in January, 1794, when it was agreed that commissioners, should meet at that place, on or near the spot where stood the buildings formerly occupied by British subjects, and there to exchange declaration and counter-declaration. The convention provided that preliminaries having been complied with, a commission officer shall unfurl the British flag over the land thus restored as a sign of possession, and after these formalities the officers of the two crowns shall retire respectively to their people from the said port Nootka."

Captain George Vancouver, who was appointed by the British Admiralty in 1790, to look after British interests at Nootka, arrived there in 1792. After surveying Puget Sound, he surveyed northward along the east coast of "the large island." On proceeding westward he rounded the north-west point of the island and changing his course south-erly, he reached Nootka, where he found Senor Quadra in command, by whom he was cordially received.

They together fully discussed the situation in accordance with the instructions receive from Quadra the buildings, and tracts of land, of which British subjects had been dispossessed in 1789. It was agreed between them that as Quadra had not received special instructions on the subject from his government, the matter relative to both sides should be in abeyance, until further instructions should be received; and that, in the meantime the large island, which Vancouver had just circumnavigated should

for the time being be named Quadra and Vancouver. Quadra and his fleet left Nootka, September 22, for his Mexican headquarters at San Blas. He died in March, 1793, and was succeeded by General Juan Manuel de Alva, who was appointed commander of the San Blas establishment and commissioner at Nootka. Vancouver left Nootka soon after the departure of Quadra, and wintered at the Sandwich Islands.

On his return voyage in 1793, Vancouver called at Nootka; but having no dispatches proceeded north to survey the mainland coast and island north of his surveys of 1792. His work during the summer of 1793, extended as far north as the large island of Beville Gigeo and named the surrounding waters north and east, Behn canal. He traced the coast as far as the mouth of Stickeen river, and returned south by the west side of Queen Charlotte islands to Nootka. Finding no dispatches there, he proceeded via Monterey, in October, to the Sandwich Islands, where he again wintered. Next spring (1794) he sailed direct for the Alaska coast and completed his surveys from Prince William Sound via Cross sound to Lynn canal, and south, calling at Nootka in September. No dispatches were received, he proceeded to Monterey and not receiving any orders, returned via Cape Horn to England. He reached his destination in October, 1795, his mission being highly successful. He had the satisfaction of reporting that during the long absence of four years and nine months, the Discovery, his flagship, had only lost one man by disease, out of the complement of 100 men; and that the Chatham, the consort vessel, had not lost one man either by disease or accident.

To close the Nootka affair according to the convention of 1794, Lieut. Cosmo Bertodano was appointed on behalf of Spain, and Lieut. Thomas Pierce, of the marines, on behalf of Britain. Lieut. Pierce, in reporting to his superior officers, said: "In obedience to your instructions, I proceeded to Monterey, where I met the British Brigadier-General Alva, the officer appointed by Spain for finally terminating the negotiations relating to that port; where having satisfied myself respecting the state of the country at the time of the arrival of the Spaniards, the negotiations were immediately made for dismantling the fort, which the Spaniards had erected on an island that guarded the mouth of the harbor and embarking the ordinance. By the morning of the 28th (March, 1795), the artillery were embarked; part on board of His Majesty's ship the Don Carlos guardship. Brigadier-General Alva and myself then met, agreeable to our instructions, on the place where the British buildings formerly stood, where we exchanged the declaration and counter-declaration restoring those lands to His Majesty. We agreed between the two courts; after which ceremony I ordered the British flag to be hoisted in token of possession, and the general gave orders for the troops to embark."

Before next year, Maquina and his subjects had transferred their village to the site of the abandoned Spanish post. The village of Nootka still remains under the rule of Chief Maquina, a descendant of the former chief who saw the end of the hundred years ago. The native inhabitants, who were estimated at two thousand by Capt. Cook in 1778, now by the last returns of the Indian department in 1894, number less than 300. No white settlers have since 1795 come to land at Nootka, the only white man there being a storekeeper with a small stock of goods to supply the natives with such as they may require.

IT WAS NOT A SUCCESS. Fruit Shipped to England Did not Pay—Capital Notes.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—Shipments of Canadian fruit by cold storage to Britain have been abandoned for this year, as this trial has been almost a total failure. Another experiment will be made next season. Savage, of Rat Portage, visited the fisheries department to-day in connection with securing licenses for a new fishing company which he is about to organize to operate on Lake of the Woods. The proclamation declaring the Franco treaty in force from Monday is signed and gazetted to-day.

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DEATH DEALING INVENTIONS. Turpin, the Frenchman, Said to be Engaged by Turkey.

Paris, Oct. 14.—The Figaro to-day announces that Turpin, the inventor of melinite, whose recent invention that he has invented a number of deadly instruments of war, which caused for a time quite a sensation in military circles, has been summoned to Constantinople on behalf of the Turkish government, which proposes to utilize certain of his inventions for the defence of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles.

Turpin has been much ridiculed on account of his recent eccentric behaviour and extravagant claims made for his inventions. Early in 1890 his cause was reported to be circulated that he had invented some extraordinary death-dealing machine, and he allowed the impression to prevail that he had sold this most deadly secret to the German government. Then the report came out that he had sold this important secret to the British government, and it was finally intimated that the Belgian government had purchased it. In any case, Turpin had purchased it. In any case, Turpin is said to have been visited at Brussels by emissaries of the French war office. General Mercier, then minister of war, in the chamber of deputies denounced Turpin as a traitor, a scoundrel and swindler, who was trying to entrap capitalists by false pretences. More than one deputy cried that the inventor deserved to be killed as the enemy of his country. But some of the Parisian newspapers took the part of Turpin, claiming he had been badly treated by the war department and that the latter was to blame if he sold his inventions to foreign countries. Turpin, together with a man named Tripone, had previously served a term in prison, as the result of what were known in 1892 and 1893 as the "melinite scandals," they having sold, it was alleged, certain important secrets

DR. PARKER AND THE POPE

The Famous, but Eccentric Preacher Writes a Letter to the Pontiff.

Germany's Danger, From Russian Spectacles—Socialists May be Prosecuted.

London, Oct. 12.—Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, has written a letter to the Pope in answer to the pastoral letters advocating a union of Christendom, in which he says: "Were this a personal matter I could easily forgive myself for seeking to approach a presence so august and so venerable, but inasmuch as you have appealed to all sections upon the question which affects the standing of the soul before God, I have endeavored myself to bear witness to the headship of the blessed Christ, and to decline communion with any man or church that would officially or prescriptively come between me and my Saviour."

The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows: "In the course of an interview upon European affairs, with Prince Lobanoff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, he said: 'The thing which directly troubles Germany and which concerns all Europe, is that Prince Bismarck has set up a parliament in which he established universal suffrage. By this action he has permitted the entrance of the Social Democrats to parliament, and they are now justly the source of anxiety to Emperor William. It is difficult to foresee how he will succeed in warding off this peril. I can understand this, and Emperor William's chief anxiety, and it shows his sagacity.'"

A Colquhoun addressed the Liverpool chamber of commerce to-day on the position and prospect of the Nicaragua canal. In the course of his remarks he stated that he regarded it as indisputably the best of the inter-oceanic canal projects, and he estimated that about 1905, assuming that the canal should be commenced in 1896, seven million tons of goods would pass through. This would bring Japan, China and Australia nearer to the Atlantic cities of the United States than they are now to England. The benefit of the canal to America would be infinitely more than it would be to Europe."

The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily News says that the United States minister, Hon. A. W. Torrell, has telegraphed to his government for a warship to be sent to Mersina for the protection of American interests in that district. The Chronicle says this morning on the subject of the pamphlet history of his diplomatic experiences in the United States, issued by Lord Sackville: "The feeling existing with reference to the appearance of the Sackville pamphlet is one of unqualified regret. This finds its strongest expression, perhaps, in diplomatic circles."

Breslau, Oct. 12.—It is reported that Herr Liebknecht, president of the Socialist congress, will be charged with supervising, consequently the noisy part, the demonstrations which had been planned could not be carried out. A number of delegates, especially the Austrian delegate, Mr. Ellenburger, were expelled by the police on the ground there of the disposal of those foreigners. A sensational feature of the convention was the presence of Duchess Pauline Mathilda, of Wurtemberg, now the wife of a wealthy physician of Breslau, named Millim. This lady, who is decidedly eccentric, was attended in a flaming red blouse, and manifested her intense socialism by frequently applauding the speakers. In fact, it appeared as if she wished to demonstrate that she was in sympathy with the most radical remarks and propositions made.

The decision of Mr. Louis Stern, of New York, to forfeit his bail of \$0,000 marks in preference to undergoing the two weeks' imprisonment to which he had been condemned, in addition to being fined \$00 marks, has been a sensation. Baron von Thunengen, the deputy commissioner at Kissen, was a surprise to people generally, as, on the advice of his friends, he had admitted his intention to submit to his sentence and serve the two weeks in prison, when called upon to do so. Incidentally it may be added an article published in the Cologne Gazette strongly protests against American diplomacy and newspaper interference in the Stern case, and says: "We are very sensitive to such attempts to German courts, and more especially so in the Stern case, because an attempt was made to influence a verdict in the Stern case, and we are not willing to see the German Government anything whatever to do with the case. We trust German Americans will appreciate the features of the affair."

DEATH DEALING INVENTIONS. Turpin, the Frenchman, Said to be Engaged by Turkey.

Paris, Oct. 14.—The Figaro to-day announces that Turpin, the inventor of melinite, whose recent invention that he has invented a number of deadly instruments of war, which caused for a time quite a sensation in military circles, has been summoned to Constantinople on behalf of the Turkish government, which proposes to utilize certain of his inventions for the defence of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles.

Turpin has been much ridiculed on account of his recent eccentric behaviour and extravagant claims made for his inventions. Early in 1890 his cause was reported to be circulated that he had invented some extraordinary death-dealing machine, and he allowed the impression to prevail that he had sold this most deadly secret to the German government. Then the report came out that he had sold this important secret to the British government, and it was finally intimated that the Belgian government had purchased it. In any case, Turpin had purchased it. In any case, Turpin is said to have been visited at Brussels by emissaries of the French war office. General Mercier, then minister of war, in the chamber of deputies denounced Turpin as a traitor, a scoundrel and swindler, who was trying to entrap capitalists by false pretences. More than one deputy cried that the inventor deserved to be killed as the enemy of his country. But some of the Parisian newspapers took the part of Turpin, claiming he had been badly treated by the war department and that the latter was to blame if he sold his inventions to foreign countries. Turpin, together with a man named Tripone, had previously served a term in prison, as the result of what were known in 1892 and 1893 as the "melinite scandals," they having sold, it was alleged, certain important secrets

in the manufacture of explosives to the Armstrong Gun Company, of England. Turpin's latest invention is said to be the addition to the French rapid firing gun, known as the mitrailleuse, of an absolutely automatic loading apparatus. He was quoted as saying: "The gunner is done away with and liquid gas or other explosive is at once my motor and ammunition. It is only a question of machinery, but the trouble is with the supplies. To take my weapon into action I want an immense quantity of ammunition, that is why I need a stowager or train to carry it all at once."

Another invention attributed to Turpin is a shell which, after exploding in the ranks of the enemy, would give forth such a horrible smell and smoke that confusion was sure to follow.

THE CONFLICT IN COREA.

America has War Ships on the Scene of Trouble. Washington, D. C., Oct. 14.—Admiral Carpenter, in command of the Asiatic squadron, cabled the navy department to-day that he had dispatched the gunboat Petrel from Che Foo to Chemulpo, the sea port nearest Seoul, the capital of Corea. The admiral sent also a cipher cable which has not been translated, but is expected to throw light on the reported serious condition of affairs in Corea. The Yorktown has already gone to Chemulpo, so that the United States will have two ships near the scene of the reported conflicts.

MANY LIVES SUPPOSED LOST.

Through the Great Hurricane Along the Pacific Coast. San Francisco, Oct. 14.—Private advices from Guaymas to-day estimate that the steamer Diago, Mazatlan and another small gulf coaster have been lost with all on board. The steamer right in the path of the hurricane, and nothing has been heard of them, though one was due at Guaymas yesterday, and two other Mazatlan, some days ago. A number of miners, American and Mexican, took passage on the steamer, and if it is true that the vessels went down, a hundred lives have probably been lost. There is great difficulty in communicating with the districts visited by the gale.

THE SOCIALISTS' POWER.

On the Increase in Germany—The Stern Case.

Berlin, Oct. 14.—The Socialist convention at Breslau has been followed by the general public with a great deal more interest than was the convention of 1894 at Frankfurt. The warring elements within the Socialist party have arrayed against each other. The more practical and moderate of the party, though two of its ablest leaders, Herron Vollmar and Grillen, were absent through ill health, displayed great strength. The Liebknecht wing of the party, however, is still dominant and the small farmer and farm hands throughout the country will, therefore, not yet be welcomed within the ranks of the Socialist army. The convention was under police supervision, consequently the noisy part, the demonstrations which had been planned could not be carried out. A number of delegates, especially the Austrian delegate, Mr. Ellenburger, were expelled by the police on the ground there of the disposal of those foreigners. A sensational feature of the convention was the presence of Duchess Pauline Mathilda, of Wurtemberg, now the wife of a wealthy physician of Breslau, named Millim. This lady, who is decidedly eccentric, was attended in a flaming red blouse, and manifested her intense socialism by frequently applauding the speakers. In fact, it appeared as if she wished to demonstrate that she was in sympathy with the most radical remarks and propositions made.

The decision of Mr. Louis Stern, of New York, to forfeit his bail of \$0,000 marks in preference to undergoing the two weeks' imprisonment to which he had been condemned, in addition to being fined \$00 marks, has been a sensation. Baron von Thunengen, the deputy commissioner at Kissen, was a surprise to people generally, as, on the advice of his friends, he had admitted his intention to submit to his sentence and serve the two weeks in prison, when called upon to do so. Incidentally it may be added an article published in the Cologne Gazette strongly protests against American diplomacy and newspaper interference in the Stern case, and says: "We are very sensitive to such attempts to German courts, and more especially so in the Stern case, because an attempt was made to influence a verdict in the Stern case, and we are not willing to see the German Government anything whatever to do with the case. We trust German Americans will appreciate the features of the affair."

Scott's Emulsion. The cream of Cod liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Loss of Flesh, Emaciation, Weak Babies, Growing Children, Poor Mothers' Milk, Scrofula, Anæmia.

Notice to Farmers and Others. Needing agricultural drain tile. Having started a tile works in South Saanich and also having a large stock on hand, I am able to supply you with the same cheap for cash, shipped by rail or boat. Address: S. TRANTER, Struggett P. O., Or to 94 Fourth St., City. sep24-1m-wily.

rests anywhere in the belief that the Stevensons, and done so much to for a curse to man, with the concul, protection lead to, mine are bless, pfection in reality ar waged by that who fear whi, and thrive un, its object and of, larity (another name, being families for committee in, inventors and o, how true this is, the fact proved by, the number of popu, lation is steadily, ed countries, the, rapid in the most, ries, whilst in fre, ed class have de, c since she aban, ed fiscal policy, (2) point to the exas, sers' distress, and, suffered more fre, than under free, ers as a rule are, for me to hire the, gentry, 10,207 of, of all the land (3), the land, combin, ed farmers free, ing it, tends to in, crease farmers' prof, it of all farms land, is advanced from, \$0 (1) to \$14.62 in, taxes in proportion, of New Downside, \$76, the total rent, of England is \$496,000,000, and \$.) er rents con, until the burden, hence the theas, siness among the, ing the assistan, furnished the ope, re their stronges, Throughout the, records of the, evidences of, among the Englis, ties point to the, rent to advance, recurring periods, the agitation for, the duty on, con, trary, but in spite, posed free trade, er 30 years (1870), wheat was taken, rents could not, unless farmers', Finally the land, too powerful to, mental interference, tenants. Law, frend, the object, of the cupidit, result is we had, the farmers of Ire, they are subjec, as the English, long leases are, long profits to the, the cupidit, with some honor, inseparable from, of Canada and the, beyond doubt, that the land, protection itself, individualism in dis, g few words will, increases the tra, effect is to reduce, and increase the, ty as the interest, ar, or any other, are obliged to ex, for most increas, ct, and reduce the, profits, and conse, his land, and in, the oil produc, fore in so far as, apart for the stores and provisions. The armorer's shop was attached to one end of the building and command room was at the top. The upper storey was divided into an eating room and chambers for the party. A strong breast work was thrown up around the house, enclosing a considerable area of ground, which, with the guns of cannon, placed in such a position as to command the harbor (Friendly Cove) and the village of Nootka, formed a fortification sufficient to secure the party from intrusion.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

THE KING.

GONE TO HOT SPRINGS. Austin, Tex., Oct. 11.—Julius, Brady, and Vendig, of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons combination, were taken before the grand jury this morning and examined along the same lines as Delaney and his counsel yesterday. Vendig says that the entire crowd of sports will go to once Hot Springs and go into training.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 11.—The business of the Florida Athletic Club has gone to Arkansas for its health. About all that is left is the office furniture and the porter. Business will open up at Hot Springs Saturday or Monday next. Secretary Wheelock, and J. Vendig are in Austin, witnesses before the Travis county grand jury, which body is trying to dig the secrets of the club during its existence in Texas. Dan Stuart is still here and will wait until he knows what the developments are at Austin.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 11.—After court opened to-day, Judge Duffie asked for the sheriff, Sheriff Hought answered that he had been informed and believed that an attempt would be made to bring the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight off in Hot Springs, and he wished to call the sheriff's attention to the fact that the principals would be breaking the law and outraging the dignity of the state of Arkansas. He would, in conjunction with Judge Teague, and the prosecuting attorney, inform the sheriff at what stage it is his duty to intervene.

The following telegram was received from Martin Julian and published in the local papers: "Kindly say that I intend bringing Fitzsimmons to your town to finish training, and am at liberty to consider offers from those offering the largest inducements. Answers must be sent to Corpus Christi, Texas."

DULL PROSPECTS.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 12.—Corbett and party leave here Monday night for Hot Springs. Brady, however, is not so sure that the fight will be pulled off in Arkansas. He makes no attempt to conceal his disappointment at the action of Judge Duffie. He says it begins to look as if they would have to fight in Corpus before four or five representatives of each side will have come to Corpus Christi. He says before taking Fitzsimmons to Arkansas he will require a guarantee not to be molested by the officers. Julian also says he made no arrangement with Brady as to the appointment of a referee and that the name of the referee will not be known until the day of the fight. Julian says Fitzsimmons' side bet will be made secure by October 18.

A SURE THING.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 14.—The big fight will come off here on Oct. 31st. In order to comply with the state laws, the articles of agreement with the Florida Athletic club will be changed from a finish fight to one of a limited number of rounds, the referee being vested with power to stop the contest when in his opinion the fight will leave for Hot Springs, a beautiful resort four miles from here, has been selected by Manager Brady as Corbett's training quarters. All communications sent by mail were opened and examined, just as in Russia when the nihilist conspiracy was on, and heavy penalties imposed for attempts to smuggle letters out of the country. Private soldiers were not allowed to carry writing materials with them lest they might make known to friends in Europe things the government desired to be suppressed. Only half a dozen newspaper correspondents were permitted to follow the operations of the expedition, and they represented newspapers who support the ministry through their bias and thin. It was for evading the strict censorship that ex-United States Consul Waller was sentenced to prison for 20 years.

The Turkish atrocities in Armenia are matched by the French atrocities in Madagascar, if one can accept the statements of a person trustworthy in ordinary matters, says the Times. It is not likely that the truth will ever be known about this side of the French conquest of Madagascar; even the French are shocked by the spectacle of outrage and murder, but are restrained by patriotism from holding their nation up to shame. The excesses of the French soldiers were all the more shameful because they were not the acts of soldiers maddened by the fury of war. There is no war in Madagascar, properly speaking. The French army, equipped with the finest death-dealing machines, encountered about as much opposition from the Hovas as they would from a flock of sheep. The enemy fled whenever they appeared, and the number of Hovas killed and wounded has been merely a question of how long before they could get into hiding; a question of how many birds the sportsmen could bring down before the covey got away. The losses inflicted by the Hovas has been insignificant. After each such flushing game that has marked the advance of the French, they have thrown themselves upon undefended villages and towns, and have pillaged and burned and violated. This is the story of the expedition as told by impartial observers. The French are not accused of torturing prisoners for the sake of the pleasure given by the spectacle of their suffering, the torture was merely an incident of the indulgence of their passions. The worst offenders are said to be sailors and marines, though the infantry has had enough. The conduct which they are accused of toward the native women and children is described in two words, utter license; but these words do not convey any idea of the barbarities of the conquest that is described in unmentionable and almost incredible details by persons who claim to have been eye witnesses of it.

THE FURNACE.

The funeral of the late John Clarke of Strawberry Vale, took place to-day at 2 o'clock, from the residence of the deceased's son, Montreal street. There was a large attendance of friends of the deceased, and services were held at the house and graves by Rev. Ashton, assisted by Revs. Cleaver and McCrossin. The pall bearers were: W. Richmond, Frank Burton, F. Roche, T. Muscovite, A. Burgess and J. A. McNeil.

NEW MARKET OVER.

Newmarket, Oct. 11.—This was the closing day of the Newmarket second meeting, and much interest centered in

the Middle Park plate, which is pronounced by many to be the greatest race any two year old can win. The Prince of Wales' bay colt, Persimmon, with which he hopes to win the next Derby, and a number of other candidates for the blue ribbon event of the British turf, entered for to-day's race. The Brethry stakes, six furlongs, in which there were 104 subscribers and only twelve started, resulted as follows: Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's St. Fugain won, the Duke of Westminster's Omladina second.

THE RIFLE.

A CRACK SHOT. Robert McVitty, of Toronto, who has four times been selected to represent Canada on the Wimbledon and Bisley teams, is in the city. He is out here to see the country and will remain for the winter, and may decide to make his home here. Mr. McVitty, a native of Scotland, won his spurs the last time he came to Canada. He first went to Wimbledon in 1882 and has been there many times since, being the winner of numerous prizes, and at different times the holder of records.

THE ROLL.

SEASON CLOSURES. To-morrow the trout fishing season closes and the lakes and streams will be deserted for the winter. Yesterday a number of good baskets were taken out of the Cowichan, and good sport was had on the smaller streams.

THE WHEEL.

NEW RECORDS. Hartford, Conn., Oct. 11.—P. J. Berio, professional bicyclist, to-day made a new world's record for a mile, flying start, covering the distance in 1:46 4/5. The former record 1:47 3/5 was made by Harry Tyler at Manhattan beach this fall. Berio was paced by his new quintuple.

CRICKET.

COMING HERE. London, Oct. 10.—A dispatch received here from Sydney, N. S. W., says that the Australian cricket council has decided to send a team to England and America, in 1896.

ATHLETICS.

Nagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Cambridge athletic team visited the falls yesterday and were pitted against the American side by Superintendent Welch, of the reservation, and on the Canadian side by Manager Ross Mackenzie, of the electric railway.

FRENCHMAN AND TURK EQUAL.

If the Stories About the French Soldiers in Madagascar Are True.

Outrages Committed on the Hovas Worse Than the Armenian Atrocities.

London, Oct. 14.—The Times has private advices from Madagascar which bear the seal of secrecy imposed upon the French military campaign in that island, and opens a new and most interesting revelation regarding the conduct of the French troops.

To this time the shameful secrets have been kept fairly well, owing to a rigid censorship exercised over all mail matter sent out of the French lines. All communications sent out by mail were opened and examined, just as in Russia when the nihilist conspiracy was on, and heavy penalties imposed for attempts to smuggle letters out of the country. Private soldiers were not allowed to carry writing materials with them lest they might make known to friends in Europe things the government desired to be suppressed. Only half a dozen newspaper correspondents were permitted to follow the operations of the expedition, and they represented newspapers who support the ministry through their bias and thin. It was for evading the strict censorship that ex-United States Consul Waller was sentenced to prison for 20 years.

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YACHTING.

CRITICISING ROSE.

London, Oct. 12.—The Field this morning, discussing Charles D. Rose's challenge for the America's cup, and the umbrage of yachtsmen at the feature which yields any demand for conditions, says: "Of course, if a fair time had been allowed to elapse, or even if we had heard Lord Dunsarven's account of how he was treated by the New York Yacht Club, so much exception could not be taken to this offhand challenge. There is no doubt that almost any terms could have been obtained for a new challenge had we waited. Another intending challenger did intend to wait, but this rashness will, as ex-Commander Smith implies, justify anything the New York club may choose to do."

NOT SO BAD, AFTER ALL.

London, Oct. 12.—A newspaper of Glasgow to-day publishes a long interview with Mr. George J. Watson, designer of Valkyrie III, in which he goes over the ground of the yacht's defeat by the Defender, telling the story from Lord Dunsarven's standpoint, and finally admitting that he has seen crowds on the Clyde equally as bad, in proportion, to those witnessed off Sandy Hook.

TURKEY'S TIME HAS COME.

Unless She Protects the Christians, the Other Nations Will Interfere.

England in Earnest and the Warships at Constantinople Mean Business.

Washington City, Oct. 14.—Secretary Olney received this evening a cable from Vice-Consul Chelton, dated Trebizond, which contained but one word: "Quiet." Trebizond is the place in Armenia where the rioting occurred a few days ago, resulting in two hundred fatalities. The state department construes Vice-Consul Chelton's cablegram to mean that the rioting has ceased. Vice-Consul Chelton is on his way to his post at Erzeroum, a new consulate established by the last congress, after the Armenian rioting last year.

London, Oct. 14.—There is no denying that the condition of affairs at Constantinople during the past week has been most serious, so much so that the people are wondering why it is not still more alarming to-day. The situation is reaching quite a crisis when the envoys of the six Powers presented what seems to have been very much like an ultimatum to the Porte in the shape of an identical note, and when the Turkish government by one of its ministers refused to reply, it looked very much as if the British fleet of nineteen warships peacefully rocking and pitching at its anchorage off the island of Lemnos, within convenient distance of the Dardanelles, would be called upon to still further impress upon the Turkish mind that Europe is in earnest in demanding reform for Armenia and protection for the Christian subjects of the Porte.

If there is any doubt as to the grave nature of the Turkish refusal to enter into negotiations, it may be probably dispelled by the statement that the situation is serious enough to call for the sudden return from Dieppe, France, of the Marquis de Sully, who was en route for the autumn breezes at his estate near the sea port, and equally hurried from Switzerland of Rt. Hon. G. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, and the call for a cabinet council, which is so high as to be surprising to the even the British Mediterranean squadron has been off the island of Lemnos, not far from the entrance to the Straits of Dardanelles, for two weeks past. The ordinary cruise of the British warships to this island, but the cruise would have been continued and no prolonged stay would, under ordinary circumstances, have been made so near the Dardanelles. Therefore it is not surprising that the fact that the ships of Gibraltar, now off the island of Lemnos, are there under direct instructions from the British government.

Although it outwardly seems as if there is perfect accord between the six Powers in regard to the eastern question, the position of France is exciting some uneasiness in certain circles, and the question whether France will attempt to keep the peace, or occupy many minds in England as well as in Germany, the general opinion being that she would be guided in this, as well as in many other matters, by Russia.

Athens, Oct. 14.—The British consul at Trebizond, Armenia, has sent a report to his government that 400 persons were killed or wounded during the recent conflicts there between the Turks and Armenians.

Constantinople, Oct. 14.—Advices from Trebizond say 200 persons were killed or wounded during the rioting there between Turks and Armenians. A communication made public by the Turkish government states that the Armenians at Trebizond attacked the Mussulmans before the authorities could interfere and that fifty persons were killed or wounded on both sides. The Armenians at Rodosto, Armenia, also tried to attack the Mussulmans, but were prevented by the police. During the disturbance an Armenian was killed by a policeman.

The Russian government has cancelled the order for the dispatch of a warship to Trebizond, and the Russian consul that it might lead to further excitement and disorder.

The last of the Armenians left the churches of Stamboul in the night, and sought refuge in the present of the dragomans of the different embassies that the refugees should not be molested. No Armenians were arrested. The dragomans received an ovation from the Armenian population. The British ambassador, Philip Currie, the British ambassador, expressing satisfaction at the success of the measures taken by the ambassadors to clear the Armenian churches of refugees. Later Sir Philip had an audience with the Sultan, and the Sultan has been sent to Besika Bay, near the entrance to the Dardanelles, to survey sites for forts. Three vessels with ammunition have been sent to the forts at the Dardanelles, and it is now known that the Russian work of laying submarine mines in the straits has been completed.

A RICH WOMAN'S BEQUESTS.

Leaves Much to Charity and Encouragement of Art. London, Oct. 14.—The will of Mrs. Alboni (Maria Maria Alboni Zieger), who died near Villa d'Avray, June last year, has just been proved and the contents have attracted much attention. It is quite a remarkable document. After leaving jewellery and snug sums of money to her sisters, brothers, brother-in-law, nephews and nieces, the latter receiving 80,000 francs each, and remembering her butlers, cook, linen women and chambermaid, the will continues: "I desire my funeral to be of a second class character, and to be accompanied by my last resting place by 50 male orphans and 50 female orphans to each of whom 200 francs by way of gratuity will be given. These orphans are to be selected by the manager of the charity department and the Bureau de Bienfaisance of the eighth district, acting in concert. I desire no publicity of any kind in reference to my death, letters announcing the fact only to be sent a few days after."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

mirable country sympathetic receptions and most perfect courtesy; in a word, as a woman and as an artist, the French lady treated me with the great with which he hopes to win the next Derby, and a number of other candidates for the blue ribbon event of the British turf, entered for to-day's race. The Brethry stakes, six furlongs, in which there were 104 subscribers and only twelve started, resulted as follows: Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's St. Fugain won, the Duke of Westminster's Omladina second.

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THE PACIFIC FLEET.

Ships Commissioned to Relieve the Hyacinthe and Nympha. H. M. S. Conus was commissioned as Shearwater on October 1st to relieve H. M. S. Hyacinthe on the Pacific station. The Conus is a third class twelve gun cruiser of 2380 tons and 2450 horse power. She has recently been thoroughly overhauled. Shortly after she was built in 1878 she served one commission on the Pacific station. She is a sister ship to H. M. S. Champion. The following officers have been appointed to her: Captain, Henry Henry Hart Dyke; Lieutenants, J. S. Luard, C. Maclachlan, A. L. Watt-Jones, Gerald T. F. Pike, Cecil D. F. Raikes; sub-lieutenants, Wm. Speake, paymaster, Fred W. Mortimore; assistant paymaster, A. J. Dyer; surgeon, E. Corcoran; chief engineer, James Lane; assistant engineer, P. W. P. Bluet; carpenter, Jno. N. Matheson; gunner, George R. Cooper; boatswain, George Robinson; midshipmen, Arthur C. Fellows; R. R. C. Backhouse, John W. Carrington, Harry L. Boyle, M. B. Baillie, Hamilton J. C. M. McHardy and Hugh Seymour all to date October 1st.

Assistant clerk Ernest W. L. Mainprize and George H. B. Rodgers have been appointed to H. M. S. Royal Archer. H. M. S. Icarus was commissioned at Chatham on September 23rd by commander E. J. Flett, with a compliment of 120 officers and men to relieve H. M. S. Nympha on this station. It is expected the Nympha will leave here about October 20th, homeward bound to meet her relief at Cochin.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

"Sickness Sits Gaverned in His Hollow Eye." That is Dyspeptic. He is very foolish to let it stay there; he should use JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF, the great strength-giver, and get himself into good condition again. A food specially adapted to weak stomachs because so easily digested.

TRADER STOKES' SENTENCE.

Dr. Michaud, Who Witnessed the Trial, Throws a Peculiar Light On It. Stokes Was Accused by a Couple of Arabs and Hanged Off Hand.

London, Oct. 14.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon publishes an interview with Dr. Michaud, a Belgian official, who is said to have been the only European witness of the trial and execution of Stokes, the English trader.

Dr. Michaud is quoted as saying that on January 15th of the present year, Stokes was brought before an alleged court martial. Capt. Lothaire composed the entire court, he and the Doctor being the only whites present. The only witnesses were a few Arabs who stated they had purchased rifles from Stokes. The trial lasted between one and two hours, after which Lothaire announced that Stokes was sentenced to death and that he would be executed the following day.

Continuing, Dr. Michaud is quoted, saying: "All my intercessions were futile. Lothaire refused to grant even a few days' reprieve. At five o'clock the next morning a sergent called and informed me that Stokes was dead. I rose hurriedly, thinking Stokes had been stricken with apoplexy or had poisoned himself. I was startled to find a gallow and a newly made grave. Stokes had been executed and buried while I slept. As to his guilt or otherwise I must be silent."

Peterland Meyer, a retired general of the Thames bankment last evening by taking Prussic acid. He had become reduced to beggary through the failure of Jabez Balfour's Liberator Building & Trust Company in which all his money was invested.

Glasgow, Oct. 14.—Business is at a standstill in the Scotch steel and kindred trades owing to the uncertainty of the market. If the ship building strikes spreads, the Clyde steel works will have to reduce their production.

Constantinople, Oct. 14.—The resolution of the Marquis of Salisbury to secure the adoption of the reforms proposed by the powers, and to use coercive measures if necessary, is causing the Sultan great uneasiness.

Basle, Switzerland, Oct. 14.—The venerable Right Rev. Bishop Durnford, Bishop of Chichester, died here suddenly to-day, aged 93. Bishop Durnford was born in 1802, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and married in 1840 Emma, daughter of the late Rev. John Kenne, head master of Eton and Canon of Windsor.

QUARANTINE MATTERS. Superintendent of Canadian quarantine Service Arrives in the City. Dr. Montzambert, superintendent of the Canadian quarantine service, is at the Driard, having arrived from San Francisco last evening. The object of his visit is to obtain information for himself and the government. He attended the meeting of the public health association at Denver, and then proceeded to San Francisco, where he obtained information regarding the system followed to prevent the introduction of disease from the Orient. A visit was paid to Portland and the Sound cities for the same reason. He was accompanied from the Sound by Dr. Cobb, of the Port Townsend quarantine station. To-day, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Prior, M. P., Dr. Macnaughton Jones, Dominion health officer, and Dr. George Duncan, city health officer, they paid a visit to the quarantine station at William Head. Most of the day was spent there, the superintendent inspecting the buildings and enquiring into the system of disinfecting, fumigating and other matters. Dr. Montzambert is also obtaining all information possible regarding the possibility of infectious diseases being introduced from the Orient by the Pacific liners. He is interviewing all the parties who are likely to have any information.

Dr. Montzambert does not know as yet how long he will remain here.

THE INSURGENTS' SMART MOVE. Enquiry Ordered as to the Capture of the Patrol Boat. Madrid, Oct. 14.—Admiral Beranger, Spanish minister of marine, has ordered that a strict inquiry be made into the capture by Cuban insurgents at Asyaboro bay, near Santiago de Cuba, of the Spanish patrol boat, and the disarming of the guard of marines on board her. The boat was commanded by a lieutenant in the Spanish navy and had twelve marines on board. Her armament consisted of a galling gun. The insurgents suddenly boarded her and disarmed the crew, after which they took away her gun, all her ammunition, stores, etc., as well as the arms of the marines. The latter were then liberated. According to the instructions of the Spanish minister of marine, the lieutenant who is in command of the boat is to be summarily punished if the facts of the case are as reported.

F. P. Gilman and wife, formerly of Hainan, China, are at the Driard.

FRIDAY'S SHOOTING SCRAPE.

Woman is Progressing Favorably—Geo. Scow's Connection With the Case.

George Douglas, the woman who was shot in the leg on Friday night, is doing very well at the Jubilee hospital, and the opinion is expressed that it will not be necessary to amputate the limb. The three Farrells are still in jail, the elder and younger brothers held as witnesses, being unable as yet to furnish bonds. George Scow, the other witness, has furnished bonds, and has been released. Scow's connection with the case is most unfortunate. He was absolutely sober, and got into the crowd by taking John Farrell's buggy away from him. John being too drunk to drive it. Scow also went into Mrs. Fox's to get Wm. Farrell, who did the shooting, to go home, and was only there a minute when the shooting occurred. The police sympathize with both Scow and James Farrell, the youngest of the boys. The latter was sober, did all he could for the wounded woman and seems a very decent fellow.

It is denied that any drinks were served in the house to the men at any time before the shooting.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.

VICTORIA, Oct. 14.—The local merchants report a very satisfactory trade for the week just closed with fair collections. The volume of the fall trade promises to be an improvement over last year. Receipts of farm produce have been about the average but as two farm staples—potatoes and hay—are down very low returns are not so heavy. The total tonnage of potatoes grown this year, if it could be arrived at would no doubt show a gratifying increase. The market on potatoes and hay, however, shows no signs of strength, and will very likely remain low for some time. Eggs are firm, while butter remains unchanged. Fruits are going out but stocks are still quite large. There is an active demand for grouse, pheasants and venison and the local markets have been very well stocked. Prices rule at the usual figures. Meats and live stock show no change.

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BOTTLED WIND
 PERFECT FITTING AIR COLLARS
 LIGHT COOL ELASTIC EASY
 SURE CURE FOR SORE SHOULDERS
FIFTY-SEVEN TONS TEST
 DISCOUNTS TO THE TRADE ONLY
 APPLY TO YOUR DEALER OR
 SEND FOR TESTIMONIALS ETC TO
THE GULLINE PNEUMATIC COLLAR CO.
 VICTORIA B.C.

MISSIONS AND MISSIONARIES.

Baptist Convention To-Day Discusses This Most Important Subject.

Great Interest Taken in the Proceedings—Instructive Addresses.

Calvary Baptist church is packed to the doors at the morning, noon and evening sessions of the Baptist convention, and interest in the proceedings seems to be increasing. This is partly due, no doubt, to the excellence of the programme arranged for each session, prayer services, sermons and songs but also to the fact that the business matters dealt with by the ladies of Calvary church assisted by visiting sisters, have tastefully decorated and arranged the class room adjoining the church as a dining room, where at the proper time the delegates are ushered in to attend to the inner man. Admirable foresight was shown in conceiving so convenient arrangement and the visitors are loud in their praise of the ladies.

Last evening's session was opened by singing led by the combined choirs of Calvary and Emmanuel churches, after which Rev. W. C. Weir, of Everett, formerly of Vancouver, British Columbia, addressed a crowded house on the subject, "Our Field and Our Responsibility." This he introduced by referring to the immense natural resources in produce and timber, in silver and coal, the latter measured in hundreds of square miles; our commercial facilities, with its thousands of miles of railway, and with a climate unsurpassed. Above the earth, under its surface, and on its face we have wonderful facilities, and when this area is as densely settled as England and Wales, then we shall have upon us great responsibilities. Home missions are at the foundation of the Kingdom of Christ. Only as the home mission cup overflows is there room for foreign missions. Only as the work in our own field is done can we do anything in the field beyond.

The choir at the close of the address rendered the anthem, "Praise the Father," and also sang the hymn "Come Thou Almighty King." Following this Rev. H. C. Woods, D. D., missionary superintendent, spoke on the home mission report as read by Rev. Baker. He spoke first of the amount given by the Home Mission Society in the East to the field represented by the convention—in all about ninety thousand dollars, of which British Columbia has received ten thousand. He spoke of the slaves emancipated in the South who had to be civilized by the North; of the Indians of the great West, etc., making a field not local, but continental. Dr. Woods is a speaker of power and was enthusiastically cheered at the close of his able address. The whole audience, American and Canadian, united with the choir in singing the closing hymn, "God Save the Queen."

After the formal opening of the convention this morning it was stated by the general missionary that \$20000 was raised on the field for home missions during the past year. As the Home Mission Society gives five dollars to every one raised on the field, the above makes a favorable showing for the support of mission churches.

The laymen's hour of ten minute talks was opened by G. A. C. Rochester, of Seattle, on "Promoting Fraternal Co-operative Fellowship Amongst the Members of Our Churches." This, the speaker said, is specially needed on the coast, where in most of our churches are found gathered representatives from almost all the civilized nations of the earth. Hon. R. S. Greene spoke on "A Close Relationship With God." This should manifest itself in a four-fold manner—Activity, prayer, dwelling in Him, and a proper relation to the Spirit of the Lord. Wm. Marchant spoke on "Lay Evangelization, and its Great Need." The demand of the times urges us on to a fuller recognition of the latent talent of our churches, he said. This earnest enthusiastic address was heartily cheered at the close. Rev. J. Sunderland, D. D., in earnest burning words spoke on foreign missions. He pleaded on behalf of over one half of the human race, who cannot, never having had the means, become Christian, nor can they until God's people send to them. He spoke at large on the ways and means of accomplishing this work, and specially recommended the individual gift, individual prayer, missionary literature, etc.

Rev. Foster, a returned missionary, then gave an instructive address on "Foreign Missions." This brought the morning's session to a close.

This afternoon's session opened with a report of the committee on publication, society, Sunday schools, and religious literature. An address by Rev. M. W. Miller, on "The Work of the Publication Society," and addresses by Rev. C. F. Brownlee and Rev. C. A. Woody, on "Wrestling Consists the Success of the Sunday School," and "The Power of the Press," respectively, were followed by a woman's meeting, when the subject of home and foreign missions was discussed.

The feature of this evening's session will be an address by Miss Matheuer, who has chosen a subject of peculiar interest to all women interested in church work.

To-day was the third and last day of the sixth annual Northwest Baptist convention, and much business was transacted. To-morrow many of the visiting clergymen will fill the pulpits of the various city churches. The appointments will appear below.

W. Marchant presided at yesterday afternoon's session.

Rev. M. W. Miller presented eloquently and well the claims of the "Boys' Publication Society." He spoke of it as the pioneer doing work for the home and foreign missions and for educational purposes. It published three hundred and twenty-nine million pages in pamphlet form during the past year. Forty-two million books have been published during its history. Half a million copies have been presented to the poor in our own country, while twenty-three million copies in all have been donated throughout the world. It supports 135 colporteurs, 45 Sunday school missionaries and 4 chapel cars. It aids the Indian; the negro and helps to carry on the work amongst foreigners on our shores. It is an important agent in the work of the four million members of the Baptist churches of North America.

Rev. C. F. Brownlee spoke on the "Success of the Sunday School." This, the speaker said, consists in (1) its relation with the church, the church seeing to the election of its officers and the training of its classes in the Word of God; (2) these officers being men and women enthusiastic with love of the work and themselves knowing experimentally what they teach.

Rev. C. A. Woody, editor of the Pacific Baptist, spoke on the "Power of the Press," giving the London Times as an illustration of its mighty power, even changing the governmental policy of a nation and materially affecting its destiny. So the religious press, because of its access to vast multitudes, if ended with consecration and conservation cannot fail of being an immense power.

WOMAN'S MEETING.
 This was one of great interest and was gracefully presided over first by Mrs. Ames, of Seattle, and then by Mrs. Crawford, of Tacoma, for the reason that both the home and foreign missions were considered.

Miss Johnson, of the Scandinavian mission, gave a report of that work. Rev. Beaven described the foreign mission home being built by him on Vashon Island for the children of missionaries. It is a house of four stories and its erection cost \$2800. The ladies mission circles are furnishing the rooms of the building. At this time Mrs. Chapman, of the Centennial Methodist, and Mrs. Tate, were introduced to the convention. They both brought cordial greetings from the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada.

Rev. Harriman said that "It is all Foreign work and it is all Home work," and "the light that shines farthest shines brightest nearest home."

Mrs. (Judge) Green said some are home missionaries, some are made and some never can be missionaries.

Mrs. Spofford recommended to the circles to co-operate heartily with the pastors in awakening a deeper interest in the work.

Mrs. Royal, a returned missionary from Africa, spoke feelingly of the needs of the perishing heathen.

Miss Walters reported the work done in mission bands and Mrs. Crawford closed with an interesting paper on the great need of the Holy Spirit in all mission work.

EVENING SESSION.
 The ladies continued their meeting, Mrs. Ames presiding. Miss Royal practically described her childhood experience, her preparation for mission work, the opening up of the way thereto, her going into it in Africa, her dread as she saw the degradation and superstition of the heathen, her triumph through the love of God. She emphasized the need of mothers training up their children for mission work.

Miss Mason, lately returned from Assam, pointed out the different places in that country where she had visited and labored and gave instances of the wonderful growth of the work there.

Mrs. Clyde sang an appropriate solo.

Miss Malmberg, so well known as the general woman missionary among the Scandinavians, gave a most interesting report. She spoke of the nineteen Swedish Baptist churches in the bounds of the conference, of the great work done by the Woman's Home Mission for the 18 years of its history, always annually closing without any debt.

An interesting dialogue on Foreign Missions took place on the platform. The young people of the church who were in the dialogue, performed their parts well.

This morning was given to education and to educational institutions. After the reading of the report by Rev. W. C. Weir, the first address was given by Prof. A. M. Beumback, principal of Grace Seminary, Washington, who emphasized the great and grave importance of the subject. Men of brain are needed. Christian men of cultured intellect are absolutely necessary to the well-being of the state. For this purpose, first class institutions of learning are needed, with first class equipments and under first class influences. The professor presented a multiplicity of schools at the expense of efficiency.

A discussion of the report and general conference on educational work followed, the speakers being limited to five minutes.

The historical secretary, Rev. D. J. Pierce, D. D., then presented his report. This, together with the transaction of some general business brought this morning's session to a close.

This afternoon was taken up with a discussion of the reports of the committee on resolutions, the committee on temperance, the executive committee of the R. Y. P. U., and the reports of officers and local unions.

This evening there will, after the board meeting, be interesting addresses by C. E. Griffin, on "The educational features of the B. Y. U.," Miss Margaret Cairns on "The value of junior work," N. C. Griswold on "Christ, the model for soul winners," and Rev. T. Stackhouse on "The relation of our young people to our denominational future."

The appointments made to the various city churches to-morrow are as follows: First Presbyterian, morning, Rev. J. Cairns; Metropolitan, morning, Rev. T. Baldwin; Centennial Methodist, morning, Rev. C. A. Woody; evening, Rev. J. C. Baker; St. Andrew's, Presbyterian, evening, Rev. W. C. Weir; Central Presbyterian, morning, Rev. S. W. Beaven; James Bay Methodist, morning, Rev. Charles Carroll; evening, Rev. C. D. Spencer; Victoria West Presbyterian, morning, Rev. R. McKillop; Victoria West Methodist, morning, Rev. G. P. Brownlee; Congregational church, evening, Rev. M. W. Miller; Saanich Baptist, Rev. P. C. McGregor; Emmanuel Baptist, Rev. D. Sunderland and Rev. J. W. Foster, morning; evening, Rev. D. Woods and Rev. C. A. Woody; East Fernwood, Rev. F. K. Van Tassel, evening.

At Calvary Baptist church the following programme will be followed: 10 a.m.—Conference and consecration meeting, led by Rev. S. C. O'Hara. 11 a.m., sermon by Rev. H. C. Woods, D. D. Afternoon—2:30 p.m., Sunday school mass meeting addressed by superintendent present. Evening—7 p.m., sermon by Rev. J. Sunderland, D. D. Closing conference. Adjournment.

COAL LANDS BONDED.
 Several Farms in Saanich Bonded by Victorians.

It is understood that the farms of Messrs. Wain, Downey, Turner, Dean, McDonald and others, in North Saanich, in all about 2000 acres, have been bonded by C. McK. Smith and Beaumont Boggs for the purpose of prospecting them for coal. It is well known that the indications are good, and it is almost a certainty that coal will be found in paying quantities at no very great depths. The quality of the coal as far as it has been examined is the same as that mined at Nanaimo, and if found in workable seams will no doubt reduce the price of coal to the local consumer.

DISTRICT MEETING.
 Delegates from the A. O. F. Courts Meet in Vancouver.

The annual district meeting of the A. O. F. was held in Vancouver early in the week. The district officers and delegates from all the provincial courts were present. The reports of the officers were very satisfactory, showing that in spite of the great amount of sickness among the members during the year, the ranks had increased by a thousand and dollars. A lot of routine and legislative business was transacted, Mr. H. L. Salmon, of Court Vancouver, Victoria, was elected district chief ranger; George Fleming, of Court Pacific, Vancouver, district sub-chief ranger; E. J. Salmon, of Court Northern Light, re-elected treasurer, and J. R. McKenzie, of Court Vancouver, re-elected secretary. The auditors and arbitration committee were appointed by the chief ranger.

After business had been disposed of the district officers and visiting delegates were entertained at a banquet by the members of Court Pacific. A very pleasant evening was spent. The speeches of the evening were delivered by Sergeant McIntosh, a Canadian veteran, delegate from Court Lord Dufferin. Although over 85 years of age the sergeant is still hale and hearty and told some interesting reminiscences.

The next annual meeting will be held in Nanaimo.

INCENDIARY FIRES.
 Two Attempts at Burning Large Frame Buildings Last Night.

The firemen were called out at 9 o'clock last night to suppress a fire in a shed adjoining No. 6 Humboldt street. W. H. Flewin, proprietor of the Belmont saloon, district sub-chief ranger, was keeping it in check until the chemical and a hydrant stream were turned on. At 10 o'clock Chief Dessy, accompanied by one of his men, inspected the premises. Shortly after 11 o'clock another fire was discovered beneath the adjoining building, No. 4 Gordon street. Mr. Flewin extinguished the second fire and telephoned the fire department. An inspection of the unoccupied buildings disclosed a quantity of pitchwood, partly charred, and other evidence of the incendiary work of fire bugs. A watch was placed on the buildings for the remainder of the night, but the incendiaries, who appear to be well posted, failed to return. Several attempts have been made to burn the buildings. The three large residences front on Humboldt and Gordon streets, and are unoccupied. Jos. Loewer is the owner. The damage done is slight and is covered by insurance.

Did You Ever Think
 That you cannot get unless you have pure, rich blood? If you are tired, languid and all run down, it is because your blood is impoverished and lacks vitality. These troubles may be overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure, rich blood. It is, in truth, the great blood purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

—The Evening Star Mining Company, of Portland, has been incorporated under the companies act.

CRAZY FREAK OF A SEALER
 William Farrell Deliberately Shoots Georgie Douglas, a Fallen Woman.

No Cause for the Deed, Which Ended a Day's Carousing Around the City.

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