

A FEAST OF LANTERNS.

Unique Festival on a Sacred Island in Japan.

One drowsy noon the town crier came to the door, clapped two pieces of wood together, and in a long chant besought all people of Miyajima to come to the temple for "speak meeting" at two o'clock that day and for the five succeeding days, to hear read the official news from the army in Korea. We sent our agent to listen for us, and our erratic and only Inudzuka returned breathless, to tell, in excited Japanese, English and Jargon, of the victory of the Heijo. We had intended to make a farewell offering to the temple to secure an illumination to a fitting close to our stay in Arendia, and here was an opportunity. In the shortest time Inudzuka was speeding back to the temple to beseech the high priest to have the thousand oil saucers of the lanterns filled at once, the illumination to begin at dusk, without waiting for the midnight high tide.

The priests shook their heads at such an irregularity, such a disregard of ancient customs on short notice. "But this is an American matsuri, and in honor of the Heijo! How can you say you have any custom for such an illumination? And when did you ever illuminate at any tide for a battle won in Korea?" And the high priest said, "Surely, surely! Yes; for Belokiu (America) and the Heijo we can do it." And the circle of eagle-eyed, excited priests sprang delightedly to begin preparations.

Our joyous sendo was at the temple steps with the sampan as usual before the sunset hour, and he had not pushed off until he let us know that the village was agog at the double news of victory and the honorable illumination. We could see the lay brothers all along shore filling the oil saucers, laying wicks, and pasting fresh papers on the tall stone lamps; and when we sculled back, long after sunset, lights had been put to twinkle under the temple eaves. A lantern came forth and went bobbing along the water-line, stopped a moment, and a second light shone forth, then a third and a fourth, and so on along shore, as the lamplighter went his way.

Soon the whole curving bay from headland to headland was outlined in living lights that gleamed double and wavered in long reflections toward us; and the temple was a great set piece of fireworks, each shrine a sun goddess' glowing cave, with the many-jeweled pyramids of votive candles. The spectacle lasted in full splendor for more than an hour, the villagers flocking along shore, trooping through the temple galleries, and drifting about in boats to watch the splendid spectacle. Then lights dropped out here and there, and the glow of the rising moon made the firmament pale; but even when the shore line was lost in darkness, Itsukushima's inner shrine by the sea was still aglow with votive lights.

The next morning the village officers called "to thank your spirit" in celebrating Japan's victories; the high priest sent sacred gift papers filled with rice, and asked for the honorable names in full, that they might be written among the temple's contributors; and when we went to the village every one bowed and made pretty speeches about the American matsuri. Weeks later a Tokio artist wrote in his quaint little idiom that he had heard of my "favorably presenting a great deal of money to the temple, praying for the war, and lighting the thousand lamps of Miyajima for the war. I see it in our Japanese newspapers." Surely never did one obtain so much pleasure and glory by an expenditure of four yen (two dollars in United States gold).—Century.

A Fault in Modern Wood Carving.
The wood-carvings and wrought-metal work of the middle ages attract the lover of the picturesque by certain irregularities of line and angularities of curve and plane, which do no injury to the whole, yet give it a character not found in the work of the rounded, sandpapered school of to-day. The tools of these masters were often crude, and many of these accidental accents were doubtless due to this fact. Yet these men expressed grand ideals, and their work as it stands to-day has an individuality which is largely due to this very picturesque quality. There are comparatively few workers in wood to-day who appreciate this quality, and only recently has really artistic wood-carving been done by American carvers. One of our most eminent architects, in speaking of the desire of his wood-carvers to destroy all character by the sandpapering process, says that it is necessary to stand over these men and to take their work from them while they still consider it unfinished.—Century.

Comradeship Among Workers.
The Century, in an editorial recognizing "The Workingman's Support of International Arbitration," says:

"The demand for arbitration has been made with most emphasis where the workmen are most thoroughly united for other purposes. In England, where trades unions are at their best, the peace movement among workmen is strongest; and in our own Eastern States it is very strong. The strength of the demand itself grows in proportion as the contest over wages, for which trades unions are primarily formed, becomes active. There is clearly a connection between these phenomena. This connection it finds in what is described by the words 'solidarity of labor'—the creation of comradeship among the workers of all countries. The injury of war to the laboring man, and his recognition of that fact, both come in for consideration.

Time sets everything finally right, but the trouble is that our time here is so limited.

If a man attends closely to his work, some lazier is apt to envy him.

FEARFUL ACT OF A DOCTOR

Shoots His Wife and a Well Known Druggist, Who Will Die.

DELIBERATELY KILLS HIS WIFE

Kills a Constable and Gives Himself up to the Authorities—Leadville Strikers Not Yet Entirely Subdued—Fears Yet Entertained.

DECATON, Pa., Sept. 29.—Yesterday afternoon Dr. L. Johnson, one of the best known physicians in the county, called into his Druggist George S. Henry, a prominent business man, and taking a large revolver from his pocket deliberately fired three shots at him, two of which lodged in his shoulder and one in his stomach. He then walked into his hall and meeting his wife shot her twice once in the arm and once in the shoulder. He then walked up to his stable, two blocks away, had his team hitched and drove down to his office, where he got his ledgers, and taking in a constable gave himself up and started for New Bloomfield, the county seat, ten miles away. Mrs. Johnson's wounds are not considered dangerous, but it is thought that Henry cannot live.

Strikes Not Over Yet.

LEAVILLE, Colo., Sept. 29.—There was some firing Sunday night and early yesterday morning, but it was merely the firing of guards, demanding the halting of strangers. The conference of the miners' committee of five resulted in a decision to continue the strike. It is understood. The vote is said to have been three for a continuance and two for an effort looking to a compromise.

The conference committee has not as yet announced its decision. The report was current yesterday morning that the committee had decided to continue the strike, but this remains unconfirmed. The belief is growing that the committee will finally decide to call the strike off, but the mine operators have not received any intimation of the intention.

Talks About the Cigar Business.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 29.—Nearly 3,000 delegates were present in Turner hall yesterday morning when President G. W. Perkins called the twenty-first session of the cigar-makers' international union of America to order. Thomas Dolan, representing the local unions, made an address of welcome, which was responded to by President Perkins. A committee on credentials was appointed and the convention adjourned until the afternoon.

At the afternoon session President Perkins read his report, which was an exhaustive one. The report shows that the cigar trade has not materially improved, although there has been a slight increase in the output. The total production for consumption in the United States alone for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, was 4,237,735,943 cigars. The total number of factories of all kinds reported is 14,070, of which number 7,147 are strictly union and 6,923 are mixed and non-union. The union factories give employment to 12,278 union hand workmen and 15,247 union mould workmen. The open shops employ 10,675 union and non-union persons. The total amount of wages out per year is \$41,767,589 and the value of the product is \$129,693,275. During the past three years the receipts of the international office, \$87,111 and the expenses \$85,572, leaving a balance of \$1,539 in the treasury. Since the last report the international union has had 458 difficulties to adjust, which involved 7,174 member and 5,412 non-unionists. One hundred and seventy-nine of these were adjusted successfully, eighteen compromised, twenty declared off, eighty-seven disapproved and forty-four still in progress. Of the remainder fifty-one were lost outright, in eighteen the cause removed and forty were ended by members obtaining employment elsewhere. The strike expense during this period was \$113,461.

Ballington Booth Thoroughly Ordained.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Since the recent ceremony by which Commander Ballington Booth of the Volunteers of America became an ordained minister of the church, many of his friends have asked the question, whether in his capacity as a minister of the gospel, he will administer the rite of holy communion and the other sacraments to the members of his organization.

Commander Booth will in the future exercise his authority to administer the Lord's supper to the members of his organization, and the same rite will be performed by his subordinate in the future ordained. He says he does not intend to form a new sect or denomination, but that he has found it easier for his organization to be in the church instead of an auxiliary to it.

As soon as Mrs. Booth, Brigadier-General Fielding of Chicago, Colonel Hattie Lindsay of this city, Lieutenant-Colonel Woolley of Buffalo, Major Blackhurst of San Francisco and other staff officers shall have been duly ordained, the rite of holy communion will be administered in all the posts of Volunteers on the first day of each month.

Granted a Respite.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—A morning paper says: Dr. John B. Hamilton has not given up hope of being allowed to remain at the head of the Marine hospital in this city. Attorney James Coleman of Washington presented the doctor's appeal to Secretary Carlisle on Saturday and Dr. Hamilton has been notified by Mr. Coleman that Secretary Carlisle seemed disposed to look favorably on his case. Dr. Hamilton has been granted a respite until October 10.

A General Strike on the Canadian Pacific.

MONTREAL, Sept. 30.—It is learned here that a fair proportion, in fact, a majority of the Canadian Pacific railway telegraphers on the main line have stopped work. On the Ontario lines the call for a strike appears not to have been general and things are better there than anywhere else. From Montreal to Quebec and east to St. John and north to Chalk river a majority of the telegraphers are out. The officials say they will be able to get hundreds of operators from the United States in a few days. Meanwhile they do not expect passenger traffic to suffer, though freight may be delayed. The commercial telegraphers are not affected by the strike and the company is accepting messages as usual. The great question of the hour in connection with this matter is whether or not the brotherhood of railroad trainmen, which is the organization of the brakemen and a large section of the conductors, will take a hand in the fight and join the telegraphers out of sympathy. Officials of the company, on the other hand, are confident it will not.

TORONTO, Sept. 30.—All but one of the Canadian Pacific road's telegraphers here have gone on a strike, but their places have been filled by other operators and the strikers have not succeeded in tying up even freight trains. There is said to be a possibility of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers ordering its men out, partly in sympathy with the strikers and partly to protect their acting under the orders of inexperienced men. If something like this is done, it seems likely the strike will prove a failure. The men are badly organized and have little money.

WISCONSIN, Sept. 30.—Although there is a general strike of operators on stations of the Canadian Pacific and the passenger service on the "Soo" line. The eastbound, which arrived at 10:40 yesterday morning from Minneapolis with 100 through passengers, is still here and may go east by way of Detroit. The Minneapolis limited, due here at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, has not been heard from since Monday night.

Found a Body Without a Head.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 30.—Sunday last the headless body of a man was found in the Monongahela river near Elizabeth, and later the head was discovered buried in the sand. It is now said that the dead man was Col. Perry Lee Downs of Baltimore. Colonel Downs was a well-known attorney of Baltimore. He stood high socially and had been a member of the staff of ex-Governor Jackson. On the morning of January 31 he was arrested at his home, 21 Maryland avenue, charged with forging the name of his mother, Mrs. Mildred C. Downs, as indorser of a sixty-day promissory note for \$2,400. When arraigned at the central police station he waived an examination and was released on \$2,500 bail for court, the bail being furnished. The colonel disappeared from Baltimore and the detectives have been fruitlessly searching the country for him for the past seven months. Since his departure several forgeries have been charged against the colonel.

William C. Whitney Married.

BAL HARBOR, Me., Sept. 30.—William Collins Whitney and Mrs. Edith S. Randolph were married at 12:30 yesterday afternoon in the pretty little stone church of St. Saviours by Rev. R. S. Leffingwell, the pastor. There were no bridesmaids and no best man. The church and grounds were thronged with people long before noon, and as there were no formal invitations to the affair, the townspeople and society contentedly shared seats with each other. The interior of the church was a mass of roses, laurel, hydrangeas and potted plants. Promptly at 12:30 the bridal party entered. The bride was accompanied by her brother Frederick May, and with Mr. Whitney walked M. Bruin, the Danish minister to the United States. The bride was dressed in blue and white silk, adorned with pink roses and wore a bonnet with forget-me-nots and roses. Mr. Whitney wore a black Prince Albert coat. The service was over in ten minutes, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitney walked down the aisle and were driven to the Anchorage, the home of the bride, where a wedding breakfast was served to a few intimate friends.

After Many Years

YAZOO CITY, Miss., Sept. 30.—Quite a sensation was created here Monday by the arrest of William Penick, a prosperous farmer living a few miles from here, on a charge of murder committed in 1896, at Russellville, Ala. The accused has been a prominent citizen of this county and highly respected for many years and has raised a family of children.

Struck a Rock.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Sept. 30.—The steamship Umattila, from San Francisco, struck a rock yesterday morning at the entrance of Port Discovery bay and was run ashore to save her from sinking. The Umattila, which is valued at \$50,000, is owned by the Ogeon Improvement company and was chartered by Goodall-Perkins & Co., Captain Hunter being master. She is a sister ship to the Walla Walla. They were built in 1881 by Rosch at Chester.

WASHINGTON IS BADLY USED

The Beautiful City of the Nation Suffers from a Storm.

PROPERTY LOSS IS VERY GREAT.

Houses, Churches, Theatres and Some of Vice Sam's Buildings More or Less Damaged by a Terrible Tornado from the Regions of the South.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The west India tornado, which struck Washington between 11 p. m. and midnight Tuesday night, respected neither officials nor diplomatic properties. It ripped off some of the coping of the White house and laid low most of the historic trees in the White house grounds, including the elm tree which Lincoln planted and this gave the relic a fine fruitful field for their operations. It carried away part of the roof of the state department, where the official documents are stored, but fortunately left them unharmed. The costly roof of the patent office, constructed after the fire some years ago, was rolled up and distributed all around the neighborhood and skylights half an inch thick were remorselessly beaten in. The naval observatory and in fact pretty well every other public building was more or less damaged. Diplomatic residences were not spared. That of the French minister was left roofless, and even the substantially built embassy of Great Britain suffered the loss of the portico.

Churches and theatres suffered alike. The slate roof of the Church of the Covenant, where President Harrison used to worship, was blown down and each square slate, by a curious freak, planted itself upright on the grass park which surrounds the edifice. Still more disastrous was the fate of the New York Presbyterian church, which Mr. Bryan recently attended. The whole tower of that edifice was reduced to matchwood and persons in search of souvenirs had no difficulty in obtaining them.

OPERA HOUSES SUFFERED.

Nearly every other church in the city suffered more or less and their antipodes, the theatres, were equally visited. The tower of the Grand opera house, formerly Albaugh's, was blown down, fortunately without hurting anybody. The debris still obstructs the whole width of one of the broadest streets in Washington. Several other theatres lost their roofs, in whole or in part. The new Albaugh opera house, built on the site of Blaine's old residence where the Seward assassination was attempted, escaped injury, but the watchman's box at the corner, where, through several wintry weeks newspaper men awaited the progress of the last illness of the great secretary, was caught up by the storm and crushed into splinters.

The devastation wrought among the beautiful trees of the capitol was heart-rending. For years the parking commission which controls this part of the national capitol decoration had been implored to have the redundant foliage of these trees trimmed. The reply has always been that there has not been a sufficient appropriation made by congress. Now thousands of trees which would have probably weathered the storm, if reduced to less redundant shape, were blown up by the roots or hopelessly dismembered, and the damage done cannot be replaced by an appropriation five times that usually made by congress for any one year's tree cutting.

There was no loss of life as far as known in Washington, though a list of twenty-four persons seriously injured by falling branches and crumbling walls is given out by the hospitals.

The total destruction of property in Washington city by the storm is estimated at nearly half a million dollars. In Alexandria, the Virginia suburb of Washington, just across the Potomac river, the damage done by the storm is estimated at not less than \$100,000, and at least two lives are known to have been lost. The killed are Mrs. Louisa Holt and William D. Stewart, crushed to death by falling walls. Nearly 200 houses were badly damaged by the tornado in its course.

Ammonia Explodes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 1.—A tremendous explosion of ammonia occurred last night at the Schmidt brewery, owned by the Indianapolis Brewing company, which completely wrecked the cold storage plant, badly injured eight men and caused much damage. The following were hurt, all of them being burned:

Charles Kline, assistant manager.
Edward Huegel, chief engineer.
O. To Keyser, engineer.
Rudolph Strikemeyer, night watchman.
Herman Basser, night watchman.
Frank Funk, saloonkeeper.

G. A. Graess and George Dirk, who were passing along the street.

It is probable that Strikemeyer's wounds will prove fatal, but the others will recover.

Trading Will be Increased.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 1.—It is announced here that the Russian Commercial fleet trading with China, Japan and Corea, will shortly be increased by five large steamers.

Dispute Will be Settled.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The Chronicle says: There is some reason to believe that the Venezuelan negotiations have reached a promising stage, both with reference to the boundary dispute and an arbitration treaty with America. The wording of the foregoing does not suggest that the statement is inspired. Everybody believes the boundary dispute will be settled amicably, but such steps will not be taken pending the report of the American Venezuelan commission.

Reviewing Stand Crashes Down.

BERLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 2.—The celebration of the semi-centennial of the state of Iowa was marred by an accident which narrowly missed proving serious to the vice president of the United States, Governor Drake and others. As it is there will probably be one death.

After the grand parade had formed for the opening of the semi-centennial festivities yesterday morning and had covered about half of the line of March, Gov. Francis M. Drake and staff, Vice President Adlai Stevenson and all of the state and local officials were conducted to a reviewing stand. Scarcely were they seated when the stand gave way with a crash and the entire structure went to the ground, a mass of broken timbers. The injured:

E. S. Burrows, county treasurer, two fractures of the leg and internal injuries; now in hospital in critical condition.

Vice President Stevenson, left leg bruised and knee slightly sprained.

Governor Drake, bruised and shaken.

Ex-Governor Sherman, badly bruised and shaken.

Secretary of State M'Farland, ankle and leg sprained.

Senator Kent, of Lee county, head cut.

Col. H. O. Lee, of Wapello, ankle sprained.

Mayor Nauman, badly bruised.

Major Wyman, of Ottumwa, spine seriously injured.

Lafayette Young, editor Iowa Capital, badly cut and bruised in head.

Fred L. Poor, city clerk, bruised and cut.

Mary Lord Drake, daughter of the governor, slightly bruised.

Seymour Jones, state commissioner, leg injured.

A score of others were bruised and shocked by the fall.

Women fainted and great confusion at once reigned.

Governor Drake and Vice President Stevenson were on the front tier of seats, and were thrown backward upon the others and escaped fatal injury, but nevertheless were badly shaken up and considerably bruised. Ex-Governor Sherman was in the rear of the stand and fell at the very bottom of the mass. He was found with a heavy timber across his legs and a plank resting on his neck and back.

The sufferers were conveyed to hospitals and hotels and their injuries promptly attended to.

The stand was a private affair, hastily constructed, and had not been inspected like the others. The crowd was warned not to go on it, as the officials were all who were intended to occupy it, and for them it was sufficiently strong, but a rush was made and the stand went down. Serious as it was, it had its funny side. Governor Drake, with his hat pulled over his ears, was found sitting in the lap of Vice President Stevenson. The latter's hat was also crushed over his face and neither could move until help came. Governor Drake recovered from his bruises and shaking up sufficiently to deliver a short address at the Coliseum this afternoon. Ex-Governor Sherman, owing to his age, may be seriously hurt, although he claims to be only badly bruised and shaken up.

STRIKE SETTLED.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 2.—No change yet in the situation, was the reply made today by General Superintendent Abbott to an inquiry regarding the telegraphers' strike on the Canadian Pacific railway. Mr. Abbott further stated that he had received a large number of applications for vacant positions anticipated no difficulty in filling all the vacancies on his division before many days. A circular has been posted up at all stations giving the strikers twenty-four hours within which to return to work.

It now transpires that the main purpose of the operators committee at Montreal seeking an interview with the general management resulting in the strike was to have their organization recognized at headquarters because, until such recognition was afforded, it would have been absolutely useless for each division to act independently in compliance with the company's rule.

A special train arrived at Vancouver today from the east occupied by Edward A. Adams, chairman of the reorganization committee of the Northern Pacific, Arthur G. Winna, a Berlin banker, E. W. Winter, president, and other officials of the Northern Pacific. They stated that they had experienced no inconvenience or delay in their trip across the continent by reason of the strike, which they said had no apparent effect on traffic.

Leadville Strike Not Off Yet.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Oct. 2.—As already stated in these dispatches it is evident that the miners' union will take the advice given them by Edward Boyce, the federation president, "to stick out the strike." As a result, the mine managers will gradually start up their properties with as many men as they can secure until the strike is declared off. The most important step in this direction is the announcement by the managers of the Ibez, Resurrection, Bison and Mapala mining companies that they intend to resume. None of these properties will accede the demands of the union, but the managers state that they are securing enough men here and from the outside to run their mines. At all of the properties cleaning up and preparatory work has been commenced. This combination can furnish employment to six hundred men.

Beat a Girl to Death.

HOLGATE, O., Oct. 2.—The home of Mrs. R. P. Richer, a widow operating a farm near here, was the scene of a bloody tragedy Wednesday night. Nathan R. Spellman, the hired man, had been repulsed by Mrs. Richer for intoxication, and while her back was turned he beat her daughter, Anna, aged 20, over the head with a sadiron. The girl died from her injuries. Spellman cut his throat with a razor immediately after the crime and lived but a short time.

ABOUT THE BIG STORM

The West India Hurricane Leaves Death in its Path.

MOST DESTRUCTIVE STORM FOR YEARS

Southern Seaboard States Suffer Fearfully From the Storm—Ship Wrecked, Railroads Torn up, Towns Devastated and Hundreds of Lives Lost.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 3.—A letter from Cedar Keys, Fla., dated October 1, says: The West India hurricane, of which the weather bureau gave warning, struck Cedar Keys at about 3:30 o'clock Tuesday morning and left a scene of wreckage and devastation in its wake. It is by far the most destructive storm that has ever visited this portion of the gulf coast in twenty years and the property loss is immense. Though warning had been given nothing indicated a blow of unusual severity. Up to 11 o'clock the night was calm and quiet. At that hour a moderate breeze sprang up from the eastward, increasing gradually until a thirty-mile wind was blowing. About 4 a. m. it blew a perfect tornado and suddenly changed to the southwest, bringing in a perfect deluge of water, the tide rising two feet higher than it did in the memorable gale of 1894, which was at the time said to be the severest storm on record.

At 7 o'clock an immense tidal wave came in from the south, carrying destruction with it. Boats, wharves and small houses were hurled upon the shore and breaking into fragments, covered the streets with wreckage, rendering them almost impassable while the torrents of water rushing through the open space would take the strongest man off his feet. At 10 a. m. the worst was over, the wind subsided, the water began to recede and by 2 p. m. people could begin reckoning up the losses and clearing away the wreckage.

The property loss is very heavy. Aside from direct damage from the storm, while the gale was at its height, fire broke out in the Bottini house and it burned. The winds totally demolished the large, handsome Methodist Episcopal church south, the Cedar Keys high school building, Christian church and three colored churches, several private residences and all the fish houses except one.

The Florida Central & Peninsular railroad is a heavy loser, as all the track resting is washed away for a distance of three and a half miles. It will probably be a month before trains run through.

The adjoining island of Atseina Otis also suffered considerably, the Faber company being the principal losers. Their storage room, with about 3,100 cases of cedar ready for shipment, was washed away and the cedar has gone to sea. They also lost the office buildings and contents, wharf and cedar logs. Bad as the loss of property is, it is feared that the next few days will reveal a deplorable loss of life. So far as heard from up to Thursday, eighteen persons have been drowned. Of the whites six belonged to one family, a mother, four children and a niece.

The Mary Eliza, a sponging schooner, came in at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. She reported that at dark Monday night nearly 100 vessels were anchored on the sponge bars and at daylight yesterday morning not one was in sight. Some may have made harbors at other points, but many have gone down.

At 7 p. m., Wednesday, part of the crew of the sponger Rosalia came in their small dingy and reported that their schooner had capsized and sunk off shore and four men had been drowned. Much anxiety is felt in regard to fishermen, some encamped on small islands along the coast and others who left for camps yesterday.

The result of the storm will be particularly disastrous to those engaged in the fish industry, which had opened up with the most flattering prospects for a successful season, cut off from shipment by railroad. They will lose at least a month of their best time and cannot hope to do more than pay expenses.

Powers Back Turkey.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Tageblatt says that the Idham, a journal of the Turkish government, publishes an inspired statement that France and Russia are resolved to maintain the integrity of Turkey and the status quo in the east. It declares that Austria concurs in this line of policy. The statement refers to an article published in the semi-official North German Gazette to the effect that Germany supported the sultan and to the fact that Baron von Saurma-Jelitch, the German ambassador to Turkey, presented a photograph of Emperor William to the sultan a few days ago as a proof of German friendship for Turkey.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs that the powers have agreed upon a pacific settlement of the eastern question which is honorable to all parties. He adds that the agreement amply guarantees the future security of the Armenians.

The Chronicle will today publish a dispatch from Berlin saying that the Russian Black sea fleet is cruising forty-five miles northeast of the Bosphorus, and that it is in constant communication with the lighthouse at Kila, thirty miles east of the Bosphorus.

Strike May End Today.

MONTREAL, Oct. 3.—It was learned last night that there is a likelihood of the Canadian Pacific railway strike reaching a satisfactory settlement today by which all the strikers will return to work on the condition that their grievances be at once considered by the division superintendents, and that if redress is not obtained they may appeal to the management. Assistant Chief Pierson of the office of railway telegraphers, claims the men will obtain a substantial victory.