The Weekly Colonist.

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LUCY STONE DEAD.

What She Accomplished for the Anti-Slavery Movement and Women's Rights.

"She First Stirred the Nation's Heart on the Subject of Woman's Wrongs."

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Lucy Stone, who died at 10 o'clock last night, was born August 13, 1818, on a farm near West Brookfield, Mass. Her grandfather was a colonel in the Revolution, and led 400 men in Shay's rebellion. Her father was a prosperous farmer. When Lucy was born, her mother exclaimed: "Oh, dear! I am sorry it is a girl, a woman's life is so hard!" The little girl early became indignant at the way she saw women treated by their husbands, and the laws, and made up her childish mind that the laws must be changed. In determining to obtain a collegiate education she was largely influenced by her desire to learn to read the Bible in the original, and satisfy herself that the texts that were quoted against the equal rights of women were correctly translated. She found that they were.

Her early struggles for an education were heroic, and she finally succeeded in entering and going through Oberlin, the only college at that time that admitted women, earning her way by teaching all the time. She graduated in 1847, and gave her first women's rights lecture the same year at Gardner, Mass. She became lecturer for the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery society in 1848, traveling extensively in New England, the West and Canada, and speaking also on Woman's rights. At first opposition to her was so bitter, and she was so poor, that she was obliged to put up the posters for her own meetings. But her quiet, unassuming manners, her winning presence and sweet voice generally won the hearts of the thousands who came to hear her from mere curiosity. All her meetings were free at first; but she finally became so poor that she tried the experiment of an entrance fee, which was a success.

She had a wonderful eloquence, and no tricks of oratory; but a transparent sincerity, a simplicity, and intense earnestness of speech and a singular personal magnetism and an utter forgetfulness of self, which swayed her great audiences as the wind bends a field of grass. In 1855 she was married, after much persuasion, to Henry B. Blackwell, a young hardware merchant of Cincinnati, who was in full sympathy with her beliefs. It was necessary to send thirty miles for a minister who would marry them without using the word "obey." Mrs. Stone retained her maiden name. A few years later, while she lived in New Jersey, her property was seized for taxes, and she published a protest against "taxation without representation." In 1869 Mrs. Stone was instrumental in forming the American Woman's Suffrage Association. In the following year she became co-editor of the Woman's Journal, and from 1872 to the present day she was editor-in-chief, with her husband and daughters as assistants. Mrs. Stone again lectured in the West in behalf of woman suffrage in 1867 to 1882. She held various offices in the State and National Woman Suffrage Associations. "Lucy Stone," says Mrs. Stanton, "first really stirred the nation's heart on the subject of woman's wrongs." She had been ill at Neponset for several weeks, and her death was not unexpected.

"INNOCUOUS DESUETUDE."

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Communications have been sent out from this city to representative Irishmen in different parts of the country soliciting their views regarding the advisability of a conference, to be held either here or in Chicago during the first week in November, to consider the present standing of the Irish National League, and the desirability and necessity of either maintaining the organization or of bringing a successor based on similar lines into existence.

For over a year the National League has been sinking into what President Cleveland once described as a condition of "innocuous desuetude." Contributions to its funds have been few and far between, dissensions have arisen regarding the bona fides of Premier Gladstone in his efforts to secure a modified measure of Home Rule for Ireland, and the conservative and radical element of what remains of the organization are at daggers drawn.

The recent resignation of M. V. Gannon, the successor of Patrick Egan, and John Fitzgerald as President of the League, has tended towards bringing matters to a crisis, especially as the action of the well known Irish-American was largely due to his refusal to lend his aid and support to the recalcitrant element which is antagonistic to Gladstone, and only a few degrees removed from what is left of O'Donovan Rossa and his dynamite policy.

Many of those prominent in Irish-American movements in this city, who by reason of their wealth have been liberal contributors to the National League exchequer, are unwilling to extend further countenance or support, in a moral sense, to the organization unless it places itself squarely on record as supporting Mr. Gladstone's policy and emphasizing its belief in the sincerity and political integrity of the Grand Old Man.

PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 19.—The Pope's encyclical letter on the rosary of Mary was received in this city a few days ago. It is addressed to the patriarchs, primates, archbishops, bishops and other ordinaries in peace and communion with the Holy See, and a copy has been forwarded to every archbishop and bishop in the United States, by whom it will be distributed through the dioceses. The encyclical is composed of three thousand words in English, and was translated from the Latin with great care. In it the Pope lays stress upon the advantages of the special protection of the Blessed Virgin, and of devotion to the Most Holy Rosary, and deals at length with three evils with which, in his opinion, modern society is at present afflicted. Those are forgetfulness of the future life, abhorrence of suffering and dissatisfaction with modest and laborious existence. He refers to the desire of country people for the life of large cities, where popular agitation and tumult are engendered, and greatly to be deplored, while abhorrence of suffering and forgetfulness of the life to come should be guarded against by contemplation of the example of the passion of the Saviour.

The encyclical is in some parts couched in stronger language than that usually employed by the supreme pontiff. He speaks of the fact that the number of those who "deliberately desire to shirk pain is constantly increasing," and bemoans the prevalent disturbance of the equilibrium between different classes of society, the universal disquietude, the hatred and poignant jealousies, and the flagrant violations of right that are now common. Leo combats the idea that the preoccupation of future things distinguishes the love of the earthly fatherland or is detrimental to the prosperity of the saints, and insists that as a matter of fact, the life hope for hereafter is not of a nature to absorb men's thoughts to the extent of diverting them from the care of present things. As a matter of fact, the Saviour himself, in recommending mankind to "seek first the kingdom of God," thereby intimated that mankind should not neglect the rest.

OREGON'S CHALLENGE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Dr. Jay Guy Lewis, general superintendent of the Oregon exhibits of the World's Fair, has issued the following: Under the present system of awards some dissatisfaction will be expressed, and that each state and county may have a chance to enter into friendly competition, the State of Oregon, through its legal representative, hereby challenges the world to compete on the following terms and conditions: Apples, embracing thirty or more varieties, shall be the fruit entered. Each state or county entering shall deposit $100 with C. G. Wright, superintendent of pomology, judges to be appointed as follows: Each State entering to select one judge, they to elect one or two as the case may be, so that the number of jurors shall be uneven in number. Colonel Brackett is acceptable to the State of Oregon as a committee on nomenclature. The money collected as entrance money to be used by some one selected by the States entering, who shall have a suitable medal made to be given to the State receiving the highest award.

MIDWINTER FAIR.

Numerous Applications For Space—A Grand Allegorical Procession to Take Place.

Power For the Machinery—The Contract Let For the Administration Building.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—The Union Iron Works have sent in drawings to the Midwinter Fair executive committee, of the big engine which will furnish power to the dynamos to run the machinery for the fair. The engine will weigh nearly forty tons. Space has been applied for in connection with an exhibit of the famous Hungary Tokay wines, of Buda Pesth, which will be entirely distinct from the viticultural display, in bulk.

It is expected that a grand allegorial procession will be held inside the fair to illustrate the progress of California. Applications for space are increasing daily. Among the latest is a circular track around the ground which will run twelve cars, each carrying sixteen passengers, similar to what has been constructed at other big fairs. A concession has been granted for a Servian-Roumanian and Montenegrin building which is to cost $10,000. It will cover 7,000 square feet.

The contract for the erection of the Administration building of the Midwinter Fair has been let, the contract price being $30,000. The work of construction will begin at once. The other four main buildings are rapidly nearing completion and by the end of this month will probably be in the hands of the decorators. The cash collected to date amounts to over $224,000.

"CAPTURED HESSIANS."

TRENTON, N.J., Oct. 19.—The capital of what historians, or some of them, have dubbed the "foreign state," is ablaze with patriotism to-day in honor of the dedication of the battle monument that has been erected in commemoration of the capture of the Hessians by George Washington on the day following Christmas, 1776. The city is handsomely decorated in honor of the event. It is one of the greatest days ever known in New Jersey. For two days back regular and special trains have been loaded with visitors from near and far, and it is estimated that fully 50,000 strangers were added to the regular population of Trenton by daylight this morning. Detachments of State troops from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania participated in the parade that preceded the ceremony proper. Pennsylvania was represented by a brigade of the National Guard, together with the city troops from Philadelphia; Connecticut by the Governor's Foot Guards in the uniform of the old Continental soldiery.

The ceremonies at the monument consisted of speeches, vocal and instrumental music. A tablet representing Washington crossing the Delaware was unveiled by Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania. The tablet representing the surrender in the apple orchard was unveiled by Gov. Morris of Connecticut. Gov. Russell of Massachusetts unveiled the broze Marblehead fisherman, which stands at one side of the entrance to the monument, while Gov. Flower of New York withdrew the drapery from the tablet descriptive of Col. Hamilton's battery opening the fight. Between each unveiling patriotic songs were rendered by a chorus of 1,000 school children. The monument rises to a height of 150 feet above the street level, and is surmounted by a statue of Washington, the gift of New York. Below the statue is an observatory, which is reached by an electric elevator. The foundation is of concrete, 19 feet deep, and the entire monument weighs in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 pounds. Its entire cost was $60,000, of which one-half was voted by Congress, a fourth came from the state of New Jersey, while individual subscribers made up the balance. This evening a banquet will be tendered to the distinguished guests from Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut.

PARISIAN FETES.

Enthusiastic Interest in No Way Diminishing—Banquet to the Russian Visitors.

An Imposing Torchlight Procession—Grand Orchestral Concert—Anxious to Welcome the Strangers.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The fetes in honor of the visiting Russians were continued to-day. A banquet was tendered them at the Foreign Ministry, which was attended by men high in military and naval affairs, and there was a slight sprinkling of diplomats. Minister Develle toasted the Czar briefly, but effusively. Baron Mohrenheim responded as briefly. The reception, which followed the banquet was attended by thousands. Immediately after, Admiral Avelan and his staff called on Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris. From the Cardinal's house they went to No. 11 Rue de Marignans, the home of Marshal Canrobert. They passed slowly through the crowded streets, deafening cheers announcing the passing carriages. The Russians were entertained to a repast by the municipal authorities at the Town hall, this evening. President Carnot presided, and among the 546 guests were all the members of his military household.

The table of honor had the form of a horseshoe. President Carnot sat in the place of honor. At his right were Premier Dupuy and Baron Mohrenheim; at his left the Prefect of the Seine and Admiral Avelan. The long curved lines of ministers, deputies and Russian officers stretched away on each side from the places of Messrs. Mohrenheim and Avelan. The middle table was reserved for Frenchmen of Letters and Art. Zola, the novelist; Goncourt, the historian and essayist, and Massenet, the composer, were among the celebrated men gathered round it. The usual toasts were given and answered with much cordiality.

The diners watched from the windows a great torchlight procession of choral societies, accompanied by bands and troops, march across the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, and large gilded ships, filled with orchestras and children's chorus, were pushed into the open space before the Town Hall. The Venetian masts were illuminated with thousands of electric lights. The vast square was ablaze with a hundred colors. The procession passed under the changing lights, by the Town Hall, along the Avenue Victoria, the Boulevard de Sebastopol, the whole length of the boulevard to the Place de la Madeline, from which the line of march was down la Rue Royale to the Place de la Concorde, where the torchbearers disbanded.

The wind was high most of the evening. As the procession moved by the Madeleine the flames from the torches were blown far out over the crowds packed tightly up to the line of march, and the whole street seemed aflame. The crash of military music and the cheers of the spectators filled the air. The delight of those who thronged the streets and roofs seemed to be boundless. When the procession passed out of sight, the guests at the town hall returned to the diningroom, where 1,650 more officials, officers and distinguished civilians had gathered to hear an orchestral concert, conducted by the Tafanel. The programme consisted exclusively of French and Russian compositions. President Carnot remained until midnight. The enthusiasm to-night has not shown a single sign that Paris is tiring of the fetes. Flowers have been thrown before the horses of Admiral Avelan's carriage wherever he has gone to-day, and scores of well-dressed Parisians have burst through the police lines to shake hands with the Russians.

LAST HONORS.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The arrangements for the funeral of Marshal MacMahon have been completed. According to the programme, the body will be received at the town church at Mont Cresson by a number of priests, deputies and ministers, who will be in waiting. The coffin will be placed upon a bier draped with a black velvet pall, trimmed with silver fringe, the tri-color of France and the field-marshal's flag. High mass will be celebrated and the Archbishop of Lyons will pronounce the absolution. The entire interior of the church will be draped in black. The body will remain in the church until nightfall, in order that visitors may take a last look at the illustrious dead. After dark it will be removed to a chapel, where it will remain until taken for interment in L'Eglise des Invalides.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The remains of ex-President MacMahon are lying in state at Mont Cresson. The family have agreed to a public funeral, which will take place at the end of the month. The French newspapers publish long comments upon the sympathy expressed by the Russians at the death of Marshal MacMahon and seem greatly pleased at it. The Czar's message of thanks to President Carnot for the courtesies extended to the Russian sailors at Toulon and Paris has also greatly pleased the newspapers of this and other cities of France.

The Cabinet decided this evening that Marshal MacMahon should have a national funeral from the Eglise des Invalides on Sunday, as the Czar has manifested a wish that Admiral Avelan and the other Russian officers shall pay the last honors to the dead soldier.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

VIENNA, Oct. 19.—A ministerial crisis seems to be inevitable. All the parties are irritated over the Franchise bill introduced on the 10th, in the Lower House of the Reichsrath, by Count Taafe, Minister of the Interior.

Count Taafe and Count Kalnoky were with the Emperor several hours this evening. President Chlomescky, of the Lower House, also had an audience with Franz Josef, and presented his resignation. His reason for wishing to leave is that the German Liberals have been placed, and have placed him, in an exceedingly difficult position since the introduction of the Election Reform bill. The Emperor refused to accept his resignation. Count Taafe assured Chlomescky of his readiness to abandon the bill. The Emperor consented to a dissolution of the Reichsrath, for Bohemia in the event of the coercion policy being rejected. The Cabinet crisis is believed to have been averted for the present. Whether the suffrage bill has been abandoned permanently or only temporarily is not known.

ITALY'S POLICY.

ROME, Oct. 19.—Signor Giolitti, Prime Minister, in a speech at Dronera, Piedmont, sketched the policy which the cabinet has decided to follow. Signor Giolitti declared the foreign policy of Italy rested upon peaceful alliances, and the Toulon incident, he said, proved that the desire for peace was common to all European nations. The situation, therefore, would allow Italy to devote her efforts to raising herself from the present economic depression, which was due to excessive and unproductive expenditure, involving heavy foreign loans. The condition of the Italian finances, however, was now on a turn for the better, and in order to secure equilibrium of the budget, the cabinet proposed to return to the system of payment of customs in coin, and to reform the succession duties and progressive income tax, bringing the revenue up to forty lira. Military expenditures have already been materially reduced, and the Government has decided to reorganize the army.

HERBERT SPENCER.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—It was reported that Herbert Spencer was dangerously ill at Brighton. The United Press in London caused an inquiry to be made, when it was learned that Mr. Spencer was at his London residence. Inquiry revealed the fact that the report was a canard. Mr. Spencer has been in feeble health for some time. Since he returned from Brighton he has remained in the house, and has not done his usual amount of work, although he gives short dictations daily to his secretary. His friends say that his condition, while far from dangerous, is not satisfactory, and that he needs assiduous care to restore his strength fully to enable him to work as energetically as formerly. They do not doubt that, with such care, he will regain his health.

PROMPT ACTION NEEDED.

The "Times" on the Pacific Cable—Should Have Been Taken Up Long Ago.

Condemnation of the Apathy of the British Government and New South Wales Authorities.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—To-day's Times publishes a report condemnatory of Sir George Dibbs' policy in allowing the first section of the Australian and British Columbia cable to fall into the hands of the French Government. The Imperial Government is condemned for not taking up the question long ago, and is being urged to act promptly now, before further progress is made by the French company in the direction of laying the second section of the cable to the Fiji Islands and thence to Vancouver, B. C.

SPAIN AND THE MOORS.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to Le Temps from Madrid says that the Moors are at work night and day digging trenches around Melilla. They are also busily engaged in strengthening the heights dominating Fort Guarach, the attempted building of which on a site occupied by a Moorish saint's grave, precipitated the attack upon the Spanish garrison at Melilla. The natives, according to the correspondent of Le Temps, are throwing up breast works on the right bank of the river Duro. In an interview to-day Senor Canovas del Castillo blamed the Government for its inaction in face of the hostile attitude of the Moors.

MADRID, Oct. 19.—The Queen Regent has signed a decree authorizing unlimited credits for the Melilla expedition. The cost of the preparations and partial shipment of troops has been 25,000,000 francs.

DR. KANE'S OUTBURST.

BELFAST, Oct. 19.—Dr. Kane, the Orange grand master, made a rabid anti-Catholic speech at the national Protestant congress in this city yesterday. Rome, he said, demanded that the station establish and endow the ultramontane university in Ireland, but he hoped that he would never see the disgusting spectacle of an English statesman conceding the impudent demands of the hierarchy, whose members had been the patrons and the strength of the leagues so successively started up in Ireland in recent years.

HOME RULE SHELVED.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—At Glasgow, Tuesday night, Henry Asquith, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, announced, contrary to the impression made by Gladstone's late speech, that the Home Rule bill was not to be taken up at the next session of Parliament, but the Newcastle programme will be carried out. This means that the Irish question is shelved for some time.

PROPOSED SENATORIAL COMPROMISE.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 19.—The Democratic steering committee of the Senate was in session a great part of yesterday, trying to devise a scheme for a settlement of the differences existing on the financial question on that side of the chamber, and appearances at the close of the day indicated that progress had been made. It is asserted that the committee progressed far enough to prepare the rough draft of a bill which is to be submitted to the Senate as soon as the majority Senators can be consulted upon its merits. The members of the committee refused to confirm the report, as did also those with whom they consulted. It was also asserted that the bill which is to be submitted would simply provide for extension of the present law for a year from the first day of next July.

ON THE PLATFORM.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and singers are often troubled with sore throat and hoarseness, and are liable to severe bronchial attacks which might be prevented and cured by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam—the best throat and lung remedy in use.

CAPITAL NOTES.

More Canadian Successes at the World's Fair—The United States Nowhere.

The New Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs Assumes Office.

(From our own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Oct. 19.—The climax to the grand series of successes which Canada has achieved at the World's Fair was reached to-day, when the awards in the October cheese competitions were announced. The judges were three in number, two being Americans and one Canadian. A telegram to the Department of Agriculture says that for Cheddar cheese, made previous to 1893, Canada captured 109 awards, while the United States did not gain a single one. Of this year's make Canada took 369 awards, against 45 by the United States. The Dominion had the large total of 130 exhibits of cheese which scored higher than the highest exhibit from the United States.

Hayter Reed, deputy superintendent-general of Indian affairs, arrived to-day and assumed the duties of his new position. Mr. Reed will perform the dual duties of Deputy Minister and Indian Commissioner.

The Government has placed on record its high appreciation of the services of Sir Charles Russell, Sir Richard Webster and Christopher Robinson, in connection with the Behring Sea arbitration.

Speaker White is in town. He says he has not received Hugh John Macdonald's resignation.

The famous Farwell case came up in the Supreme court to-day.

R. G. McConnell, who has been exploring Northern Cariboo all summer, has returned to Ottawa.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

KINGSTON, Oct. 19.—Henry Wells, a harness merchant, was arrested last night charged with attempting to murder his wife, who escaped from him by jumping from a second story window, breaking her ribs in the fall. Each of the parties is aged 65.

TORONTO, Oct. 19. — Alexander Jaffrey, brother of Robert Jaffrey, president of the Globe Printing Co., has been appointed to succeed the late Thomas Quinn as bursar of the Central prison here.

ST. THOMAS, Oct. 19.—A Chicago dispatch says that Duncan Campbell, a wealthy resident of Rodney, Ont., fell from an intramural train at the World's Fair, yesterday, sustaining fatal injuries.

HAMILTON, Oct. 19.—Mayor Blaitcher received word that Lord and Lady Aberdeen will visit this city October 26. The City Council is arranging a reception.

MONTREAL, Oct. 19.—Thomas Warren, of Sudbury, Ont., who was shot by Mrs. Rayner at Sudbury, on Monday, died at the General hospital. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned that he died from a wound, but no evidence against Mrs. Rayner was adduced.

MONTREAL, Oct. 19.—A fire broke out in a building occupied by the Canada Bank Note Co., Craig street, early this morning, in the second story. Before the brigade reached the scene the whole upper portion of the building was in flames. In spite of the efforts of the firemen the roof of the adjoining building, occupied by Wm. Clendinneng & Sons, founders and stove manufacturers, caught fire and was badly damaged, and the Bijou saloon was completely gutted. The total loss on buildings, stock, etc., is estimated at $150,000.

MONTREAL, Oct. 19.—Cables from the other side show a considerable loss on Canadian cattle shipments, some exporters having lost $6 to $7 per head.

MONTREAL, Oct. 19.—Edward Rawlings, of this city, has been elected to succeed Sir Alexander Galt, as president of the Guarantee Co. of North America.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 19.—A man named Blackwood, from Vancouver, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor at the C. P. R. station this morning. It appears Blackwood's wife left him a few days ago, taking with her all their belongings and money. She arrived in Winnipeg on Friday, and he on Saturday. Not being able to trace her, he had evidently been drinking. He was no doubt under the influence of liquor when the rash act was committed. The wound is not considered of a serious nature. He is about 27 years of age.

MONTREAL, Oct. 19.—Sir John Abbott's condition is the same as yesterday. He rested well and passed a good night. He is still very weak.

TORONTO, Oct. 19.—Prof. Ellis is not sure that his analysis of Mrs. Hooper's stomach will be ready for the coroner's inquest at Port Hope to-morrow night. It will be presented to Coroner Corbett there when completed.

EXPLOSION AT SPOKANE.

SEATTLE, Oct. 19—A special from Spokane says: To-night a terrific explosion shook the city and a moment later a fire broke out in the city dye house. After a desperate fight the fire was confined to the building in which it started. The side of a plastered wall fell in, burying two men and two women under the debris. The killed are Mrs. John Beam, Miss Frazer, Miss Rose Turner and H. Holland. Sidney Smith was badly injured and may die. It is thought others are still in the ruins.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—In the Grand Trunk report issued to-night, the directors point out that the freight rates per ton per mile for the last half year have been the lowest on record, but a slight further reduction has been effected in the percentage of all expenses. During the half year the company has had to contend with exceptional difficulties owing to the financial stringency in the United States, the low prices offered for produce in Europe and the continuous severity of the weather. During the current half year, however, passenger traffic has developed, especially in connection with Chicago and the World's Fair, the Grand Trunk railway obtaining a greater share of the percentage of the passengers than any other line reaching Chicago from the east. Freight traffic, also, is now showing signs of renewed activity.

RIOTOUS MINERS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Two thousand striking miners attacked the Sutton Heath Collieries at St. Helens, Lancashire, this afternoon. They drove away the mine officials, broke the machinery at the pit shaft, and split up the wagons. When the police arrived the miners had armed themselves with wheel-spokes, poles, stones, and pieces of broken machinery. The police charged, clubbing the men right and left. The men surrounded them, stoned and beat them, and finally drove them back, carrying with them three wounded. The police charged twice more before the strikers would yield. They caught ten of the most conspicuous in leading the mob and locked them up at St. Helens. Four policemen and three miners were badly hurt, and several men of each side received serious injuries.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 19.—(Special.)—A petition has been filed against the return of Charles Adams, M.P. for Brandon. There are allegations of bribery by agents, personal paying of railway fares, personal bribery, etc., and the petition asks that the election be voided and Adams declared ineligible.

Charles Ducharme, a young Indian, was badly stabbed in the arm, last night, by a man named Charles McKenna, the result of a drunken quarrel.

The School by-law of the Winnipeg public school trustees, to raise $50,000, was carried yesterday by 420 to 113.

There is some talk of closing the Manitoba immigration offices in England.

WILHELM'S TRIBUTE.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Count von Munster, German ambassador to France, to-day sent a telegraph message to Madame MacMahon, stating that as a token of deep sympathy, the Emperor William had charged him to deposit a wreath upon the coffin of the noble field marshal.

WHAT IT MEANS.

The Russian Visit to France May Precipitate the Long Expected European War.

Not Toasts of Peace But Those of War So Enthusiastically Drunk.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—French newspapers publish long comments upon the sympathy expressed by Russians at the death of Marshal MacMahon. They seem greatly pleased at it. The Czar's message of thanks to President Carnot for courtesies extended to the Russian sailors at Toulon and Paris has also greatly pleased the newspapers of this and other cities of France. It may be said that France and Frenchmen feel more confidence to-day in the stability of the Republic and in the strength of their army and navy than they have for the past 20 years.

The visit of the Russians to France has had a decidedly bracing effect upon the French, but it is an open question whether this will not precipitate the long expected European war. France is now herself again, hot-tempered, ultra-sensitive, chivalrous to a very high degree, proud of her armies and her navy, strong in her likes and her dislikes, and quick to resent injuries, whether real or fancied. France is more dangerous to the peace of Europe than she was a week ago.

After all, summed down to bottom facts, the wild, extravagant enthusiasm shown by the French people towards their Russian guests means but one thing; the extreme delight the French feel comes from the idea that Russia is ready to fight with her and not satisfaction at the prospects of peace in the future. The fighting enthusiasm displayed at Toulon and at Paris was the enthusiasm of 1870, when "A Berlin" rang from the Mediterranean to the British channel, and from the Atlantic to the Prussian frontier.

Those people who went wild yesterday cheering "Vive la Russie" were in their hearts crying "Vive la Revanche," so, in spite of the Czar's warning, in spite of Carnot's orders, the spirit of war is stirring up the enthusiastic millions of France, urging them on to battle in spite of their leaders.

Behind all those toasts to peace and to the prosperity of France was the thinly concealed toast to the brotherhood in arms expected to exist between Russia and France, when the war trumpet calls all Europe to arms. Those toasts were toasts of war, not toasts of peace, and nobody knows this better than the calculating, wakeful minds of Germany, Italy, Austria and England.

VICTORIA'S SYMPATHY.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Queen Victoria sent from Balmoral to the British embassy today the following telegram: "I have just learned of Gounod's death. Please express to his widow and family my sympathy and deep regret. I have a most profound admiration for the works of great masters." Gounod will be buried at Auteuil, a suburb of Paris.

BRITISH DEFEAT.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 19 (2:35 p.m.)—Kaffir rumors have reached here to the effect that the Matabeles have defeated the British South Africa Company's column. Although no confirmation of the rumors can be obtained, they have seriously affected the market.

The Advertising

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is always within the bounds of reason because it is true; it always appeals to the sober, common sense of thinking people because it is true; and it is always fully substantiated by endorsements which, in the financial world, would be accepted without a moment's hesitation.

Hood Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.