

Do not try
MALT EXTRACT
I recommend it to those
who are
down;
appetite;
duly after eating;
in nervous exhaustion;
Mothers,
increases quantity and
quality of milk.
CENTS PER BOTTLE.

popular promoters of the mea-
sured mobbed. The military were
out and two persons were killed.
uses of parliament were guarded
ers, and indeed the whole of
appeared to be in possession of
y. The men of the agitation of
re called "Blanketeers," because
resolved to march in a body to
and lay their grievance before
ce regent, it was a part of their
ch to carry a blanket or rug in
to roll themselves up and sleep
roadside under the hedges, or in
is by night, on the banks of the
wretched from the North of England to
ropolis. They started from St.
fields in Manchester on the 30th
h. But the authorities resolved
allow them to find their way to
in this manner. The leaders
movement were taken into cus-
d imprisonment. Troops held the
between Manchester and the capi-
tial, through which the procession was
and those of the poor creatures
re not sent to prison were dis-
Next came the battle of Peter-
was in 1819. The great Man-
meeting of the 10th of August
anged to be held in St. Peter's
e spot on which now stands the
ade Hall—lying at that time in
skirts of Manchester. Some
people were congregated upon
l carrying banners bearing re-
ed anti-corn law mottoes and
bugles. Mr. "Orator Hunt," one
popular leaders of the time, was
n, and spoke from a wagon.
e was speaking a body of mount-
eary with drawn swords, and
ed the wagon at a brisk trot and
fr. Hunt as their prisoner. There
ch discussion afterwards on the
whether or not the riot act was
ed the people formally called up-
perse, but in any case the mass
people knew nothing of it. The
showed no signs of any intention
erse. Somebody among the yea-
cried out "Have at their flags."
unted yeomanry made a dash at
ple, slashing about them with
words, and trampling them un-
horses' feet. It was very dif-
for the people to escape or ac-
of the density of the crowd, par-
y as the outlets were held by
detachments. In the crowd
men, women and children were
and six hundred wounded. The
attack did not last more than
utes. The event soon after got
me of the Battle of Peterloo, and
ords of Free Trade Hall, Man-
erected in commemoration of
umph some 17 years later, and
l Cobden and the Anti-Corn Law
e, state that the building is erect-
the site of the "Massacre of Pe-

The event aroused a great
excitement in the country, and
terness of feeling was much in-
d by the fact that the yeomanry
of soldiers, but a body of volun-
consisting of farmers and land-
who were hence accused of
and trampling down a starving
in the interest of the high price

three-quarters of a century this
drama is again being re-enacted
United States as a result of pro-
The legislature refuses to
ut the mandate of the people for
duction of the tariff, and the re-
the suffering people. Cockey's
marches on the capital and its
g wretches are sent to prison or
ed by armed force. Law-abiding
are appalled by scenes of riot
odded that subside only before
and bayonets, and the cry of
ion and misery is met by Scho-
demand for more soldiers. Cana-
protection has not yet ripened its
ut, but already the nod of its
aries is more powerful than the
the people in parliament, and
ion born of protection boldly
self to public funds without fear
tribution. Give them time and
the injustice of protection shall
duced its inevitable disorder,
who can advocate for the Brit-
ple a return to the rule of the
s of Peterloo, will be found
to the defense of throat-cutting
ada to perpetuate protectionism
rather than the remedy of free-
rich produces peace.

INTRA MUROS.

A disastrous fire in the western out-
of Wiancong, the extensive stables
buildings of the Ottawa Dairy, with
stock and several thousand tons of
feed being totally consumed. The
\$12,000. About seventy-five cows
ruined.

LAURIER REACHES HOME.

He Expresses Himself as Being
Delighted With His West-
ern Tour.

Chattell, the Listowel Murderer
Supposed to be "Jack the
Ripper."

Stratford, Oct. 28.—The popular the-
ory here is that Chattell the murderer
of Jessie Keith, is "Jack the Ripper."
His photograph has been sent to the
London authorities for identification by
one of the women who came through
"the ripper's" hands alive.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Oct. 28.—Chattell,
the murderer of Jessie Keith, is a native
of this town and has relatives here who
are very respectable people.

Montreal, Oct. 28.—In referring the
Manitoba government's reply to the
petition of the Roman Catholics for the
restoration of separate schools, the Ga-
zette, Conservative, says: "Not only
do the Manitoba authorities refuse to
make any concessions to the Catholics
but they defend and justify the provin-
cial law and make it evident that if it
is made they will resist to the last any
attempt of the Dominion government or
the Dominion parliament to change the
school system they have established. In
taking this attitude they probably feel
that they have the majority of the pro-
vince with them."

The rumors that it is the intention of
the government to follow up the arrest
of St. Louis by criminal proceedings
against other prominent parties, is caus-
ing intense political excitement. Out-
met's organ, Le Monde, threatens the
desertion of the party by the French
members.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—Sir John Thompson,
accompanied by Senator Sanford, left
for New York to-day. He sails on the
Majestic on Wednesday for England
and while there will be sworn in Imperi-
al privy councillor. He will be absent
about a month.

Toronto, Oct. 28.—It is quite probable
that in the near future Toronto will
have a new hotel costing \$1,000,000, and
eclipsing in grandeur any establishment
of the kind in Canada. Efforts are now
being made to form a joint stock com-
pany with some of the leading business
men of the city as the provisional direc-
tors. Should the plan succeed, in all
likelihood stock would be floated in Lon-
don as the capitalists there regard with
favor investments in hotel and brewery
stock. The chief figure in the move-
ment is Mr. David Walker with whom
Mr. William Mackenzie, president of the
Toronto street railway, is associated.

Montreal, Oct. 28.—Hon. Mr. Laurier
and party arrived here this morning and
were delighted with their trip. He was
called upon by a number of friends and
leaves for his home at Athabascaville
this evening. He is to address two
meetings here in a fortnight. When
seen Mr. Laurier had not read Mr.
Greenway's manifesto and refused to
say a word about the schools.

THE NEW LOAN.

Minister Foster's Report—Judgment in
Steel Rail Cases.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—Deputy Minister
Courtney received the following cable
to-day from the minister of finance. The
Canadian loan was a great success.
There were 564 tenders. The total
amount tendered was \$11,300,000,
sterling. The range of tenders was from
the minimum of 95 to 99-5-8. The al-
lotments were 49 per cent. of those who
tendered \$97 8s. 6d., and all the time who
tendered above that. The average all
round that the government received was
97-1-2.

Justice Burbridge gave judgment in the
exchequer court to-day in the case of
the Toronto street railway, who sued
the government for \$56,000 duty paid
on steel rails. The company claimed
that the rails, which weighed 56 pounds
per lineal yard, should have been free,
the same as rails for railways. The
judge decided otherwise and in favor of
the crown with costs. A similar case
of Sinclair and Doherty, contractors for
doubling the track of the Grand Trunk,
on account of this matter, in the same
sittings, was decided against the con-
tractors. The judge, however, allowed
them to move to place the rails in the
latter instance in unenumerated articles,
which would give them less duty.
Premier Davis leaves to-morrow for
Toronto. He will stay there until Wed-
nesday night, when he starts for Vic-
toria via Chicago.

Sir John Thompson left at three p.m.
to-day for England. He was accom-
panied by Senator Sanford. The Premier
takes his second daughter with him to
Paris, where he leaves her in a convent
to pursue her education. Canon goes
with the Premier as far as New York.

DASTARDLY DEED.

Hungarian Boarding House in Pennsylv-
ania Blown Up.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 28.—A large
Hungarian boarding house at Laurel
Run, in this county, was blown to atoms
by dynamite at three o'clock this morn-
ing, and three of the inmates were killed
outright, four fatally injured and half a
dozen seriously hurt. The killed are:
Frank Nowaki, Michael Gallets and
Geo. Silocky.

The friends who planned the explosion
did their work well, despite the fact that
part of the plan failed. They placed
about twenty-four sticks of dynamite un-
der the building, each stick being about
nine inches long and weighing about half
a pound. A wire connected the sticks
with a battery about fifty yards away.

When the signal was given only half a
dozen of the sticks exploded. They were
sufficient, however, to completely wreck
the building, not a beam or plank of
which was left standing. Several of the

inmates who occupied beds on the upper
floor were hurled fifty feet into the air,
some of them escaping fatal injuries by
lighting on the trees near by. Half daz-
ed by fear, they managed to hold on to
the limbs of the trees until they regained
their senses and were able to reach the
ground.

A track walker who arrived on the
scene shortly after the explosion says it
resembled a battle field. The cries of
the injured were heartrending. Some of
them were in the trees and others were
lying on the ground under the debris of
the wrecked building. One of the board-
ers who escaped injury made his way to a
neighboring shanty and awoke the in-
mates. Blankets and bedding were car-
ried to the scene and the injured made as
comfortable as possible. At daylight the
officials of the Lehigh Valley railroad
were notified, and a special train with a
full corps of doctors was hurried to the
scene. The doctors dressed the wounds
of the injured, who were then brought
to the hospital in this city.

The boarding boss says he is at a loss
to know what prompted the dastardly
deed. As far as he knows he has no
enemies in the world. Some of the
boarders think the motive was robbery,
as several of them were known to have
considerable money in their possession.
If this was the object of the fiends, it is
plain why they placed so much of the
explosive under the building. They wanted
to kill every person in the building,
in order to get the plunder and then es-
cape detection. Up to 7 o'clock to-night
no arrests have been made. One of the
wounded men says that immediately af-
ter the explosion he saw four strange
men running down the road leading to
the village at Miners' Mills. They car-
ried lanterns. While he lay on the ground
another stranger approached him and
rifled his pockets. He also cut the belt
which encircled his waist and carried it
away. Another of the injured gives it as
his opinion that the men seen on the
ground after the explosion were tramps.

The dynamite used Pittsburgh dynamite,
which fact may lead to their discov-
ery, as dynamite of that character is
used by the railroad contractors, whose
tool house is near by the scene. The
house had been broken open and a new
battery taken out. An old battery was
found near by. The supposition is that
the latter is the one that did the work,
and the new one was still in reserve.

Michael Bellakovich, the proprietor of
the boarding house, was arrested to-
night and sent to jail. The authorities
say they want him as a witness.

AMONG THE ISLANDS.

Notes of progress—New School—A Band
of Unruly Indians.

Plumper Pass, Oct. 28.—The diamond
drill (property of a Vancouver syndicate
of which C. D. Rand is at the head) has
arrived, and boring operations for coal
have commenced on the land of John
Deacon on Mayne Island.

A new school house has been erected
on Mayne Island this summer, and the
school grounds have been graded. Any-
one visiting this building will be struck
by the cheerful aspect of the teacher and
the willing and cleanly faces of the chil-
dren.

Road work is progressing favorably on
Galiano Island under the superintendence
of the popular road master, Mr. E.
Winstanley.

Mr. R. G. Grey, of Samuel Island, has
just received his commission as justice
of peace.

A new store with postoffice has also
been opened at Samuel Island by Mr.
Harold Payne and his brother, Mr. Ger-
ald Payne, is building a fine residence.
A Presbyterian service, conducted by
Rev. T. Menzies is held in Mayne Is-
land school house every Sabbath at 3
p.m., where there is a fair attendance.

A party of intoxicated Cowichan In-
dians returning from Canoe Pass, were
landed on the wharf by the Yosemite
on the 28th instant. They commenced
to fight and F. C. Drummond attempted
to interfere but found the odds against
him too heavy. Calling three white men
to his assistance, he once again attempt-
ed to make an arrest, but eventually de-
cided to postpone carrying out the law,
as numbers were too great against him.
The Indians are all well known. During
the fracas one of the staunch whites
received a heavy blow in the face from
the fist of an intoxicated bloodthirsty.

CIENFUEGOS RELEASED.

The Last of Ex-President Ezeta's Com-
panions Discharged.

San Francisco, Oct. 27.—Col. Cienfue-
gos, the Salvadorean refugee, is a free
man. United States District Judge Mor-
row and United States District Marshal
Baldwin received telegraphic instructions
from Secretary Gresham to-day directing
that the prisoner be released. Marshal
Baldwin left at once for Oakland, where
Cienfuegos has been confined in the coun-
ty jail pending final action in the pro-
ceedings for his extradition. Cienfuegos
was the last of the refugees to be turned
loose. Cienfuegos was released short-
ly after noon. He immediately came
over to this city and began to prepare to
start for Mexico, where he expects to
join his wife and family. In the order
received here Secretary Gresham states
simply that it has been decided not to
grant the extradition asked for. The lo-
cal federal authorities are in the dark as
to the grounds for this decision.

The Pain Killer.

We have known the high character of
this medicine and that it is used with
success and satisfaction in our very best
families. It is the favorite medicine of
our missionaries in heathen lands, where
they use it more than all else together
for the diseases that abound in these
warm climates. It should be kept in
every house and be in readiness for
sudden attacks of sickness. 25c. per
large bottle.

GERMANY'S NEW CHANCELLOR.

Prince Von Hohenlohe-Schilling-
furst Accepts the Office
Vacated by Caprivi.

What the European Press Thinks
About the Changes in
Germany.

Berlin, Oct. 28.—Prince von Hohen-
lohe-Schillingfurst, as the result of his
conference with the emperor at Potsdam,
has accepted the appointment of chan-
cellor to succeed General von Caprivi,
and also the portfolio of president of the
Prussian council of ministers, vacated by
the resignation of Count Botho zu Eulen-
burg.

The emperor's prolonged conferences
with Prince Hohenlohe, General Count
von Waldersee and Dr. Miquel kept the
excitement at fever heat. At 2 o'clock
this afternoon it was announced that
Prince Hohenlohe has waived his objec-
tions on account of age and has ac-
cepted the appointment of chancellor and
Prussian premier, Baron Koeller's
appointment to be Prussian minister of
the interior was made known at the
same time. The Reichsanzeiger remains
silent concerning the resignations.

The social democrat congress at Frank-
fort has closed, after passing resolutions
against piece work and in favor of en-
ergetic agitation for women's rights. The
next congress is to be held at Breslau
under the management of the present
executive committee. The delegates closed
their work by giving three cheers for
social democracy and singing the work-
ingmen's "Marseillaise."

Prince Bismarck is expected to leave
Varsa so as to arrive in Friedrichs-
ruhe on November 2. Great prepara-
tions are being made for his coming.
The dramatic collapse of the ministry
has been followed by such a scurrying to
and fro as the capital has not seen before
since Bismarck fell. Every train brings
to the city politicians whose parties are
affected most vitally by the change or
whose influence is needed in the recon-
struction of the government. Several
federal envoys left town yesterday morn-
ing under the impression that Thursday's
conference has smoothed away all threat-
ening difficulties, but they are returning
with a more somber aspect.

The sudden dismissal of the
chancellor, for to most officials behind
the scenes it came as to the public at
large, and several facts proving the sud-
denness of the crisis have transpired to-
day.

It has been ascertained that the em-
peror on Thursday evening congratulated
Count Caprivi upon his success in ob-
taining for his support a majority of the
federal conference, and in the same au-
dience the emperor approved the chan-
cellor's policy of mild repression of the
socialists.

The report that on October 23 Caprivi
already thought of resigning was only
true to this extent: He intimated to the
emperor on that day that he would re-
sign in case he could not get a majority
of the federal envoys to support him in
his conference. The report that the em-
peror censured Caprivi for an article
which the Koelnische Zeitung launched
against the Prussian government was
without foundation and was discredited
from the first in official circles. When
it was known that upon his return from
Lieseburg the emperor greeted the chan-
cellor most cordially.

When the whole story shall become
known it probably will be shown that
Caprivi insisted upon resigning against the
emperor's will. He is known to have
expressed his unwillingness to present
Dr. Miquel's new financial proposals in
the reichstag and to have told the em-
peror that with another chancellor Mi-
quel would have a freer hand to accede
to the demands of the federal states.
The emperor heard impatiently this sug-
gestion to reform his cabinet. He eventu-
ally offered to resign, but the emperor
decided to postpone carrying out the law,
as numbers were too great against him.
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gestion to reform his cabinet. He eventu-
ally offered to resign, but the emperor
decided to postpone carrying out the law,
as numbers were too great against him.

The Vossische Zeitung, the most in-
fluential radical daily in Berlin, said to-day
in a flattering leader concerning the ex-
chancellor: "Count von Caprivi will be
glad, doubtless, to be rid of the burden
of a thankless office. He has fallen in
combat for a good cause. What is in
store for his successor the future alone
can disclose. Germany must expect to
be confronted with prolonged dan-
gers and much political confusion."

The Neueste Nachrichten, a bitter
Bismarckian daily, passes this comment:
"After the triumphal fan fares over the
success of his policy and the success of
the conference, Count von Caprivi's fall
certainly was a surprise. Probably the
emperor at last recognized the fact that
Caprivi was not a person fitted for the
great task awaiting the chief minister of
state, that he was not equal to reuniting
the offices of German chancellor and
Prussian premier in the manner
required for a safe, energetic and unwa-
vering policy."

EARTHQUAKE IN ARGENTINA.

The City of San Juan Almost Completely
Destroyed.

London, Oct. 28.—A dispatch received
here from Buenos Ayres says an appal-
ling earthquake has occurred throughout
the Argentine Republic. The city of San
Juan de la Frontera, capital of the pro-
vince of the same name, has been totally
destroyed. Hundreds of lives are re-
ported lost. No details have been re-
ceived.

New York, Oct. 28.—A dispatch from
Buenos Ayres says: At one minute past
five o'clock to-day a sharp shock of earth-
quake was felt in Buenos Ayres, which
greatly alarmed the residents. The centre
of the disturbance appears to have
been the city of San Juan, the capital
of the province. Churches, theatres, schools
and government offices and private houses
were thrown down, and the streets
were filled with debris. Many persons

were killed and injured and the people
of the town are in a panic.

TRADE DOLLAR ROBBERY.

Hearing of the Case Resumed This
Afternoon in Police Court.

The Trade Dollar saloon robbery case
was resumed this afternoon at 2 o'clock
with a crowd that filled the court room
to the doors. William Hussey, the
prosecuting witness, was recalled for a
few minutes and gave evidence as to
a few minor points in his story. Dr.
Frank Hall was then called and told of
the visit he received from Hussey on
Tuesday before noon. Hussey was drunk
and noisy and said if what the doctor
gave him did not cure the pain in his
abdomen he would return and knock his
head off. He gave Hussey some stuff
for his digestion and did not charge
him. It was a case of anything to
get rid of him. When asked if Hussey
returned the doctor said "well, I'm still
alive." Everybody appreciated the hu-
mor. The doctor left the stand at 3-45
o'clock. The case will not be conclud-
ed until late this evening and possibly
not until to-morrow.

Yesterday afternoon Edward Marsden
testified that Aherm did not give Jose
Beharke the proper change at the sal-
oon and Frank Nelson swore that when
he took Hussey to Dr. Hall's office he
had \$219.

THE CZAR IMPROVING.

Doctors Take a More Hopeful View of His
Case.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 28.—An official bul-
letin issued from Livadia at 10 o'clock this
morning, bearing the signatures of the five
physicians in attendance on the czar, says:
"The czar slept well last evening. His
appetite is good. His condition is unchang-
ed." The medical official bulletin, dated
Livadia and timed at 7 o'clock this even-
ing, says the condition of the czar shows
no change.

It is stated to-night that Dr. Zacharin now
takes a more hopeful view of the czar's
case. He says the czar will be able to
give the czar's wife and Princess Alix his
blessing on the occasion of their marriage,
which it is now stated will take place to-
morrow. The czar fixed to-morrow as the
wedding day because it is the anniversary
of the disaster of the imperial train at
Bourka, which many believe was the result
of an ill-will plot to kill his majesty. Dr.
Grube to-day says his majesty is re-
lieved the swelling.

M. Durnovo, minister of the interior, in-
tends resigning the death of the czar.
The Grashdanin, Novoe Vremya and other
papers, in expressing gratitude for the
universal sympathy shown abroad for the
czar, refer to the delicate set of Emperor
William in personally attending the ser-
vices held Friday in Berlin, while the
French ambassador at the German capital
thought it sufficient to send a representa-
tive. The papers add that Emperor Wil-
liam also sent Prof. Leyden to Livadia,
hoping that he would be able to benefit the
czar.

Washington, City, Oct. 28.—The following
bulletin concerning the czar's condition
was received here to-day by Prince Cap-
suzene, the Russian minister.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 28.—3-45 p.m.—The
czar slept well on Friday night. Yester-
day the appetite was good and the func-
tion of the heart more satisfactory. Gen-
eral condition better. Edema has not in-
creased.—Cler.

THE ARGENTINE EARTHQUAKE.

Seventy Thousand People Said to be Home-
less.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 28.—The earthquake
which was felt throughout the Argentine
Republic yesterday was most severe in the
provinces of San Juan de la Frontera and
de Juncos. Churches, theatres,
and private houses were destroyed.
Twenty persons are known to have per-
ished. The inhabitants are in a state of
panic, and a repetition of the shock.
The government is aiding those who have
lost their homes, and everything possible
will be done to alleviate their sufferings.
Though the shock was felt in other parts
of the country, it was less severe than in
the two provinces above named.

Correspondent at La Rioja, capital of
the province of the same name, telegraphs
that the city has been ruined by last night's
earthquake. The churches and schools and
public edifices are all thrown down. The
people are camping out in the neighborhood.
Comparatively few were killed, as there was
a general panic at the onset of the shock.
The shock came at 4-30. At times the shock
lasted twenty seconds. The scene was a
horrible one, women shrieking and faint-
ing on all sides when the walls came crash-
ing down. Two Sisters of Mercy were
killed, and more are buried under the ruins.
From San Juan some reports state that
the shock continued during the night but were
light in character. No house in town is
without damage. It is reported that in
various parts of the province the ground
opened and geysers of boiling water and
 mud spouted forth.

Couriers arrive here with news of the
damage wrought. In the various depart-
ments and towns. The village of Del Abor-
don has been completely swallowed up in
the huge gaps which opened in the ground.
The national government is sending special
trains with doctors, tents, food and every
kind of assistance, as well as laborers to
clear away the wreckage. La Prensa has
opened a public subscription list and the
town of La Rioja has contributed 10,000
millreis. It is estimated that at least 20,000
people are homeless. South of Buenos
Ayres only a slight shock was felt. The
wave appeared to have passed away to
seaward near the mouth of the La Plata
river.

ROSEBERRY'S SPEECH.

It Makes His Future as a Liberal
Leader.

Boston, Oct. 28.—Hon. T. D. Sullivan,
ex-lord mayor of Dublin, lectured this after-
noon on "Fourteen Years of British Parlia-
ment." In delivering it he ridiculed the
house of lords and predicted that its end
was near. The speaker also touched upon
Lord Roseberry's speech at Bradford last
evening in his address. In an interview on
the subject he said:

"I regard this speech as a trumpet-blast
of prophecy. So far as I have read it in
the catalogue, I believe it will come to the
great satisfaction of the Irish people. It
will have great effect in Ireland. I believe
it will carry the next general election."
London, Oct. 28.—The Daily News says
Lord Roseberry's speech was the finest
ever delivered, and has made him a future
as a Liberal leader.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

Stormy Debate in the Chamber of
Deputies Over Accounts
of an Official.

The Pope's Speech in Reference to
Union of Eastern and West-
ern Churches.

London, Oct. 30.—The order of the
garter has been conferred upon Lord
Lansdowne, formerly governor-general of
India.

The Morning Post's Berlin report says:
Prince Hohenlohe being no speaker, Dr.
von Boetticher will be the government's
mouthpiece in parliament for home af-
fairs, and Freiherr Marschall von Bie-
berstein will represent it in foreign af-
fairs.

Prince Hohenlohe's appointment con-
tinues to be favorably commented upon,
although it will be in the reichstag,
where he was universally respected and
beloved, that he will be missed. The
position of Staatshelder in his hands de-
veloped a dignity and a semi-independ-
ence with which only the viceroyalty of
India perhaps is comparable. Owing to
his and to his wife's great wealth, the
sacrifice of the place of Staatshelder,
with a salary of 8500 pounds, for the
chancellorship, with a salary of 2700
pounds, was inappreciable.

Baron Koeller's departure will not be
regretted in the reichstag. His appoint-
ment is viewed with concern even by Ca-
privi's opponents. In the reichstag of
1887 and 1891 he was an avowed re-
actionist, a strong anti-Semite, an advo-
cate of repressive laws against the so-
cialists and an opponent of a free press.

Upon receipt of the news of the min-
isterial crisis Prince Bismarck said: "I
knew this to be the inevitable result."
Count Eulenborg was right in regard to
the anti-socialist measures, but Gen.
Caprivi disagreed with him, and either
one or both had to resign. Prince Ho-
henlohe is a safe man, but he lacks ini-
tiative." Prince Bismarck returns to
Frederichsruhe November 3. Owing to
the state of his health the prince will be
unable to see any more delegations be-
fore leaving Varsa. The health of Prin-
cess Bismarck causes much anxiety.

The Reichsanzeiger officially announces
that the emperor has conferred upon Gen.
Caprivi the order of the black eagle set
with brilliants and upon Count Botho
Eulenborg the cross and star of a grand
commander of the Hohenzollern order.

The social democratic delegates in
Frankfort voted on Saturday to preach
socialism more energetically to women
and sailors and to extend their sympathy
to the Italian socialists who were being
persecuted by the government.

The Italian ministers began this even-
ing a series of councils, in which the
proposed financial reforms will be dis-
cussed until the parliament opens. The
programme shall be ready for the opening
of the chambers late in November.

There was a stormy debate in the
French chamber of deputies over the ac-
counts of M. Favette, a high official in
the ministry of commerce. In the ac-
counts were included bills for dinners at
Voisin's on 640 occasions, and for six
cabs each for the use of Deputy Guerin
and Senator Louche. Premier Dupuy
admitted that the bills were irregular,
but thought there was no circumstance
connected with them that would justify
the prosecution of the offenders. M.
Jaures, however, demanded that the per-
sons contracting these bills be prosecuted.
M. Guerin challenged the government to
prosecute him, declaring that he was
guilty of no misconduct. The chamber
approved M. Jaures' demand.

The text of the pope's speech to the
conference held to consider the union of
the Eastern and Western churches has
just been made public, although the
speech of his holiness was delivered on the
24th. After praising all who had helped
to bring about the conference, he said:
"We wish that all governments alike
had embraced this grand ideal, inasmuch
as the work, if achieved, will be for the
enrichment and interest of the entire world;
but political views, and still more, we
regret to say, the unreasonable jealousies
of some governments, which show in
what condition the papacy is placed, have
prevented these reunions from having
the large and solid results rightly ex-
pected of them. Above all, we must in-
ment the absence of the patriarch of the
Armenians. We shall not, on this ac-
count, however, recede from our purpose,
and even if we cannot count only within
certain limits on political union, nothing
will prevent us from solving the grand
problem from the religious side, while
awaiting more propitious time for the
rest of the work."

The Right Hon. John Morley, chief
secretary for Ireland, received a depu-
tation who had called upon him to de-
mand the release of the Irish political
prisoners now confined in Irish and En-
glish jails. Mr. Morley informed the depu-
tation that the cabinet had decided that
the