

Baking Powder PURE

I do. The new fisheries require that the offal be deposited, the canners claim that it is an injustice to them. An effort is made to extract oil from the fish to manufacture a fertilizer. A lubricant is not a great deal, but it is too glutinous and it cannot well be used by the farmers on their wagons or skids, it being, they prefer codfish or dogfish. The opinion of many, there is that the offal can be made into a valuable fertilizer. There are a number of men willing to manufacture of oil and a from the offal. But they want and they think that the canners should give them the offal. The canners have to pay for the offal, and the sums so far would be considered a sufficient. The offal, in case any could be satisfactorily arranged, be taken to the oil refinery, but situate for all the refineries, out into the gulf and dumped.

are more Japanese on the river than last, are there not? It is true. Over one hundred taken out naturalization papers fishing on licenses. This include Japanese who may be under canny licenses. There seem to be any complaint of any and everything is working about the hatchery?"

put into the hatchery about sockeye ova; already five million in. This is an increase of a million over last year. About sand ova are taken from one and are fertilized from the male. The young fish, hatching during the winter, are turned the spring. The loss in the is not more than 8 per cent. Percentage of fish that arrive at when turned on, is not been even approximately, but there for supposing that a large of them grow to be full sized their natural enemies, the trout that prey upon young salmon. Instinct of salmon is to eat the salmon, and the young salmon how to take care of themselves any increase in the output of fisheries?"

THE MEDIEVAL LAW.

Suicide Invoked in the Case of Mr. Rowbotham.

unique suicide statute has been again, and James Rowbotham, fortunate grocer who three months to desolation by chronic illness business cares, attempted to brains out, has been brought to answer to the law. The hearing began in the police court at 9 o'clock this afternoon, looking pale and thin and tinged with white, appeared in company by a friend. He sat quietly, and outside of a little switching of his hands, made no occupant of a seat at the table said: "This horrible performance drive an ordinary man to finish the job." William Smith, the accused, and Robert Dundas at the time kept the saloon Rowbotham's grocery store, told of the finding of the defendant in a room, lying on his back in a bed with a revolver at his side. Hall, who attended Rowbotham's hospital, also gave at the close of the narrowing Rowbotham was committed for Rowbotham's bail was fixed at \$500, be furnished by himself and one surety, G. H. Brown, qualified the latter, and the accused was

LOOKING FOR AID.

lowest Deputation and the Hudson Bay Railway.

Oct. 25.—The Manitoba and delegates met the government at 11 o'clock and discussed Bay Railway. They went finally. They will meet again at 2 o'clock with Daly at the Rideau

Mr. Davie went to Montreal last returned to-day.

killer of the French cruiser Aretine in the harbor of Brest, this morning. Six were killed and many injured.

inferences at the vatican of the union of the eastern church and see will open to-morrow. Carampolla, Ledochowski, Vanulberti and Langenieux, and the Jesuit and Renni, will be present. Maronites will also be present. It is uncertain whether or not will be able to attend the first

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PART 1.

CAPRIVI'S RESIGNATION.

Differences Over Action to be Taken Against Anarchists Said to be the Cause.

He Was the Subject of Envy and Intrigues in Several Quarters.

Berlin, Oct. 26.—The report that Chancellor von Caprivi has handed his resignation to the emperor is confirmed. Count zu Eulenburg, president of the ministerial council, has also resigned. Dr. Miquel, Prussian finance minister, has been appointed president of the council, and Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst governor of Alsace-Lorraine, has been offered the chancellorship. Before offering the chancellorship to Prince Hohenlohe, the emperor consulted with the envoys from Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony and Baden. It is reported that Prince Hohenlohe declined the office, owing to his age. The emperor has summoned General Count Waldersee, a political soldier who was conspicuous in the final intrigue against Bismarck. The general impression is that he intends to make him Caprivi's successor. Should Waldersee become chancellor the office of the Caprivi regime. The immediate cause of Chancellor von Caprivi's resignation is not entirely clear. It is known that the differences between Caprivi and Count Botho zu Eulenburg had grown too sharp to be ignored or compromised. Caprivi at first was strongly opposed to severe steps being taken against the social democrats and anarchists, while Eulenburg favored extreme measures. Under pressure from the emperor the chancellor is said to have conceded several points early in the week, but this matter got him into trouble with the federal ministers over whose councils he presided. Several ministers opposed his proposal that the reichstag amend the penal code so as to deal more severely with the socialists. The individual states, they said, should be left to regulate within their own borders for the suppression of the social democracy trouble. The chancellor was equally embarrassed when the question of financial reforms was broached. Several demands were made for a change in the financial relations of the states to the empire, but sympathy with all of them. Von Caprivi is believed to have been crushed between the emperor and the federal delegates, not going far enough to suit the former and going too far to suit the latter. The difficulties of his position were increased, however, by the intrigues of Miquel and Eulenburg, who for more than a year have spared no effort to discredit his policy and diminish his influence with the emperor. One of the chancellor's last acts before offering his resignation was to notify the reichstag that the decree prohibiting advances on Russian stocks had been cancelled, no longer necessary on either economic or political grounds.

The emperor has arranged to leave Potsdam to-day to hunt in the neighborhood of Blankenburg, but gave up the trip in view of the disruption of the cabinet.

London, Oct. 26.—The Central News correspondent in Berlin sends the following dispatch concerning Caprivi's resignation: "Count von Caprivi resigned on the 25th, but the emperor called upon him and persuaded him to reconsider his resignation. The relations between the chancellor and Count Botho zu Eulenburg, however, grew more strained, and Eulenburg and then Caprivi asked to be relieved to-day, and the emperor promptly dismissed them both. The emperor is credited with holding the opinion that the separation of the chancellorship and the Prussian premiership has been a failure and that it is imperative to reunite them. Among the many reports as to the cause of the crisis is one that von Caprivi displeased the emperor by expressing disapproval of his majesty's speech at the recent presentation of colors to a regiment. The emperor then hinted that the half battalions would soon be made full ones. The chancellor not only disapproved of this speech, but also opposed the publication of it in the Reichsanzeiger. It is due to his opposition that the speech has not yet appeared in official form."

The Morning Post Berlin correspondent says: "Everybody with a sense of fair play denounces the despicable intrigues of the agrarian and Bismarckian reactionist groups against von Caprivi. The socialists thus will rejoice, because the fear of them, although they did not raise a finger, has been sufficient to plunge the empire into a crisis."

The Daily News correspondent in Berlin says of Caprivi's fall: "After the conference with the federal ministers the chancellor had an audience with the emperor, who is understood to have approved of his minister's proposals. It was settled that he should remain; the only difficulty was in bringing about tolerable relations between Caprivi and Eulenburg, whose antagonism was an open secret."

The Daily News comments: "It is the Bismarck business all over again. The emperor probably will take things into his own hands for a while. He is a bewilderingly incongruous medieval in the centre of modern Europe."

The Times correspondent in Berlin says: "In political circles, whether friendly or not to Caprivi, there is absolutely no explanation obtainable as to the reasons which led to his sudden departure. It is idle to speculate at present on the consequences. I am assured on good authority that the issue was purely personal at the last and quite incommensurate with the grave results involved."

Reports State that the Japs Have Entered Manchuria.

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For instance, on October 9 a Shanghai dispatch stated that Field Marshal Oyama had crossed the Yalu river. The last time he was reported to have been repulsed was October 23, when it was asserted both sides lost three thousand men in an engagement which resulted in the Japanese being driven southward. If the Japanese have been so uniformly successful in their operations against the Chinese, it is difficult to understand how they have so many of their soldiers wounded and already sent to the rear. A dispatch from Chemulpo, October 22, announced that eighteen hundred wounded Japanese had arrived there and that there were a large number of wounded Japanese at Seoul. It also stated that twenty-one hundred wounded Japanese had already been sent back to that country. Supposing a large number to mean a large loss, it is difficult to understand that the whole of about six thousand are already known at Chemulpo, and it is safe to assume that this number does not include those engaged in the recent fights said to have occurred about the Yalu river.

London, Oct. 26.—The Central News correspondent at Tokio telegraphs: "The idea of presenting Moulken to the emperor as a birthday present has been abandoned, as the distance from Wjiu is too great, even if there was not a hostile force to impede the progress of the Japanese. The mikado, aware of this, repeatedly urged the Japanese generals to avoid the reckless risks which they contemplated merely to realize this idea. It is announced that the Japanese have an effective hold on every strategic position in Korea. The uprising of the Tong Haks in Southern Korea, which has been mentioned in the last few days as something recent, took place weeks ago. Now the country is tranquil."

LORDS MUST ACCED.

Premier Rosebery Announces the Policy of His Government.

London, Oct. 26.—The Liberals on Saturday night opened their electoral campaign at Bradford, where a meeting was held which was attended by five thousand people. Prime Minister Rosebery delivered the principal speech of the evening. He said that in his opinion the next general election would not be founded on the home rule, disestablishment of the church in Wales or liquor questions, but on a question which would include all. The matter of the house of lords was the greatest legislative question that had arisen in two centuries. It has long been evident to him that drastic dealings with the house of lords must precede the full realization of other political programmes. He confessed freely that all experience pointed to the necessity of a second chamber of some sort, but to his mind it was an absolute danger that there should be a second chamber in the position of the house of lords. It was therefore as a lover of legislation and freedom that he implored the people to take this question into immediate consideration.

The powers of the house of lords over finances had thrice been restricted by resolution of the house of commons. The upper house had also been restricted regarding interference with elections. Therefore a resolution which the government would introduce would declare in clear terms that the house of commons in the partnership with the house of lords was the unmistakably predominant partner. To instance the responsibility of the government, it would present a joint demand of the executive government and the house of commons for a revision of the constitution.

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SIXTEEN WERE BURNED.

Dreadful Result of a Fire in the West Street Hotel, Seattle, Washington.

Men, Women and Children Are Among the Victims of the Fire.

Seattle, Oct. 28.—Sixteen dead is the record of the fire in the West street Hotel at 1 o'clock Saturday morning, and of that number but ten have been identified. With one or two exceptions the victims were burned beyond all human resemblance and identification of some was possible only by scraps of clothing and others by locating the rooms where the victims were. The scene at the morgue, comparing the same with the hotel register, which fortunately was saved, else it would have been impossible for more than two or three identifications to have been made. The scene at the morgue yesterday was a heartrending one. The sixteen blackened and charred bodies were laid side by side in the basement of the morgue proper, each body being twisted and distorted in the most horrible shape. All day long there was a steady stream of curious people, who marched in through one entrance in double file and came out another. Officers who were on duty for the night were almost all night Clerk S. F. Butler heard an explosion in the kitchen of the hotel, and rushed upstairs from the office to find that apartment all ablaze. He rushed through the corridors and awoke the inmates, but he had discovered that he did not do his work well. Probably he was driven out by the fire that almost instantaneously seemed to permeate every part of the hotel. The first intimation of the terrible nature of the fire was when Fireman Davies, Macdonald and Clarke found the body of a man in a room at the head of the stairs at the first floor. He had apparently just heard the alarm and was dressing when overcome by the smoke and suffocated, for the only clothing he had on were his trousers and boots. The body was terribly burned and almost unrecognizable.

A few minutes later new discoveries were made and then the whole terrible nature of the fire and its ghastly features. The firemen in all its ghastly features. Officer Bryant and a gentleman who declined to give his name, were together when they noticed the incipient blaze and turned in the alarm. They followed the fire in its progress, and it was too short, lifted it on their shoulders and by this means rescued 23 persons, going from window to window. One man by the name of D. B. Glass, could not wait, but jumped to the sidewalk dressed only in his underclothes. He was picked up and carried into the waiting room of the S. L. S. & E. R. R., while the patrol wagon was sent for. He complained of pain in his back and ankle, but how seriously he was injured is not known. Another who jumped was C. B. Johnson, a Swede, who had only arrived the same night from Minot, N. D. He was not in his clothes, but had most of his clothes on, though bareheaded and shoeless. His hair was badly scorched by the fire and his hands and arms had suffered severely from burns from where he had caught hold of the window frame and the burning smoke and burning steam treading carefully through the debris passages of the building, a body charred beyond recognition, the flesh burned to a crisp, and not a vestige of clothing on the form was found. A little further on in the same passageway was another body, evidently that of a woman, face upwards and hands outstretched, as if fighting for her life, and appealing for assistance which never came. There was little left on the woman's form, for parts of the body were charred, and the burned bones lay around it.

In another hall or passageway was an other body. It was evidently that of an aged woman. Her body was fearfully contorted; her face was upward, and the form presented was that of one who had died in the most violent agony. The burned arms and hands were outstretched, and in one blackened hand was a handful of hair, as if she had been clutching it in despair when the fire demon overtook and overpowered her. But the saddest sight of all was found in an inside room off the passageway which led to West street. There calmly lying in a charred and blackened bed was evidently a family. The father lay on one side, the wife next to him, and a little boy, all blackened-arms, the flesh falling in shreds from it, the small fingers clutched, showed that a little child was among the victims. In an adjoining room was a still more horrible sight. Crouched in the corner of a small inside room, two charred and naked skeletons met the gaze. The flesh was burned from each, and the first, that of a man, with blackened stumps of arms seemed to be fighting an impending danger. Im-

THE EASTERN WAR.

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A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

An Indian Accidentally Kills His Wife and then Suicides.

Port Townsend, Oct. 28.—News was received from Kyack, Western Alaskan that during a drunken row an Indian deliberately bit off his wife's ear. The struggles of the couple aroused other Indians, who tried to take a gun from the infuriated savage, when the weapon was discharged, killing his wife instantly. Realizing the awful deed, he wept bitterly. While his companions were constructing a coffin they were startled to hear a gunshot report and to see the Indian fall across his dead wife's corpse. He had committed suicide.

Condensed Dispatches.

At three o'clock this morning robbers entered the Farmers' National bank at Malvern, Iowa, and blew open the vaults with dynamite. The fixtures of the building were completely wrecked and \$1000 secured.

Florence Blythe Hinckley will this afternoon virtually come into possession of four million or five million dollars left by Thomas H. Blythe, of San Francisco.

The fate of the eleven entombed men at Pewabic mine in Michigan yesterday by the fall of the sandstone capping on the third level, will not be known before late this afternoon. The immense heap of debris has yet to be cleared away.

The first meeting of the Washington ton cabinet since congress adjourned, was held to-day. A great number of subjects were discussed.

Beginning this afternoon the United States interior department will be closed until Monday on account of the outbreak of smallpox among the clerks. One new case was reported to-day.

Tom, Dick and Harry.

So far as we can learn, Tom has never distinguished himself and Harry's name is not a synonym for industry, but among stock owners Dick's Blood Purifier has brought him into high esteem. For horses and cattle it is invaluable. It strengthens the digestion, gives a good appetite and turns a rough coat into a smooth and glossy one. Dick's Blister cures Spavins, Curbs, Ringbones, etc.

mediately behind him, almost bolt upright, and clutching his wrist, was the skeleton of a woman. The eyes were burned from the sockets of each, but even then one could easily imagine the look of horror, the deadly fear which pervaded the fatal couple as they fought with an unseen foe. Startled, they had risen from their couch, the smoke and flames had rushed in upon them, and before they had realized their awful danger they were overpowered and died.

The smell of burning flesh pervaded the air; burning embers were beneath the feet, and the whole presented the aspect of a holocaust, sometimes read of, but seldom seen.

In another room was found a skull only, the thigh bones and arms of a human body with the entire frame burned, only the entrails besides remaining. It was impossible to tell either the age or the sex of the unfortunate.

The fire ladders were on the scene within a few minutes after the alarm was rung in. Lines were run along West and Columbia streets from a half dozen attachments. Steam after steam was poured into the windows of the second story, and still the flames seemed to leap up the higher. The whole interior in a space of time almost incredible was upon them, and the firemen were hand-capped in the use of their axes. They could only get to the flames through the windows, or by shooting the streams straight up, and thus letting the water drop back. In an ordinary wooden building they would have been able to cut through into the very heart and worked their streams direct; instead of this they found it impossible to chop through the iron or tear it off.

The fire was not extinguished until a trifle over an hour there was nothing left but charred timbers and partitions of rooms, though the floors in most places were intact. The fierceness of the fire was appalling, but regardless of this if it had not been for the peculiar construction of the building, it would have soon been extinguished, and perhaps the awful loss of life prevented.

The whole structure outside was corrugated iron and the firemen were hand-capped in the use of their axes. They could only get to the flames through the windows, or by shooting the streams straight up, and thus letting the water drop back. In an ordinary wooden building they would have been able to cut through into the very heart and worked their streams direct; instead of this they found it impossible to chop through the iron or tear it off.

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