ROSEBERY EXPLAINS.

His Lordship Clearly Defines His Position on the Eastern Question.

"The Liberals Will Never Again Be Led by a Peer"—Press Comments.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The resignation of Lord Rosebery continued to be the sensation of the afternoon newspapers today. Lord Rosebery's decision was a complete surprise to all, even to Sir William Harcourt, and a meeting of the Liberals will be convened in London before parliament meets. The St. James Gazette, this afternoon, during the course of a long editorial on the subject suggests a way out of the difficulty by Mr. Gladstone accepting the premiership with a peerage, which the Queen has repeatedly offered him, pointing out that he will thus be spared the worry of the House of Commons where Sir William Harcourt would assume the leadership.

The Westminster Gazette urges that there should be no undue haste in choosing Lord Rosebery's successor, adding that probably there will be no occasion to select a Liberal premier for years and asserting that, in the meantime, Sir William Harcourt is already leader in the House of Commons. Continuing, the Westminster Gazette says: "Whether Lord Rosebery is leader or not, it is highly probable that in the next few months he will find himself in a position of greater strength and influence than he ever occupied."

The Pall Mall Gazette remarks: "The national uprising has done its work, but in the excitement of the moment they managed to depose the wrong gentleman—Lord Rosebery, instead of the Sultan."

The first-class cruiser Gibraltar, now attached to the Mediterranean fleet of Great Britain, has been ordered to Zanzibar. It is understood that the dispatch of reinforcements to Rear Admiral Rawson is to capture Seyyid Khalid, taken from the German consulate at Zanzibar on board the German cruiser Zeadler.

There have been rumors on the Paris bourse for some time past of an impending cabinet crisis at Madrid, but despatches received from the Spanish capital make no mention of the matter.

Baron Alexander Cyldenbrant has been appointed Russian minister of the interior.

The flagship of the British South African squadron, the first class cruiser St. George flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Rawson, has been ordered back to Zanzibar and reinforcements have also been ordered there from the Mediterranean fleet.

The U.S. embassy has taken up, on the instructions of Secretary Olney, the case of Mr. Walter Michael Castle, of Castle Bros., of San Francisco, and his wife and son, who were arrested on Tuesday last at the Hotel Cecil, London, on the charge of stealing several sable and chinchilla skins from London furriers. The only ground, apparently, for the charge was that they had left the store without buying and that furs, said to be the missing ones, were subsequently found in their trunks at the hotel.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Empire theatre at Edinburgh was packed with 4,000 auditors to-night to hear the Earl of Rosebery, the retiring leader of the Liberal party. It was his agreement to speak at this meeting which precipitated His Lordship's action in resigning. In his letter to Mr. Ellis, the first Liberal whip, Lord Rosebery said in explanation of his resignation: "When I speak, which I will do this week, I must speak my mind without reference to party."

This announcement to speak his independent views on his country's attitude towards Turkey, even aside from the distinction of the speaker, contributed to swell the interest in the address. Among those present were Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Fowler, formerly financial secretary of the treasury; Rt. Hon. James Bryce, who was president of the board of trade in the Rosebery ministry; Mr. Arnold Morley, postmaster-general in the same ministry; the Earl of Crewe, formerly lord-lieutenant of Ireland; Baron Ribblesdale, and numerous members of the House of Commons and other leading lights of the Liberal party. Tremendous enthusiasm greeted Lord Rosebery upon his appearance before the audience, the whole assembly singing "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, member of parliament for the Midlothian district of Edinburghshire (Mr. Gladstone's old constituency), presided. In opening the meeting he said that Lord Rosebery was their chosen leader and they were in no hurry to desert him. The Earl of Rosebery was pale with suppressed feeling when he rose to make his address. He said in part that he had resigned because he could not sacrifice national interests to personal ambition. He welcomed the national agitation in Great Britain on behalf of the Armenians because it would convince foreign governments of Great Britain's unselfishness and integrity and would strengthen the hands of the government.

But the present agitation, Lord Rosebery pointed out, differed from Mr. Gladstone's Bulgarian agitation. Then Great Britain was supported by Russia. Now we have Russia and her armies against us. Russia's declarations on this point are absolutely conclusive. Moreover, then we had to force the hands of an unwilling government, while now the goverment is animated by the same wishes as ourselves. They possessed details, the speaker said, of crimes in horror surpassing all he had ever read. The ferocity and cruelty displayed seemed to transcend the imagination of very fiends. By a device of the powers they had first doubted these massacres, but the more recent Constantinople massacres made it impossible to deny them.

After referring to the unspeakable government of Turkey, Lord Rosebery pointed out that partial measures would not suffice. The whole Eastern question, he said, was raised with all the various remedies proposed, and said: "The disposition of the Sultan would be no remedy, as the system not the man, must be tackled. Moreover, this would be impossible without a concert of the powers and if the latter were attained it would be better to call upon it to deal with the larger issue involved. The proposal to withhold the Cyprus tribute is impracticable. It would be the Sultan's creditors and not the Sultan who was being dealt with, and it would be like tickling the tortoise's back to have it laugh." Regarding the proposal to place the Dardanelles or Turkey in the hands of Russia, Lord Rosebery pointed out that neither of these was Great Britain's to dispose of and Russian methods, he said, were not so ideal as to warrant us in acquiescing. He also differed with Mr. Gladstone's proposal to cut off diplomatic relations with Turkey, but they differed, he added, as friends. A warm eulogy of Mr. Gladstone followed, but, the ex-Premier continued, he even deprecated the proposal of such a thing as it would not only deprive Great Britain of all her influence with Turkey but might drift us into war, and its failure would leave Great Britain in the same position, plus the public humiliation of confessing her impotence. Lord Rosebery also differed with Mr. Gladstone, he said, in his contention that Great Britain was bound in honor by the Cyprus convention to intervene. This convention, he urged, had been a dead letter ever since it was signed and neither the Sultan nor Great Britain had ever fulfilled their pledges, as they found it impracticable and futile to do so. He cited as an instance in support of this argument the tripartite treaty between Austria, France and Great Britain of 1856, guaranteeing the integrity of Turkey, but this has never been carried out.

George Du Maurier, artist, novelist and author of "Trilby," died at 2:30 o'clock yesterday. For days he has been hovering between life and death, at intervals conversing with friends regarding his work. Upon one occasion a friend at his bedside referred to the success of "Trilby" as a book and a play, whereupon Du Maurier replied: "Yes, it has been successful, but popularity has killed me at last."

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Lord Rosebery's speech at Edinburgh last night, giving his reasons for resigning the Liberal leadership was eagerly awaited, but proved a disappointment, something much more definite having been expected from him.

During its course His Lordship said: "I attach no value, stragetic or otherwise, to the retention of Cyprus. But to whom should we give the island? Its proper legal possessor, the Sultan? But I do not envy any government attempting to give an inch of territory to the Sultan. With that reservation, however, I should regard the abandonment of Cyprus as a cheap price to pay to secure the concert of Europe on this question. I cannot agree with Mr. Gladstone that the possibility of war is a phantasm. My knowledge to a very recent time was that a fixed and resolute agreement existed between all or nearly all the powers to forcibly resist any single handed intervention by England in Eastern affairs. I earnestly protest against a policy involving the horrors of a European war preceded as this certainly would be by the extermination of the very Armenians on whose behalf it would be waged."

The speaker concluded with a few words of personal explanation. He denied that it was newspaper attacks which had actuated him in resigning the leadership of the Liberals. Unless his retirement should produce unity, Lord Rosebery said the sacrifice would have been made in vain. He advised them that whoever was chosen leader they would support him loyally, for a united party behind an inferior leader was better than a disunited party behind the best leader. He thanked his colleagues for their kindness and Mr. Gladstone, who innocently gave him his coup de grace. He predicted that Mr. Asquith's qualities of head and heart would lead him to the highest office in the state. The speech was often interrupted by exclamations, indicating the confidence and the desire of the audience that Lord Rosebery should retain the leadership. When he sat down the entire audience rose and cheered.

The morning papers describe the deliverance as but a feeling exposition of commonplace views on the Eastern question and revealed practically no more than the letter of resignation itself as to what led him to lay down the leadership of the party—the only actual news that his resignation has been in the hands of his colleagues since the general election. The chief interest in the ex-premier's utterance centred beforehand in the attitude he would assume on the Eastern question. It turns out after all that he differs in no essential way with Sir Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Gladstone. He deprecates isolated action; so do they; he holds Armenia not worth a European war; so do they; he suggests making political advances to Russia, so at least does Sir Vernon. Altogether, the speech neither justified his action in resigning, nor is it likely to affect the Turkish situation in the slightest degree.

The Star remarks: "Lord Rosebery's fall was dramatic and tragic. The hand which raised him up pulled him down. One result of Lord Rosebery's reign is, it may be said, that the Liberals will never again be led by a peer."

T. P. O'Connor in the Sun says: "The truth is Lord Rosebery never had a chance. He made many mistakes, and his language on the Irish question was especially subject to grave disapproval. But all the same, he did not get a chance. The situation is grave. If Gladstone's return is impossible, if popular opinion will not form for Lord Rosebery's return, the choice must lie between Harcourt and Morley. My preference is for Morley, as he is more intimately associated with home rule."

Among the Dillonites there is general resentment at the fact of Lord Rosebery having resigned the leadership of the Liberal party without consulting them. The Independent says he did so without thought for home rule, and adds: "If Sir William Harcourt succeeds him, the condition of Irish affairs will be worse than ever. Harcourt can never be trusted by any Irishmen."

From a reliable source it is learned that Russia, England and France practically have agreed to take concerted action in regard to the entire Eastern question, but the precise details have not yet been arranged.

J. H. Brock of Winnipeg, general manager of the Great West Insurance Co., is at the Driard.

TROOPS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Britain's Anti-German Fire—Virulent Attacks by Berlin Journals on British Army.

What Is Said of the Czar's Visits—Queen Victoria and the Pope.

LONDON, Oct 10.—The dispatch of British naval reinforcements to Zanzibar has renewed the interest in the situation there and is universally interpreted as a demonstration against Germany, as the condition of affairs in Zanzibar does not appear to justify such measures. The Arabs, generally speaking, are apparently indifferent to the change in the Sultanate, and Seyid Khalid's partisans are in prison. It is admitted here that Germany had the technical right to remove Khalid from her consulate at Zanzibar, but the ostentatious methods adopted and the crowing tone of the German press in connection therewith, openly declaring that the measure was a slap in the face for Great Britain, has acted like a bellows to the anti-German fire burning in this country. The Spectator urges the government to immediately annex Zanzibar as an answer to Germany's unfriendly act.

AUXILIARY CRUISERS.

It is stated that the first lord of the admiralty, the Hon. George J. Goschen, had decided to make a big increase in the subsidies granted to private shipping concerns on the condition that they comply with certain regulations in the building and equipment of their merchant steamers, which, in case of emergency, can then be used as transports or auxiliary cruisers. Nine more large vessels have already been enlisted for this purpose, and in future greater efficiency in manning and equipping them will be required. The sum which the Admiralty will ask for is at least £400,000 compared with £190,000 in 1890 and the £240,000 asked for last year.

THE QUEEN AND THE POPE

have exchanged cordial letters upon the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's reign. The Pope after congratulating her and sending his best wishes, thanked the Queen in grateful terms for the freedom of worship enjoyed by Roman Catholics throughout the British Empire. The reply of Her Majesty was most cordial. She declared herself happy to repeat her former assurances of the perfect freedom of the Catholics within her dominions, and added that it was her pleasing duty to acknowledge their fidelity and loyalty.

THE CZAR'S VISITS.

An important feature of the British comments on the Czar's visit to Paris has been the equanimity with which it was regarded. In fact newspaper opinion seems to be favorable to the visit rather than against it. This may be accounted for by the fact that Great Britain since her estrangement with Germany, has been eager to regard the Czar's visit and the demonstrations of the French people as an offset to the Dreibund, and as a humiliation to Germany. Though it is not believed that an actually signed treaty with Russia exists, people here think that the understanding which certainly does exist is almost as effective as a definite treaty. It is also remarked that the word "alliance" never left the Czar's lips during his stay in France and it was only once mentioned on the French side by M. Baudin, president of the municipal council of Paris, but it is pointed out that the Czar placed unexpected warmth and emphasis upon his references to the

UNALTERABLE FRIEDSHIP OF FRANCE

and the newspaper correspondents agree in stating that his tone and intonation were most significant in his responses to the French toasts, in marked difference to his colorless, cold speeches in Germany and Austria. It is evident, too, that British relations have in no way grown worse since the Czar's visit to Balmoral, and even the foreign newspapers note this.

The Roma says that the Dreibund is in a perilous condition if an entente between Russia, France and Great Britain is brought about. Remarks like this are being quoted in the English newspapers with considerable satisfaction. It is impossible to exaggerate the feeling in Great Britain against Germany at the present moment aroused by offensive articles in the German press. One Berlin newspaper made

A VIRULENT ATTACK

upon the British army, classing Her Majesty's troops as "Drunken soldiers, whose greatest victories were won by Prussia and France," while England is declared to be responsible for the Germans killed in the Loire by supplying the French with money and arms. This is supplemented by an article in the Hamburger Nachrichten, which was reproduced in the English newspapers. The latter replied defiantly, and the Globe epitomized the general opinion with the remark: "If Great Britain is so unfortunate as to incur the anger of Germany, we have no doubt as to the result."

John Hare received a great ovation at the Grand theatre, Islington, on Monday. It was his last engagement before going to the United States, and he opened in Pinero's "Hobby Horse."

Mr. Martin at the Comedy theatre on Monday was a fair success, though the piece is not well constructed. Miss Elliss, as the page, scored in the curtain raiser, "A White Stocking."

BRITISH STORMS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The recent gale has been felt severely in the Clyde. The river boats on the Firth of Clyde were often unable to get to their piers owing to the high wind and heavy seas. Two sail boats were sunk at Dunoon today. A large unknown ship was lost off Skomer island and all on board of her perished.

The White Star line steamer Germanic from New York arrived at Liverpool yesterday. She reports that her boatswain was lost overboard.

[The deceased was well known in this city and province, where he had frequently visited; his aunt, Mrs. Alexander McNiven, is at present a resident of Victoria.]

NICHOLAS THE CZAR.

His Imperial Majesty Visits Versailles and the Surrounding Scenes of Historic Interest.

Review of Troops at Chalons—Military Banquet—Leaves for Darmstadt.

PARIS Oct. 9.—The Imperial party arrived at Versailles at 4:30 p.m. yesterday amid the usual scenes of wild enthusiasm. Their majesties visited the gardens and the park, the grounds being beautifully prepared for them. During the short stay which the Czar and Czarina made at the Severes porcelain factory they lit a fire in one of the furnaces and afterwards inspected the museum. The Russian Imperial standard was hoisted over the centre of the palace of Versailles and floated there during their visit. After having made a tour of the gardens the Czar entered the court of honor, where a magnificent tent of velvet, trimmed with gold foliage, had been erected. The visitors then proceeded to inspect the Marie Antonette and other small rooms. Then they were escorted to the Salle des Glaces, and when they emerged upon the balcony they were most enthusiastically cheered by the crowd assembled before the palace, numbering about 15,000 people. On the balcony their majesties had a superb view of the park, lakes and fountains, and just before dark the palace and grounds were brilliantly illuminated, all the trees being lit with fairy lanterns.

A banquet was spread in the Galerie de Batailles, to which the guests sat down at 7:30 o'clock. At the desire of the Czar, all of the 100 guests on this occasion sat at the same table. The Czar placed between Madame Faure and Loubet, sat opposite President Faure, who was placed between the Czarina and Madame Brisson. A musical and dramatic entertainment followed the banquet. The Czar was in evening dress, the Czarina being robed in a white dress and wearing a diadem upon her head and a necklace of diamonds and pearls on her neck.

The Czar and Czarina having entered the imperial train after the performance, it started at 11:15 for Chalons, for the military review.

Previous to leaving Versailles the Czar expressed thanks to President Faure for the reception accorded him in Paris and Varsailles, saying that he was much pleased to notice that in spite of the enormous crowds along the route there had not been any disturbances. This was the greatest honor to the people of Paris, whose acclamations touched him greatly. His Majesty also begged President Faure to convey his congratulations to the prefect of police, after which the most cordial leave-takings took place on both sides and great enthusiasm was manifested.

CAMP-DE-CHALONS, Chalons-Sur-Marme, Oct. 9.—Long before the imperial and presidential trains arrived this morning the vicinity of this immense camp, covering 30,000 acres, was crowded, and by 9 o'clock nearly 200,000 people had assembled and were pouring in from the directions of Rheims, Chalons-Sur-Marme, etc., as fast as trains could bring them and with all the cars crowded to the foot boards. The 70,000 troops held under arms for the Czar's inspection were horse, foot, artillery and engineers. The different divisions of the camp had been cleaned and the immense parade grounds were as smooth as possible for the manoeuvres of the troops. The Czar, who arrived at 10:15 a.m., was received with all possible ceremony and saluted by 101 guns, after which he reviewed the 70,000 troops and nearly 20,000 horses attached to the divisions in camp, including all branches of the service.

The review was a decided success, some of the finest troops of the French army participating. Among the most important military officers present were General Billot, minister of war; General Gonz, sub-chief general of the staff of the army; General De Torcy, chief of the cabinet, minister of war; General Saussier, vice-president supreme council of war, commander-in-chief; General Mathas, sub-chief of general staff of the army; General Daubigny, commanding the second army corps, which includes the thirteenth battalion of Alpine rifles.

The review ended with a magnificent charge of cavalry led by General Billot, the minister of war, who drew up the squadrons within five yards of the reviewing stand toward the grand stand, and almost to the feet of the Czar and Czarina and President Faure, whereupon the Czar touched his cap in a military salute and there was another tremendous outburst of enthusiasm from the immense crowds present, so much so that many of the spectators had tears of joy in their eyes and pushed forward to shake hands with the dragoons, chasseurs and other soldiers. His Majesty afterwards summoned General Billot and warmly praised the troops.

At the banquet which followed the review President Faure toasted the Czar, saying: "Your Majesty is about to leave us, after a stay which will leave an ineffacable souvenir of the annals of our country. As a smile of happy augury the charm of the presence of your Majesty and the Empress will remain gracefully entwined with this visit. Your Majesties were acclaimed at Paris by the whole nation, and at Cherbourg and Chalons were received by what has the greatest hold upon the heart of France—the army and the navy. At each of the frequent anniversaries of their glorious past, the sailors and soldiers of France exchanged with their Russian brothers declarations of cordiality and well wishes. To-day, in the name of the French army and navy, I beg your Majesty to receive in behalf of his armies on land and sea the solemn declaration of their unalterable friendship. I drink to the Russian army and navy, and raise my glass in honor of His Majesty Nicholas II, and in honor of the Empress Alexandria Feodorovna."

The Czar then clinked glasses with President Faure, after which His Majesty replied to the toast, saying, "In Cherbourg harbor on arriving, I was able to admire the French squadron and on the eve of leaving your beautiful country I have had the plessure of witnessing a most imposing military spectacle in attending the review of the troops on their usual manoeuvre field. France may be proud of her army. You are right, Monsieur le President in saying that the two countries are united by unalterable friendship. Moreover, between our two armies there exists a deep feeling of confraternity in arms. I raise my glass in honor of your armies on land and sea, and I drink to the health of the President of the French republic."

Twice while the Czar was speaking the Russians present shouted hurrahs.

His Imperial Majesty, according to programme, leaves for the frontier on his way to Darmstadt after the banquet here, and will be escorted as far as German territory by Gen. Deboisdeffre and Admiral Gervais and their staff, attached respectively to the persons of the Czar and Czarina during their stay in France.

VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Regarding the various reports of Great Britain and the United States with reference to the Venezuelan question, it is learned that there have been no negotiations between London and Washington City since the blue book of July was issued. The story cabled from Washington City that Great Britain had made further concessions, amounting almost to a complete surrender of her claims, is pronounced absolutely untrue. It is stated that negotiations regarding Venezuela will be resumed upon the return of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, to Washington City, with the instructions of the Marquis of Salisbury. Sir Julian will sail on the Germanic, October 14.

Before leaving Sir Julian will have another conference with the Marquis of Salisbury, and probably see the secretary of state for the colonies, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. Negotiations upon the subject of arbitration will also be resumed upon the return of Sir Julian Pauncefote to Washington City. The government has every expectation of an early and satisfactory settlement of the matters in dispute. It is believed that the next message of President Cleveland and the next Queen's speech will announce a settlement of both questions.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

NANAIMO, Oct. 8.—(Special)—A man giving his name as Robert Hutchings Carter was arrested this morning for passing counterfeit coins. He came up from Victoria on Tuesday's train and stayed at the Central hotel and registered as George Carter, Victoria. He only appears to have commenced work yesterday afternoon by trying to purchase five cents worth of note paper at the Free Press office. He offered a Canadian fifty cent piece of 1894. The piece was recognized as false and was handed back to the owner who said in excuse that it must have been passed on him at the hotel.

During the evening Carter bought drinks at several bars, paying with bogus coin, which were not detected. About 2 o'clock this morning he bought a meal at the Central hotel and passed off a base coin. The counterfeits were soon discovered and the police notified. He bought a drink at the bar of the Central hotel early this morning, paying with good money, and started for the Vancouver boat, but was followed by Constable Thompson and arrested as he was passing the Bastion. He took it quite coolly, and said, "All right." He gave his name as George Hutchings. On being searched, Carter was found to have a large number of keys, about $6 in silver and three or four of counterfeit dollars on him. He was brought before Police Magistrate Simpson this morning and the case was remanded until Monday to allow of the completion of the evidence. In the meantime Carter has been locked up in the provincial jail. The counterfeit is of very inferior quality and can be easily detected.

U.S. PACIFIC SQUADRON.

PORT ANGELES, Oct. 8.—The Pacific squadron, which has been assembled here under Rear Admiral L. A. Beardslee during the past two months, has been ordered away and but two men-of-war now remain in port, the gunboat Bennington and the flagship Philadelphia. The Alert steamed away on Wednesday morning, and after performing some evolutions in the Straits proceeded to Mare Island, where she will be fitted out for her cruise to Honolulu, to which station she has been assigned. The Bennington is expected to remain on the Sound some time yet, and will make several tests of Washington coal before leaving for San Francisco. The time of the departure of the Philadelphia has not yet been determined, but she will probably remain here at least a week longer, after which she is expected to visit Esquimalt and from there will proceed to San Francisco.

General Sir Herbert Kitchener, commander of the British-Egyptian expedition, Slatin Pasha, of the Intelligence department, and other leading officers of the expedition, have returned to Cairo.

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DESTRUCTIVE GALES.

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Many Vessels Wrecked—Great Loss of Life—Storm at Last Abating.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 8.—The gale which began on Monday continued to-day with increased fury. All the buoys in Queenstown harbor have been shifted, some of them being a quarter of a mile from their positions. The Daunt's Rock lightship, having on board a crew of eight men, has broken adrift and is believed to have foundered, while the Roche's Point lightship is not visible to-day. The White Star steamship Majestic, which left Liverpool yesterday for New York via this port has not yet reached here, but has been signalled off Bally Cotton. The Belgian steamer Pennland, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for Philadelphia via this port, has also failed to report here. Both vessels experienced the full force of the gale. There are five hundred passengers here awaiting steamers on which to embark for New York and elsewhere.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The storm caused considerable damage at all points along the English, Irish and Welsh coasts. A number of casualties have already been reported and numerous vessels have been sighted flying signals of distress. At Ilfracombe, Devonshire, the sea has washed away a hundred feet of the wall fronting the Ilfracombe hotel and the lower part of the town was flooded, a number of houses being swamped. At Port Cawl the seas were quite heavy and have been coming over the breakwater. Floods are also reported in various parts of Wales. The Rotunda and Swansea Bay railway in many parts is under six feet of water and much of it has been washed away.

From all parts of the United Kingdom immense damage is reported. The south of Ireland particularly suffered badly, the town hall at Queenstown being severely damaged and the country around Cork and the low parts of the town itself being inundated. Traffic in the Mersey has been suspended. A large ship was wrecked at Milford Haven, in Wales, and all on board perished. A schooner with five hands was lost off Holyhead. Numerous small wrecks are also reported, by which the aggregate loss of life has been considerable. At latest advices the gale was abating.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 10.—(Special)—Lord and Lady Aberdeen passed through the city on a special car attached to the Pacific express, bound for their British Columbia ranch. They remain to-morrow at Regina.

Hon. Col. Prior, of Victoria, B.C., was also a passenger on the train. President Van Horne, of the C.P.R., is expected here to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. McMillan and Hon. Robert Watson left for the East to-day. They expect to meet the Dominion government some time next week and will possibly return to Winnipeg by the beginning of the week following. They were dumb as oysters as to their mission.

John Dusaut, a miner residing at Norman, was killed on the C.P.R. between Norman and Rat Portage last night. The body was discovered at 5 o'clock this morning badly mutilated.

Lines' grain house and stable at Edmonton with some grain and furniture and a horse were burned this morning. The property was not insured.

The four-year-old son of J. I. Foster, of Birtle, was instantly killed by the accidental discharging of a gun in the hands of a young man.

The jewelry store of George Andrews was entered by burglars on Friday and $500 worth of goods taken. Entrance was effected by a rear window.

DISCORDANT GRITS.

TORONTO, Oct. 8.—(Special)—Rumor is persistent in declaring that Sir Oliver Mowat and Mr. Tarte are not pulling together as ministerial brothers. Mr. Tarte, however, is determined to strengthen himself as much as possible, and with this end in view he has completed a deal whereby La Patrie newspaper passes under his control for $30,000. Rumor does not, however, state what firm of contractors in the party have put up the money to ensure Mr. Tarte a powerful personal organ. The part of the deal which is displeasing to the French Liberals is the placing of Oscar McDonell, of Ottawa, as editor of the paper in question. The party here would like to see a more pronounced Liberal in charge of their party newspaper.

CASE OF INFANTICIDE.

CHATHAM, Oct. 8.—(Special)—A peculiar case of infanticide has been discovered in Zorra township. Two sisters, Annie and Alice Humiston, lived with their brother. Some time ago it was noticed that Annie was about to become a mother. She then disappeared for a few days, when the sisters were again seen together, but there was no infant. The coroner made an investigation, when Annie admitted that she had given birth to a female child, but beyond saying that she had killed it, she refused to speak. The back yard was dug up and the remains were found. The skull had been pounded out of all human shape. The two girls were arrested to-day, Annie for concealment of birth and Alice for infanticide.

CAPETOWN, Oct. 10.—At a large public meeting last evening, resolutions in favor of the abolition of duties on meat, flour and wheat, and calling for the imposition of an excise duty on other articles in their stead were adopted. A procession afterwards marched to the residence of the Premier and treasurer of Cape Colony, Sir J. Gordon Spragg, who made a short address to the crowd, during which he said that the government was unable to do anything at present.