

LONDON STARTLED

the Discovery of Another Brutal Murder.

Brian and Dillon Set Sail for America.

Comments of the London Press on Gladstone's Calder Speech.

Balfour Inspecting Potato Patches in Ireland.

ON for America.

HAVE, Oct. 25.—Wm. O'Brien and his wife and John Dillon were passengers on the steamer La Champagne, which sailed from here to-day for New York.

Godspeed.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The Tipperary societies of Dillon and O'Brien have sent a telegram to the latter, wishing them Godspeed and saying they are proud to bear the responsibility for their exploit.

Canadian Barley in England.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Samples of Canadian malted barley are on view at the brewers' exhibition. They are highly praised, though there is some need of improvement before they can be used on British markets.

Balfour in the Potato Patch.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—On his journey yesterday, Mr. Balfour alighted to examine several fields of potatoes, and conversed freely with the tenants on their condition and prospects, his secretary in the meantime photographing.

Frauds on Emigrants.

WARSAW, Oct. 25.—The Courier declares that frauds, for which emigration agencies are responsible, continue to be perpetrated. It says that the wealth awaiting emigrants in Brazil are eagerly swallowed by the peasants.

The Question of Reciprocity.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Times says: "Should Congress offer Canada reciprocity we cannot blame the Canadians if they succumb to the temptation, but that seems unlikely. The McKinley Act has had precisely the reverse effect on Canada to that which the Americans intended."

The O'Shea Divorce Case.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The trial of the action for divorce brought by Captain O'Shea against his wife, in which Mr. Parnell is named as co-respondent, has been set down for the middle of November. Counter Allegations will be made against O'Shea by his wife. Mr. Parnell has retained as counsel Sir Charles Russell and H. H. Asquith, both of whom defended him before the Parnell Commission.

A Big Forgery Conspiracy.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—George Johnson, an artist, and John Phillips, an art dealer, were arraigned in the Police Court yesterday charged with being implicated in a gigantic conspiracy to forge letters of credit upon Drexel, Morgan & Co. The existence of the conspiracy was revealed by a man named Fregheim, who testified that he met Phillips in Rotterdam and came to London with him. The witness said he had seen the prisoners making the fraudulent letters of credit. The accused were remanded. Accomplices of the forgers have been arrested at Liege, Madrid and Marseilles. Tools used in making the letters of credit were found in Johnson's possession.

A French Expedition Attacked.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—M. Mison, chief of the French Commercial Mission of the Niger, while ascending the river with a party acting as a convoy to a quantity of goods was attacked by natives. M. Mison was twice wounded in the fight which followed. Several other members of the party were also wounded. Mison and his followers finally took shelter at the British Niger Company's station.

The Journal des Debats to-day publishes letters demanding that the British Niger Company indemnify for damage done by the natives, on the ground that that country ought to insure security of navigation of the river.

O'Brien and Dillon.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Dillon and O'Brien, accompanied by Mr. O'Brien, left here last night for Havre, where they embark on the steamer La Champagne for New York. O'Brien said that Dillon and himself would be guided by circumstances in regard to visiting Canada. It was not likely that they would be arrested there, but they were unconcerned about the matter, because their American mission would then be concluded, and their arrest would merely save them their fare home. If judgment were delivered in their case during their absence from Tipperary, that would constitute grounds for an appeal. Mr. Balfour had shown great weakness in the Harrison case. The news from America was very favorable, and the success of their mission bade fair to surpass their highest expectations.

Balfour Won't Go to Galway.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Mr. Balfour will start on a tour through the western counties of Ireland, in which it is alleged distress prevails in consequence of the failure of the potato crop. Mr. Balfour's object is to make a personal investigation, and to ascertain the most suitable route for a railway from Collooney to Clare, Morey, or from Ballaghaderreen to Sligo, with a view, as it is given out, to building a line to give employment to the needy if he finds that the situation demands such action by the Government. A crowd of Nationalists gathered at the Galway station, prepared to receive Mr. Balfour with cheers for Mr. O'Brien and the other Nationalist leaders. Mr. Balfour had been warned, however, and left the train at Athlone, where he took a car to Castlereagh. He will not go to Galway.

Bloody Work.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The "Jack the Ripper" scare has again caused a sensation among the police and the residents of South Hamstead locality. Last night, in a secluded part of the neighborhood, two women were shocked by finding, in an obscure alley, the dead body of a woman whose head had been very nearly severed, while her body showed evidence of kicks and bruises in themselves sufficient to cause death. While no knowledge has yet been obtained as to who the victim was, it seems evident that she was a woman of low repute, and this was sufficient to start the cry "Jack the Ripper." The police actively began searching for the murderer, but thus far no arrests have been made.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The body of the woman murdered in the South Hamstead locality last night shows that the crime bears no resemblance to those committed by

Jack the Ripper, and a medical examination of the remains proves that the woman did not belong to the Whitechapel class from which the Ripper selects his victims. The body is that of a woman about 30 years of age and was well clad; her linen was marked, her throat had been cut and her skull fractured, and all of the pockets in her clothing were empty. A paramulator containing a blood-stained rug was found near by, which it is supposed was used to carry the body from the spot where the crime was committed to where it was found.

Criticizing Gladstone.
LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Times and Standard say that Mr. Gladstone's speech at West Calder was better than his Edinburgh address. The Standard says: "His words were the strongest possible condemnation of the length to which strikers are carried in England and Ireland in Ireland." The Chronicle declares that had Mr. Gladstone's speech on the eight-hour question been published on Tuesday morning the Conservatives would have won. His policy, it says on this question is simply factious. He has left himself open to be dished by the Tories if they can only see their opportunity.

FOR RECIPROCITY.

House Meeting in East Peterboro.
Speeches by Sir Richard Cartwright and others.

Nonwood, Oct. 24.—Sir Richard Cartwright addressed a meeting of the electors of East Peterboro here to-day. The meeting was held in the Town Hall, which, although the weather was anything but favorable, was filled to the doors. The proportion of ladies was larger than at any previous meeting of Sir Richard's in this series, and these were notably attentive and appreciative listeners throughout. The chair was ably filled by Mr. William Burgess, J.P.

Mr. Stratton, M.P.P., the first speaker, said the people found that the fair promises upon which the present Government achieved power were not carried out, that the farmers were not so well off as they were when the Mackenzie Government was in power, and they were keenly interested in the proposals made by the Liberals looking to the opening of markets for Canadian produce.

Mr. Blizard, M.P.P., referred to the McKinley Bill, and, while he regretted its passing, he declared that Canadians could not find fault with the Americans for adopting such a measure, as it was merely carrying out in the United States the principle of living within ourselves, which was the object of the National Policy in Canada. The Government ought to take decided steps, they ought to appoint a commission to discuss with a similar commission from the United States the best means of arranging reciprocity. The opening of new markets or some other important change was necessary, for he knew right well that the farmers were not doing so well now as formerly. He, as a farmer, could not make so well out of his farm now as he did before.

Sir Richard Cartwright congratulated the people of East Peterboro upon having as a representative in the Commons so staunch a Liberal as Mr. Laing. Sir Richard said he proposed to confine himself to a few remarks on the reciprocity question. He went on to show how at first the Conservative Government favored reciprocity in agricultural products, then how they reversed their policy, and how they refused to accept reciprocity unless the interests of the manufacturer were safeguarded, and how last year he had completely faced about in Hon. Mr. Colby's declaration that reciprocity in the agricultural products would be a calamity to the farmers of Canada. Sir Richard put forward in a strong light the hostility of the Government to reciprocity in the tariff changes of last year. He showed that the McKinley Bill was a step in the time these tariff changes were made and that there were strong interests in the United States which would have worked to Canada's benefit in their own interest, the increase of the duties on agricultural products proposed under the McKinley Bill. But instead of helping these interests, instead of even leaving them unharmed, the Canadian Government placed high duties on American agricultural products coming in from the United States, thus doing much to provoke reprisals in the form of a tariff on Canadian goods.

Mr. Cartwright, in a neat and telling address, seconded the resolution. He declared that what Sir Richard had said should be taken home by the people, especially by the farmers, the foundation of the nation's prosperity and those most deeply interested in the great question of the reciprocity treaty. The motion was carried amid loud applause.

Rev. Mr. Clarke, in moving a vote of thanks to Sir Richard Cartwright for his address, said that he was a politician, he held that there was no antagonism between the people of Canada and those of the United States, and he hoped to see closer trade relations with the United States than had existed at any time since the abrogation of the old reciprocity treaty. This sentiment was loudly applauded.

Rev. Mr. Conway, in a neat and telling address, seconded the resolution. He declared that what Sir Richard had said should be taken home by the people, especially by the farmers, the foundation of the nation's prosperity and those most deeply interested in the great question of the reciprocity treaty. The motion was carried amid loud applause.

DISPUTED ELECTIONS.
TORONTO, Oct. 25.—The list of Ontario contested election petitions has been arranged as follows:

BEFORE JUDGES MACLENNAN AND FALCONER: Renfrew N. and cross-petition, Pembroke, Monday, Nov. 11.

Kingston, Monday, Nov. 17. Frontenac, Kingston, Thursday, Nov. 20. Hastings E. and cross-petition, Belleville, Monday, Nov. 24.

Durham E. and cross-petition, Nov. 27. Durham E. and cross-petition, Nov. 27. York W. and cross-petition, Dec. 4.

Grey N. and cross-petition, Dec. 11. Bruce N. and cross-petition, Walkerton, Monday, Dec. 15.

Muskoka and cross-petition, Brudenburgh, Monday, Dec. 15. Essex N. and cross-petition, Windsor, Monday, Dec. 15. Kent W. and cross-petition, Nov. 24.

Middlesex E. and cross-petition, Monday, Dec. 21. Eglar E. and cross-petition, Dec. 1. Norfolk E. and cross-petition, Dec. 4. Welland, Welland, Monday, Dec. 8.

Welland, Welland, Monday, Dec. 8. Welland, Welland, Monday, Dec. 11. Wentworth S. and cross-petition, Dec. 15. Lincoln S. and cross-petition, Dec. 15.

A full line of public and high school books are at Allister's.

THE DAY'S DOINGS.

Chronicle and Summarized for Busy Readers.

A Thousand Persons Killed in Canton—The Reassembling of the British Parliament.

CANADIAN.
The Christian Endeavor Convention at Hamilton closed yesterday.

A circle of the Order of Canadian Home Circles has been instituted at Moncton. The Steel and Iron Institute party arrived at Niagara Falls yesterday morning.

The C. P. R. engine house at Three Rivers, Que., was burned down on Thursday night.

Hon. Charles Drury, ex-Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, has entirely recovered from his recent illness.

The Presbytery of Montreal has dismissed Rev. A. Crouchet from the Christian ministry on account of immorality.

There is some talk of abandoning the contemplated excursion of the Dominion Government for the iron and steel delegates to Sudbury.

Edward Kennedy, son of Ald. Kennedy, of Montreal, has been appointed by the Dominion Government as superintendent of the Lachine Canal.

At Westwood on Thursday Robt. Wilson stabbed Samuel MacDonald during a fight, inflicting a dangerous wound. Wilson escaped. The troubles arose over Wilson's attentions to MacDonald's sister.

A very large number of Hamilton citizens attended the reception given by Lady Aberdeen in the City Hall there last evening for the departure of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen for their home in England.

Farm lands in the suburbs of Ottawa are rapidly raising in value by the offers of speculators. It is said that the Fairbairn farm, beyond the canal, about 90 acres, is the subject of negotiations for purchase by a syndicate for \$20,000.

The United States land expedition, which has been investigating timber stands in the Rainy River district in Northern Minnesota, has returned to Winnipeg. They report considerable pine having been stolen by Americans and shipped to Canadian mills.

The Executive Committee on Better Roads in Pennsylvania announced that the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania three prizes for essays of \$400, \$200 and \$100 to be completed for all comers. The first prize of \$400 has been awarded to Mr. Henry Irwin, assistant engineer, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.

A dispatch from Ottawa, via Detroit, says: The Indians about the Great River in the Rainy River district in Northern Minnesota, have been threatening to exterminate the whites who have gone into that country unless they are compensated for the minerals taken from that district. The latest advice states that the Indians have gone on the war path.

A girl named Bowden, aged 13 years, has been living near Oliphant, six miles from Warton, at a neighbor's named Randall. Randall had decided on sending her away for some cause. On Thursday the girl said she dreamed Randall's barn was all on fire. Yesterday the barn was burnt to the ground. The girl has been arrested.

FOREIGN.
The Official Gazette announces that the British Parliament will reassemble Nov. 25. The work shops of the Wood-paving Company at Paris were burned yesterday. Loss, 5,000,000 francs.

The Government powder magazine at Canton exploded Aug. 15, destroying 200 houses and killing over 1,000 people.

Mr. O'Brien says his party has been assured the American tour would yield sufficient funds to last until the general election.

The serious fall in Portuguese funds in the London stock market causes consternation at Lisbon. Business is practically at a standstill.

The excitement in Japan over the treaty revision has somewhat quieted down, but precautions are still being taken for the safety of foreigners.

Advices from Japan state that cholera is gradually disappearing, and Yokohama is said to be practically free from it. There had been 34,000 cases and 23,000 deaths up to Oct. 7.

A party of 300 Poles, while attempting to reach Russian territory yesterday, with the intention of emigrating to America, were fired upon by the Russian frontier guard, whose order to return had been disobeyed by the Poles. Six men, two women and one child were killed.

The captain of the British bark Lancelotti, recently arrived at Hong Kong from New York, reported he met the British bark Guiding Star, and only one of the crew was able to move ashore. The ship had been drifting 48 days. The captain, the mate, the steward and a seaman had died of fever, and five others were helplessly ill. The boatwain became an idiot.

A four-masted vessel, thought to be the Oudam, of the Netherlands-American Line, is ashore near Long Beach, L. I.

Two shocks of earthquake occurred at Cape Girardeau, Mo., on Thursday. One shock lasted a minute and the other 25 seconds.

W. J. Birch, station master at the Philadelphia depot of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, has been arrested at Montreal on a charge of embezzlement of \$2,000 from the company.

On Thursday three men "held up" the south-bound train on the Santa Fe Railroad near Socorro, N. M. They got about \$1,500. The railway company has offered \$1,000 for their arrest.

It was Norman Walcott who was slugged, robbed and then placed on the Santa Fe tracks at Twelfth street, Chicago, Tuesday night. The police have determined that his death was not due to an accident.

Four persons, employed at the Quaker City Dye Works, Philadelphia, Pa., were poisoned by a new dye Thursday. Two died. The victims are Bernard Hughes, aged 19; James Tighe, 46; Walter Speltman, 37, and Wm. Eberhardt, 17.

Imperial Federation.
Will present an opportunity to extend the fame of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the unfailing remedy for cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery, diarrhea, dysentery, and all summer complaints, to every part of the Empire. Wild Strawberry never fails.

AUTUMN GALES.
Sweep With Fury Along the Atlantic Coast.

Great Damage Done to Property Afloat and Ashore.

ASHBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 25.—The New Jersey coast towns received their full share of the severe northeasterly storm yesterday. The damage done to shore towns from Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet will amount to thousands of dollars. The most severe damage was done at Monmouth Beach. The sea cut a large gap into the bluff, and made a clear sweep across the driveway about 30 yards wide. The sea made a clean sweep across the fishing boats, carrying them away with it.

Before the Octagon House at Seabright the waves dashed up over the breakwater and into the basement of the hotel. The wind blew a gale, reaching a velocity of 60 miles an hour. The tides are very high along the Sound ports. The water rolled up into the villages, flooding cellars and carrying vessels hundreds of feet on land. At Oyster Bay a large schooner was lifted on top of the dock. Large numbers of bathing houses and other buildings were broken up and washed away. There is a tremendous surf along the New Jersey coast, and the waves are breaking over the Staten Island and Long Island coasts. The damage to shipping in harbor was confined to the blowing away of light posts and sails.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—A furious rain-storm prevailed here for 24 hours. The wind blew a gale, reaching a velocity of 60 miles an hour. The tides are very high along the Sound ports. The water rolled up into the villages, flooding cellars and carrying vessels hundreds of feet on land. At Oyster Bay a large schooner was lifted on top of the dock. Large numbers of bathing houses and other buildings were broken up and washed away. There is a tremendous surf along the New Jersey coast, and the waves are breaking over the Staten Island and Long Island coasts. The damage to shipping in harbor was confined to the blowing away of light posts and sails.

LOCUST VALLEY, L. I., Oct. 25.—E. D. Morgan's large steam yacht Katrina, bound from Newport, R. I., for New York with the owner and a crew of 30 men on board, on a rock yard from Matinecock Point, L. I., during the storm, and the yacht was wrecked. The yacht was lifted by the waves and thrown up against the railroad station building. A small yacht was lifted bodily by the wind and waves and deposited on the bed of the Boston River beach and Lynn Railroad. The boat was thrown over in such a position that it was impossible to get it ashore. Another yacht, the "Emily Bell," was blown back into the water, where it sank. Along the south shore the storm is reported as the most severe since the big storm of November, 1888. At Provincetown the schooner Emily Bell is ashore. The storm has been unusually heavy in Southern Vermont.

BIRCHALL'S BOOK.
The Doomed Man's Autobiography Sold for \$1700.

WOODBROOK, Ont., Oct. 25.—The authorities continue to treat the case of the position of hangman, but the executioner has been engaged. Birchall blames the English farm pupil agency for the whole matter. He says that Mrs. Birrell did not pretend to be a saint, but that if Old Testament singers like, for instance, David, the sweet singer of Israel, realized an interest in life, why should an unfortunate devil like me be pardoned and admitted to a remote corner of that delightful den?

The Birchall trial cost the county \$2,500. This was merely the witness' and conductor's fee. The county were paid by the Government, making the total cost \$8,000. It is said Birchall's mother has sailed for Canada to see her son before his death. A writer to a local paper protesting against the publication of Birchall's story of articles purporting to have been written by him. He says they are all pure fabrications.

Birchall's autobiography was put up at auction at the jail here to-day, Jailer Cameron acting as auctioneer. There were about 60 publishers in attendance, and the bidding was very spirited up to \$1,500. After that it was slow until \$1,700 was reached, when it was knocked down to C. W. Bunting, of the Toronto Mail, for himself and James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald. The purchase money was paid down, and the half will be paid immediately after the execution to Mrs. Birchall.

A LAND OF SURPRISES.

Erastus Wiman Entertains the Iron and Steel Men.

Canada's Opportunities—Important Facts Strongly Presented by Mr. Wiman.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Oct. 25.—The section of the British Iron and Steel Institute which are their friends of the American Mining Institute of Engineers, which separated at Chicago to go north to inspect the mineral riches of the northern part of the continent, arrived here yesterday, having made the run from Sudbury, Canada, in twelve hours. They became here the special guests of Mr. Erastus Wiman, with whom a local committee, comprised of the Mayor, local members of Parliament and other prominent citizens, co-operated for the entertainment of the distinguished visitors and their friends, nearly 200 in number.

Prof. Goldie Smith had joined the party to assist Mr. Wiman in dispensing the hospitality of the occasion. After disposing of the lunch Mr. Wiman proposed in succession the health of the Queen, the President of the United States and the German Emperor. In the course of his address of welcome to his guests Mr. Wiman said:

If all the potatoes of Europe had taken it into their heads to visit America, and see with their own eyes the wonderful things that have occurred in government, in development, in the advance of civilization, that event would not possess as much significance as the visit of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, accompanied by their German friends. The revelation which this country had been to this group of 600 observant, practical men, was really to be a surprise. Yet the visit made by the Iron and Steel Institute to the United States was a revelation of the most momentous consequences in the education of Europe as to the greatness and progress of this section of the New World. Canada, he said, is a land of surprises. To even those who were familiar with the world as it ever seen, it had recently been discovered by tests of the most accurate nature that Canada was revealing some new source of wealth and of attractiveness. Who could, for instance, have imagined, until this past few months, that Canada possessed within herself the possibilities for the future of the world? Yet the visit made by the Iron and Steel Institute to the United States was a revelation of the most momentous consequences in the education of Europe as to the greatness and progress of this section of the New World. Canada, he said, is a land of surprises. To even those who were familiar with the world as it ever seen, it had recently been discovered by tests of the most accurate nature that Canada was revealing some new source of wealth and of attractiveness. Who could, for instance, have imagined, until this past few months, that Canada possessed within herself the possibilities for the future of the world? Yet the visit made by the Iron and Steel Institute to the United States was a revelation of the most momentous consequences in the education of Europe as to the greatness and progress of this section of the New World. 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