

OCTOBER.

1—The steamer Wallachia, 1,724 tons, wrecked on the Clyde. All on board saved. The British ultimatum to China accepted; the Viceroy degraded, and all other conditions complied with.

2—Shortis on trial for the Valleyfield murders.

3—More Armenian atrocities; about 80 Turks and Armenians killed.

General Miles appointed Commander of the United States Army.

4—Hamilton census shows a population of 442 colored citizens.

8—In a collision of two trains near Brussels 18 persons were killed and over 100 injured.

Over a million bushels of grain were delivered at the C. P. R. elevators in Manitoba and the Northwest last week.

9—The Ontario High Court of the I. O. F. meets in London, in its 18th annual session.

11—60 buildings were destroyed by fire in Chatham, N.B. Loss, about \$60,000.

Six members of a Lindsay (Loon Lake) family burned to death.

12—200 persons were killed at the riots in Trebizond.

There are now 10,000 Icelanders in Manitoba. These have all arrived within the last twenty years.

14—The Queen of Corea murdered by her father-in-law's party.

Vice-President and General Manager Hays of the Wabash Railway has been appointed General Manager of the Grand Trunk, at a salary of \$40,000.

15—Twelve lives were lost by the sinking of the French vessel, Pacific.

An alliance for peace or war made between France and Russia.

16—Shipments of cattle from Manitoba and the Northwest this year number 35,000 head.

Battle between Spanish troops and Cuban insurgents. The former were defeated; 10 officers and 380 soldiers killed.

17—Turkey accepts the conditions imposed by the foreign powers with reference to the Armenian troubles.

The reported stoppage of the sale of Canadian salmon in Great Britain is confirmed.

The New Brunswick elections resulted in a complete victory for the Government; 35 Government and 8 Opposition candidates were elected.

Six hundred soldiers were killed by the

explosion on a troopship, at Kuen Hal, in China.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange passed a resolution protesting against the action of the Dominion Government in raising the inspection fees on grain.

Mr. J. J. Curran, Solicitor-General, appointed Judge of the Superior Court, Montreal.

18—Thirty Mormon priests leave Philadelphia on a proselytizing tour throughout Europe.

19—Scheme for Armenian reforms submitted to the powers by the Porte.

20—Between 40 and 50 vessels have been wrecked off the Newfoundland coast owing to fogs and recent severe storms.

22—Lord Salisbury has sent his ultimatum to the Venezuelan Government. The frontier dispute must be ended, and encroachment on British territory is forbidden.

24—Monument erected in Kingston to Sir John A. Macdonald.

The Marquis of Waterford committed suicide at Waterford, Ireland.

25—Members of the Chamber of Deputies, Paris, France, accused of boodling.

The directors of the Banque du Peuple have decided to open the bank on November 4.

London newspapers discuss the probability of war with Russia, in connection with the rumored treaty between China and Japan.

American surveyors claim the Yukon gold mines, on the Alaska boundary.

Hall Caine, the Manx author, visits Canada as representing the interests of English publishers in connection with the Canadian Copyright law.

28—Another batch of Ku Cheng rioters executed.

The Allan Line steamship Brazilian went ashore 70 miles below Quebec.

29—Crisis in French Government. The Ribot Ministry resigns.

Holmes' trial commences in Philadelphia for the murder of the Pletzel family.

31—Half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk directors and shareholders in London. The new President, Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, makes his report.

During a battle between the Mohammedans and Armenians at Bitlis 3,000 were reported killed.

J. Y. Cruikshank, a prominent lawyer in Cobourg, shot fatally by John Phillips, an old resident of the town, who afterwards shot and killed himself.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

EXECUTIVE OF CANADA.

The chief authority in Canada is vested in the Queen, who has also the chief command of all naval and military forces in Canada.

Her Majesty is represented by the Governor-General, who is appointed by the Queen, but paid by Canada, the salary being fixed at £10,000 sterling.

He governs under the advice of the Privy Council of Canada, which is responsible to Parliament.

The Governor-General as Executive Head summons, prorogues and dissolves the Parliament, and assents to or vetoes bills in the name of the Queen, but in the discharge of these duties acts entirely by the advice of the Privy Council, and in matters affecting the joint interests of Canada and England acts the part of Intermediary in adjusting the questions involved. The prerogative of mercy, formerly left in the hands of the Governor-General, is now administered on the advice of the Ministry.

In case of the death, absence or incapacity

city of the officer comma the Dominion until another

GOV

Rt. Hon. Gordon, Earl Kellie, in the Peerage Baronet of No etc., etc., Gov born August 1834, education at Ox

He entered servative, but of Lord Beauchamp with the Lill selected him Ireland in 1880 diplomacy he tation existin land, gaining ents and the Excellency weral at Quebec 1893.

He has three George, Lord Marjorie-Adel Dudley Glads 1883, and Ian 1884.

His salary official resident Ottawa.

GOVERNORS PRIOR

1540—Jean I
1598—Marqu
1612—Samue
1630—Marc
1636—Cheval
1648—Cheval
1651—Jean d
1656—Charles
1657—D'Aille
1658—Viscou
1661—Baron
1663—Cheval
1663—Alex.
1665—Cheval
1672—Count
1682—Sieur d
1685—Marqu
1689—Count
1699—Cheval
1703—Marqu
1725—Baron
1726—Marqu
1747—Count
1749—Marqu
1752—Marqu
1755—Marqu
1760—Gen. J
1766—Gen. S
1778—Gen. I
1786—Lord I
1797—Major
1807—Sir Jai
1811—Sir Ge