

GLADSTONE'S DANGER.

He is to be attacked for allowing Striking Miners to be shot.

Labor Councils Have Adopted Resolutions Vigorously Denouncing the British Government.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Gladstonian ministry is likely to be face to face with a political crisis immediately upon the reassembling of Parliament. A large number of Liberal and Radical members of the House of Commons have agreed to support a resolution condemning Home Secretary Asquith for his action in permitting a large number of police officers from London to be sent to Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire where the strikes of the coal miners are in progress, to direct and assist the local forces there. The Government is also to be attacked for the shooting down of striking miners by the military at Featherstone a few weeks ago. It has not yet been decided whether the resolution will take the form of a vote of want of confidence but it is believed the Unionists and a large number of the members on the Tory side of the House will support whatever resolution may be presented, if only for the purpose of embarrassing the Government.

Some idea of the prevalent state of feeling can be gathered from an interview a few days ago with Samuel Woods, a member of the Liberal majority in the House of Commons, and hitherto a staunch supporter of Mr. Gladstone and his policy. This is what he said: "The shooting of innocent strikers by the military was the foulest attack ever made on the workingmen in the history of this country. It was a diabolical thing that a body of men who already had suffered keenly should be fired upon by soldiers without provocation. I shall be surprised and insulted if the magistrate who read the riot act is not arrested and tried for wilful murder. The matter will be brought before Parliament immediately upon the opening of the autumn session, and if the Liberal Government does not defend the conduct of innocent men, whose lives have been sacrificed, then I for one will say, 'Turn them out!'"

Hundreds of trades councils and other representative labor organizations throughout the country have adopted resolutions condemning the shooting of the miners, while the various Socialist societies are adopting and signing petitions to the House of Commons demanding the condemnation of the "capitalist and murderous Liberal Government for having sent soldiers to shoot down workmen engaged in a righteous struggle against the intolerable oppression of capital."

CHILDREN'S WEEK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Children's Week at the fair opened auspiciously to-day. First with blue skies and with an immense attendance of boys and girls from the public schools of Chicago. They came early in droves, in small squads, in family parties, in battalions, in platoons, in long processions, in Indian file, two deep and four deep. Parents, big sisters, other relatives, friends and teachers of the happy children came along to see that the juveniles did not get lost, to keep in check their mischievous spirit and to guide them in their sight-seeing movements, so that they would spend the day to the best advantage. Many will come again during the week under the 40-cent rule, but the poorer children who were given their tickets by the citizens will see the fair only one day. Twenty thousand tickets are now in the hands of the superintendents of schools for free distribution. An address has been probably given before the end of the week. There are 175,000 children in Chicago public schools, and it is estimated that more than \$5,000 of them, or about 10 cent and our fare to bring them to the fair grounds. The Administration rounds, the avenues and piazzas of the White City, were turned into a huge playground this morning, and the pranks of the schoolboys made a lively scene, which was a refreshing change from the sedateness which characterized the adult visitors in the past.

IMMENSE ATTENDANCE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The attendance for the past week at the fair has been something over 2,000,000 persons. If the same ratio of attendance continues it will bring the grand total up to about 22,000,000. The great event of next week is Manhattan day, Saturday, October 21. It is thought 100,000 New Yorkers will be present. President Cleveland's attendance that day is among the possibilities.

The Daughters of the American Revolution are advocating the question of celebrating October 30, the last regular day of the fair, as Patriotic day. An address has been issued to patriotic societies, explaining the plan, signed by Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, president, and other officers of the Daughters of the Revolution. The World's Fair board of directors have adopted a resolution regarding the proposed celebration, commending it as extremely fitting and recommending to the Council of Administration that said day be termed Columbus day and arrangements for its celebration be made on a scale befitting its importance. The ladies suggest, however, that the day be called Patriotic day.

Ten thousand tickets of admission to the World's Fair were given to the principals of the various public schools of the city on Saturday for distribution among pupils by various public-spirited citizens. The Earl of Aberdeen, governor-general of Canada, accompanied by Lady Aberdeen and children, arrived Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of spending a week at the fair.

The Columbus caravels will leave Chicago soon after the fair, and after spending the winter near Erie, Pa., will be taken to Washington City and placed in the lagoon grounds.

UNION PACIFIC R. R.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 16.—Manager Dickinson, of the Union Pacific, late on Saturday night handed to Superintendent of Motive Power McConnell an order to start the shops' forces of the entire system at work for six days a week, eight hours a day, on Monday morning. During the great part of summer the men have been working five days of seven hours. The order affects over 1,500 men in the Omaha shops of the company, and nearly 5,000 on the entire system. The rate of pay will remain the same by the hour, increasing the pay-roll of the company by \$75,000 a month. This action was taken to get the rolling stock of the com-

pany into condition for winter. In a talk about the wages, Mr. Dickinson said the appointment of receivers operated as a breach of all existing contracts as to the wage schedule, but no reduction in pay was contemplated, and none would be made.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A Herald special from Montevideo says: "News is received from Rio Grande do Sul of another victory by the revolutionary forces. In an engagement near Quarbay the Castilhos were routed with heavy losses. Two of the best officers in the revolutionary army were killed."

Word comes from Rio de Janeiro that on account of the continuance of the revolution there exchange on London for 160 and five days now stands at 21, and the sovereigns are quoted at 22,400 reis. The former commander of the warship Tiradentes, who has deserted to the rebels, has advised Admiral Mallo to assemble in one squadron all his ships of every kind, so that Pelro's forces may not take advantage of the isolated position of any to recapture them. Two officers of unknown rank have arrived in Montevideo from Paraguay to confer with Minister Monteiro, who is awaiting the arrival of the Rio de Janeiro steamers from Europe, with the intention of engaging the ships on the Bay of Rio and engage the rebel fleet there. Capt. Boynton, the American who was captured by the British warships in an attempt to blow up the Aquidaba while sailing under the British flag, is making himself obnoxious. He is now boasting that the government paid him \$10,000 for making the attempt.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 16.—The Government is making a number of arrests among people known to be in sympathy with the insurgents, and the anger of the rebels against President Peixoto increases daily. The insurgents' fronted Seventh of September ran aground on the coast and was recaptured by the Government forces.

MONTVIDEO, Oct. 16.—A naval battle will soon be fought between the Brazilian Government and the revolutionists. The Government has organized two naval divisions. The city of Rio is not being fired on. Ex-Captain Gomez, the Tiradentes, has gone to Rio to join Admiral Mallo's fleet. Senator Ray Barros declares that President Pelro has purchased torpedo boats from England.

BOGOTA, Ecuador, Oct. 16.—Hundreds of families are dying in Southern Ecuador owing to the famine caused by the failure of the coffee and cocoa crop.

ENSLAVED CHINESE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—More Chinese, more misery and more canned salmon arrived on Friday from Kailuk, Alaska, on the bark Nicholas Thayer. Two of the Chinese packers died en route. There were 150 Celestials on board and 125 white fishermen. Among the Chinese it was the same old story of hard work and disease, the Thayer's health being, if any, thing, a drier looking lot than those of the bark Elmore, Fresno and Elmore, which arrived a few days ago. When boatmen first thought of the Thayer they found a number of Chinese lying about the decks and laid out in bunks below. One poor fellow had been stretched out on the main hatch since last evening, so some of the white men, big sisters, other relatives, friends and teachers of the happy children came along to see that the juveniles did not get lost, to keep in check their mischievous spirit and to guide them in their sight-seeing movements, so that they would spend the day to the best advantage.

Many will come again during the week under the 40-cent rule, but the poorer children who were given their tickets by the citizens will see the fair only one day. Twenty thousand tickets are now in the hands of the superintendents of schools for free distribution. An address has been probably given before the end of the week. There are 175,000 children in Chicago public schools, and it is estimated that more than \$5,000 of them, or about 10 cent and our fare to bring them to the fair grounds. The Administration rounds, the avenues and piazzas of the White City, were turned into a huge playground this morning, and the pranks of the schoolboys made a lively scene, which was a refreshing change from the sedateness which characterized the adult visitors in the past.

FAIR FESTIVITIES.

MINNESOTA Demonstration—Tramway Day. CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Two notable celebrations enlivened the programme of the World's Fair to-day. One is the special Minnesota demonstration, in commemoration of the adoption of the State constitution. Appropriate exercises were held this afternoon at Festival hall, at which addresses were delivered by Gov. Knute Nelson, National Commissioner Tinsley, Prof. Northrop of the State University, and Charles A. Towne of Duluth, all the speeches being on the topic of "The State of Minnesota."

There was a parade of present and ex-presidents of the State, with several companies of militia. This was also trainmen's day, under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and several thousand railroad employees turned out. Among them were many delegates to the national convention of that order that opens in Boston next week. Special guests of the occasion were John Finlayson of Mt. Carroll, Ill., aged 85, and J. S. Davidson, aged 91, of Stearns, Nova Scotia, respectively the oldest conductor and locomotive engineer in the world. These two over fifty years ago ran a train pulled by Samson, the now decrepit locomotive on exhibition in the transportation building. This afternoon it is proposed to have Samson steamed up, and allow the veterans to take one more ride for a distance of a few yards on their old-time locomotive.

THE WARRING MATABLES.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 16.—Up to noon to-day no news had been received here from the Fort Salisbury and Fort Victoria columns of the British South African Company, which are now in the field operating against the Matables. The last advice in regard to the columns was received here on Friday last, and considered reliable anxiety fell as to their safety. When last heard from they were moving along the high veldt of Mashonaland, trying to draw the Matable warriors out of the bush into open ground. For several days the Limpopo river has been rising, indicating that heavy rains have fallen in the Matable country. It is stated here that smallpox is prevalent among the Matables.

TO FIGHT LOBENGUELE.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 17.—Advice here shows that Chief Kehama, who is assisting the British South African Company's forces in fighting the Matables, has arrived at Tati. He had 1,500 followers with him.

TORONTO, Oct. 16.—William O'Donnell, aged 30, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor. O'Donnell, who came to Toronto about two years ago from Brooklyn, N.Y., had been drinking heavily of late.

CABLE NEWS.

Resumption of Work in English Colonies—Jack the Ripper Psychologically Studied.

Lord Dufferin's Son Married to an American—An ex-M.P.'s Last Resort.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Ex-Member of Parliament Desay, who was one of the most energetic and eloquent of the Irish contingent in the House of Commons, but who was compelled to resign a couple of months ago after having been convicted of attempted assault upon a servant girl employed in the force which he boarded, was to-day a candidate for the vacant clerkship of the Cork Union, or parochial, a position which pays \$5,000 a year. There were two other prominent candidates, with the result of a dead-lock in the Board of Guardians, which is the elective body. An adjournment for two weeks was therefore taken.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The Ultramontane party in Bavaria, in order to arrest a revolt of the peasantry led by Dr. Sigl and in order to stay the progress which socialism is making, has decided to push legislation of interest to the rural classes and have prepared a series of ten motions, which will be introduced in the Bavarian Diet, providing for a complete revision of the existing fiscal system.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Eleven new cases of the choleraic disorder prevailing at Greenwich workhouse were reported to-day. Thus far upwards of 165 cases have been reported. Only eight deaths have been reported.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—An interview with M. Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, obtained at St. Petersburg, is published. In it he said the existence of Germany and Russia did not depend upon a treaty of commerce between the two countries, but a tariff war would certainly result in considerable tension between the two nations. Commercial treaty negotiations are so far advanced that it is thought the result will be known next week.

SIMLA, Oct. 16.—Russian Colonel Vankovsky has been driven out of the Pamirs by Afghans, after attempting to force his way across the district at the head of Cosacks.

TOULON, Oct. 16.—Friday evening Admiral Avelan was present at a banquet given by Admiral Roussin, in honor of the French battleship La Formidable.

ROME, Oct. 16.—The authorities of Otranto have prepared an elaborate programme of fetes to be given in honor of the Italian Mediterranean squadron. The programme includes ball games, theatricals and concerts. It is rumored that an Italian fleet will return the visit of the British squadron.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The house here and at Frankfurt is greatly excited by silver legislation in America. Operations are also at a standstill, pending the decision of the United States Senate.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Most of the collieries in Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire were reopened to-day for the men willing to accept 15 per cent. advance on wages. The men made no response. Only the collieries where the old wages are paid are working.

TARANTO, Oct. 16.—The British fleet, sent on a visit to this port, it is said, as an offset to the visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon, arrived this morning. No great popular preparations were made to receive the fleet. There were few flags displayed and there was no excitement. Many persons from the surrounding country, however, are flocking into the city. A large number of the fleet in the name of King Humbert and the Italian navy.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A letter is published here to-day from the Postmaster-General in reply to a communication addressed to him by Mr. Saunders of the Central News, who is also a member of the House of Commons, calling attention to the case of a letter carrier at Berkhamstead, who works five hours daily in two shifts, morning and afternoon, for the insignificant remuneration of £12 a week, his duties requiring him to cover over twelve miles of ground daily on foot. The reply, which is sarcastically commented upon by some of the morning papers, contains the usual phraseology of official phrases, and winds up with the grave statement that the Postmaster-General has been pleased to recommend that the man's wages be increased two shillings and sixpence a week, or sixty-two cents in American money, thus bringing his weekly earnings up to \$274. Mr. Labouchere, of London Truth, is yet to be heard from.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 17.—It is reported here that M. De Giers, Russian minister of foreign affairs, is again out of favor with the Czar, and has received another long leave of absence. Giers was offended because the negotiations for the visit of the French men-of-war at Copenhagen last week were carried on over the heads of Baron Mohrenheim and the Czar. He made known his dissatisfaction so vigorously that he brought upon himself the imperial displeasure.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Prof. Dr. Frankel has announced that he has discovered a typhus bacillus. By using this bacillus in vaccination, he says, he has produced a rapid, benign course of fever. Prof. Dr. Rumpf has cultivated an anti-fever bacillus which, he says, will cure typhus in eight days.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Chancellor von Caprivi commenced suit against the editor of Zukunft, claiming to have been libeled in articles published in that newspaper under the heading of "The Caprivi Monument" and "Balance Sheet of the New Regime."

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—A thousand dock laborers employed at the Couborg and Toxteth docks went out on strike this morning, in consequence of a dispute with the Dock company regarding regulations. Negotiations were at once entered into by representatives of the company and the men, and a settlement was effected. This afternoon the men returned to work.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The Hamburg Nachrichten, in an article headed "The Chancellor and Minister President," evidently inspired by Prince Bismarck, indicates that with returning health the statesman's old pleasure of conflict is reawakened. It defends Bismarck's old contention that the posts of chancellor and minister president are in the interest of the state should be undivided.

A BARE COMBINATION.

THERE is no other remedy or combination of medicines that needs so many requirements as does Burdock Blood Bitters. It is a drug of power over every chronic disease, such as rheumatism, liver and kidney complaint, scrofula and all humors of the blood.

A CONVICT LUNATIC.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Two English detectives will arrive here in a few days in quest of James Dorey, who recently escaped from the Dandrum lunatic asylum in Dublin, where he was confined on a life sentence for the murder of his wife and three children at Naal, in Ireland. Dorey was assisted in his escape by the chief keeper of the asylum and two under-keepers. The former has resigned and the under-keepers have been dismissed by the lord lieutenant.

To facilitate the escape a dummy was placed in Dorey's bed; the night watchman was completely deceived. A rope fastened to a window in the cell enabled him to reach the open air. A suit of clothes had been placed beforehand in a hut adjoining the prison, which was donned by the convict and his striped garments left behind. The day before the escape one of his fellow inmates saw him counting the contents of a purse filled with gold, a portion of which, it is surmised, was the purpose of bribing the keepers. Dorey came of a good family and had considerable property in his own right, which he transferred just before his trial and conviction. Information reached the office of the lord lieutenant of Ireland, a few days ago, that the fugitive had been seen in New York. This was in fact communicated to the Home Office, and the detectives, who are the pick of the Scotland Yard force, were ordered to take the first steamer for this country.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

SEATTLE, Oct. 15.—The third day of the Northwestern Baptist convention was devoted to reports on foreign missions, educational, temperance and Sunday school work and to discussions of the reports and papers read, which interested a large audience.

Owing to the inability of Mrs. R. S. Greene to attend, her husband read the report on foreign missions, which gave some interesting figures on the subject.

The board of trustees, presided over by Rev. W. F. Harper, of Tacoma, showed a great advance in that branch of work during the past year, particularly in the organization of the North Pacific union-temperance societies. This corporation is to establish schools under the control of the Baptist denomination throughout the state.

The University of Seattle, of which the preparatory department was opened on September 19, 1892, is now closing its fifth term with 42 pupils. Of these a class of six will graduate ready for college in 1894. The school is the property of a private corporation, has five acres of land near the city and a building of twenty-six rooms, the total value being about \$50,000. There is also another preparatory school at Centralia.

Judge Greene read the report of the committee on temperance, in which he urged that the churches should do all in their power to destroy the saloon system.

A letter from Rev. E. B. Wheeler, of the chapel at Emmanuel, on the Baptist Publication Society, Sunday schools and religious literature, was read by Rev. J. E. Coombs. At the women's session in the afternoon Miss Mainbridge, of Tacoma, delivered a short but interesting address on her mission work among her fellow-countrymen, the Scandinavians.

The women's session opened by the singing of the hymn, "The Lord My Shepherd." Following was the second annual report of Mrs. S. W. Beaver, of the Washington Baptist Union-temperance Society. The circles of the mission for the State have contributed for the general work \$104; for training school, \$97. The report of Mrs. L. W. Read, association secretary of the board, was read by Mrs. Carrie E. Kallio. It showed that the semi-annual association meetings had had a good effect. The sum of \$852 was collected in Washington, and \$1,000 in the Northwest. This year \$852 is apportioned, \$100 more than was raised last year.

At the close of this session the delegates took passage on the electric cars for the Seattle Baptist university to parkville, where they were met by the trustees. The session which followed was opened by singing "Blessed Assurance," other songs "The Lord My Shepherd," and "The Lord My Shepherd." The Union-temperance Society followed. The Union-temperance Society followed. The Union-temperance Society followed.

SEATTLE, Oct. 17.—(Special)—The Baptist convention closed its session yesterday after fixing on Centralia as the place and the second Thursday in October, 1894, as the time for the next meeting. The last session was rather stormy. The topics on which the brethren disagreed, were the advisability of establishing "boys' brigades" in Sunday school work and the old grievances of Rev. W. P. Squires, of Mount Vernon, and Rev. W. A. C. Rowe, of Woolley, against General Missionary D. D. Proper. The course of study at the North Pacific university was recommended to young men preparing for the ministry in private study. Rev. W. C. Fleener was chosen to deliver the annual sermon.

It was decided to appoint missionaries in July of each year instead of November. The proposition to establish "boys' brigades" in Sunday school work was finally laid on the table. The report of the committee appointed to examine into the charges made against General Missionary D. D. Proper for Rev. Mr. Rowe and Rev. Mr. Squires set forth "That nearly all the questions raised appear to be re-occurred matters, which have previously been mutually talked over and explained, or confessed and forgiven. In other matters of grievance, explanations were given which it seems to the committee ought to be sufficient, and to be received by Christian brethren aggrieved."

The meeting closed with an interminable wrangle over procedure, but the previous question was finally moved and the report of the committee adopted.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 16.—To-day was pregnant with rumors of compromises and agreements on the silver question. Enough is known to lead to the conclusion that natural concessions have been made, and the statements of senators justify the hope that before next week has passed there will be a movement toward settlement of the question. Just what the compromises will be cannot be said, but that which meets favor countenances about the same provisions as the Harris amendment, combined with a bond provision.

TACOMA, Oct. 16.—Rev. Tom Sing, Chinese missionary, returned here to-day from Chicago in custody of Deputy U. S. Marshal Shanahan. He says he has contracted at some time in Chicago or would have been here to stand his trial instead of forfeiting his bail as he did.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Fruits From Smyrna Allowed to Come In—R. H. McGreevy Secures Bondsman.

Congratulations for Canada's Latest Knight—Ministers Left and Leaving for Chicago.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Oct. 16.—An Order-in-Council prohibiting the importation of dried fruits from Smyrna, was rescinded by the Cabinet to-day.

Robert McGreevy secured bondsman to-day and was released from jail this afternoon in connection with the coming of the criminal trial against Messrs. McGreevy and Connolly, intelligence reached here to-day that one of the most important witnesses, who has been missing for some time, W. H. Clancy, had been arrested at St. Catharines. He will be brought to Ottawa. As this witness has given the Crown considerable trouble, it is questionable whether he will be liberated before the trial commences. Subpoena for the coming trial are now being served upon all the witnesses, the prosecution being determined to give as little chance as possible for any witness to get away.

Hon. J. A. Oulmet proceeds here on Wednesday. Sir Charles Russell sent a letter to Sir C. Tupper bearing testimony to the zeal he displayed in connection with the Behring Sea arbitration, and congratulating him on his new dignity.

OTTAWA, Oct. 17.—Argument in the Manitoba school reference took place in the Supreme court to-day. Mr. Ewart appeared for the Roman Catholics, repeated the arguments presented to the Privy Council. Mr. Wade, representing the Manitoba Government, declined to take part in the argument. Christopher Robinson made an able argument to show that the school act of 1890 did not interfere with any right or privilege of the Roman Catholics. Hence they have no right of appeal to the Privy Council.

Hon. Edward Blake appeared in the Supreme court to-day and secured consent to have the pardoning power case taken up to-morrow, to enable him to return to England.

General Herbert has returned from Winnipeg, where he inspected the Canadian Dragoons.

R. N. Henning, commissioner to the Russian islands of the Pacific ocean, has completed his labors and called for home from Yokohama last week.

The board of management of the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist church are meeting here. Delegates are present from all parts of Canada.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 16.—(Special)—Thomas Fitzsimmons committed suicide at Fleming. He returned home late at night. Next morning he was remonstrated with for keeping late hours. He went into his bedroom, and soon the inmates of the house were startled by hearing a revolver shot. The ball took effect in his brain, and death was instantaneous.

President Oulvie, of the Montreal Board of Trade, is expected here to-morrow. The Macleod Gazette nominates D. W. Davis, M.P., for the Indian Commissioner's chair, rendered vacant by the promotion of Hayter Reed.

Duncan MacArthur, ex-president of the Commercial Bank, was acquitted at the police court to-day on a charge of making false returns to the Receiver-General of the bank's affairs. The Solicitor-General announced that R. Latouche Tupper has received the appointment of Inspector of Fisheries for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Mrs. Timothy Smith, of Rossmore, was burned to death while fighting a prairie fire on the night of the 13th inst. A man named Ringrose was drawn into a threshing cylinder near Fort Qu'Appelle, and his right leg terribly mangled.

There arrived in the city last evening four families travelling in prairie schooners, having driven all the way from Nebraska, their journey being Old Sun, the Calgary & Edmonton railway, 900 miles west.

Mrs. Crispe, wife of the Manager of the Union Bank, Souris, had about \$800 worth of diamonds stolen from her house on Thursday night. Detective Foster succeeded in capturing the jewelry and thieves in Brandon.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 17.—(Special)—At Portage la Prairie yesterday, Hon. G. E. Foster and Hon. A. R. Angers met delegations from the Board of Trade, Farmers' Institute and Patrons of Industry. The whole of the arguments were relative to the duty on binding twine, implements and lumber and other combine, and a request was made for new protection. In the evening a public meeting was held. This afternoon Mr. Foster addressed a meeting at Stonewall.

At the city council last night a by-law was passed restoring the old street names of the city in place of numbers. The charter incorporating Calgary as a city was passed by the vote of the people there yesterday.

George A. Simpson, of Winnipeg, and Henry Stanton, of New York, were this morning appointed receivers for the North Pacific and Manitoba Railway in Manitoba.

GOUNDED DEAD.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Charles Gounod, the great composer, who was stricken with paralysis yesterday, is dead. Charles Francois Gounod, the great French musical composer, was born at Paris, June 17, 1818. He early became noted as a composer of remarkably original power, winning notice first with "Philemon and Baucis," a pastoral for the stage. This was followed by "La Nonne Sanguine," "Sappho," a cantata, and "La Colombe," very clever works but unsuccessful. Few composers who have risen to eminence have had more failures at the outset of their career than Gounod. "Faust," his great opera work, took all lovers of music by surprise. The subject of Faust, when Gounod took it up had been worn threadbare by previous composers, but Gounod's genius evolved one of the noblest of operas from Goethe's masterpiece. His principal works are: An opera founded on Moliere's "Medecin Malgre Lui," or "The Mock Doctor"; "La Reine de Saba," "Mirelle," "Roméo and Juliet," "Polydore," "The Tribute of Zomora," "The Redemption," "Mors et Vita," "Joan of Arc," the last work, written in the cathedral of

Orléans. He was elected a member of the French Institute, section of music, in May, 1886, and was promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honor in August, 1877.

CHARGE NOT PROVEN.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A test case which caused considerable excitement among the Hebrews of the United Kingdom was ended to-day at Aberdeen, where the trial has been proceeding for several days. Rabbi Litman and Rabbi Zamek were charged with cruelty to animals for killing a bullock according to the Jewish rite. Several Hebrew doctors and others testified that the Jewish method of slaughter was less painful than the method employed by Christians, and that the flesh of animals thus slaughtered was healthier than that of animals killed by the Christian method.

The prosecution submitted evidence to show that the animal killed on which the suit was based lived in the greatest agony several minutes after the throat had been cut. Other instances were cited where animals had lived longer than this after having their throats cut. The flesh of animals killed according to the Jewish method underwent, according to the prosecution's witnesses, morbid changes that rendered it unfit for food purposes. To-day the magistrate decided that, in view of the difference of opinion among the experts who had testified, the charge of cruelty had not been proven. The rabbis were therefore discharged.

WEARIED OF WAITING.

MADRID, Oct. 17.—The notorious anarchist Salvoche, who had been imprisoned for some time at Valladolid was found in his cell yesterday with a gash in the neck, resulting from an attempt to kill himself with a pair of scissors. Early in the day he had a long conversation with a priest. The latter had offered to secure Salvoche's pardon, but the prisoner had rejected this friendly offer. He declared he wanted no pardon, as in six months anarchy would be triumphant and he would then be released by his friends.

Salvoche's life has been spent in prison. He is a native of Cadix, where his family is an old and respected one. He took a prominent part in the revolution of 1868, and became known everywhere in Spain through his advanced opinions and great personal daring. In 1873 he was sentenced to death, but was reprieved owing, it is alleged, to the efforts of his family in his behalf. His popularity among the poor in Cadix is unbounded.

CAPRIVI'S STAND.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Chancellor von Caprivi has decided to stop the systematic attempt made by several journals in concert, to make trouble between him and Count Botho zu Eulenburg, Prussian minister. General Caprivi's friends say that no antagonism exists between the two men, and the reports of their mutual jealousies are malicious lies. The chief officer in spreading these reports is Herr Jacob, of the Munich Allgemeine Zeitung, and a well-known organ. Jacob has been warned by the Chancellor in anticipation of the opening of the Reichstag next month, that he will be held responsible for every word uttered by the Allgemeine Zeitung on the subject of Caprivi's promise of energetic action has been hailed with joy by the leaders of all parties favoring a strong positive policy.

RUSSIA IN THE PAMIRS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.—Dispatches from Simla to-day announce that the report of a Russian force in the Pamirs is correct. The incident has importance from the fact that many people look upon it as an attempt on the part of Russia to re-open the Pamir question, which is always likely to bring about a collision between Russian and British forces on the border of Afghanistan. This second all the more likely as Col. Vankovsky is said to have threatened to return later with Cosacks enough to force his way to Darwas. The plateau known as Little and Great Pamir are in the geographical center of Asia, and are known to the roof of the world. The nomadic inhabitants are nominally subjects of China. If Russia occupies the territory, India is threatened.

LABOR DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Thousands of the members of trades unions and radical clubs marched in procession to Hyde park Sunday afternoon and collected along the route money for the miners' fund. There were twelve platforms in the park, and from them labor leaders addressed the crowd as to the troubles in the coal districts. John Burns, member of parliament, denounced the exploited theory that wages ought to follow prices. Prices rather ought to follow wages, he said. His hope was, however, that before long the whole industrial system which involved wages would be abolished.

PATRIOTISM IN ITALY.

ROME, Oct. 16.—The King and Queen of Italy, with the Prince of Naples, Duke Aosta, Premier Giolitti and Minister of War General Pelloux and Minister of Marine Admiral Ballo, arrived by special train at San Martin from Monaco to inaugurate the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Solferino. An enthusiastic concourse met the royal party and a statue of Victor Emanuel was unveiled. Senator Breda, in a patriotic address, described the memorial as a military monument to the unification of Italy.

THE "VICTORIA'S" SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The successor of the ill-fated battleship Victoria, as the flagship of the British Mediterranean squadron, will be the battleship Ramillies, which was put in commission at Portsmouth to-day. She will shortly sail for the Mediterranean, under command of Captain Simpson, and upon her arrival there Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour will hoist his flag on board of her. The Ramillies is an armored vessel of the first-class, of 14,150 tons, almost 4,000 tons larger than her predecessor, with an indicated horse power of 9,000, as against the Victoria's 7,500.

DIZZINESS CAUSED BY DYSPEPSIA.

DIZZINESS is a symptom of dyspepsia. "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters for dizziness, and it has done me good, so that I had to quit work for a while. The B. B. B. entirely cured me."

JAMES WRIGHT, Chesterfield, Ont.