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A MANITOBA TRAGEDY.

A Galician Farmer and His Four Children Hacked to Pieces.

Winnipeg, Oct. 17.—A terrible tragedy s reported from the Galician settlement t Startburn. It appears that a neighbor- ng farmer, also a Galician, went on Sat- rday to the house of one Wasyl Bocehko bout two o'clock in the afternoon, and etting no reply to his knocks upon the oor, opened it and went in.

He met the horrifying sight of the dead odies of Bocehko and his four children, acked and bruised in a frightful manner. he floor and walls were spattered with lood, looking like those of a slaughter ouse.

Suspicion at first rested upon the wife nd mother of the victims, but it is now elieved that the crime was committed y other parties.

Bocehko was about 40 years old. The our dead children are two boys and two irls, ranging from three to ten years.

Detectives and other officials from the ity have gone to the scene of the tragedy nd an inquest was held to-day.

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CURE
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
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Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
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ACHE
Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.
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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

$7 to $10 a Week in leasure hours; any one can do the work. We want reliable families in every locality to help us manufacture Children's Toques, Gauntlets and Bicycle Leggings for the trade, by a new process. No canvassing or experience required. Steady work, good pay, whole or spare time. Write to-day. Address, THE CO-OPERATIVE KNITTING CO., 15 Lowlor Lane, Toronto.

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Twice-a-Week.

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UNCLE SAM IS FIRM

Will Not Yield One Point of the Demands Made Upon Spain.

Statement That the Loss of the Latter's Colonies Would in Reality Be a Blessing.

London, Oct. 21.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: I had a visit to-day (Thursday) from a great Spanish personage, who seems to have been commissioned to ascertain the trend of opinion respecting the negotiations here. He appeared much depressed. He has found great and general sympathy with Spain, but has been unable to discover any possibility of obtaining moral support against the American delegates, who are inflexible in their demands, and with much polish of form have hitherto categorically refused to make the slightest concession on any of the instructions received by them. The friend who called told me he had found his countrymen much discouraged, being convinced that the United States are bent on a rigorous exercise of the rights of the victor.

"I have heard you say," he remarked, "that Prince Bismarck once said to you, when your knee is on the throat of a vanquished nation you can take from it all you like, but you must always beware of abusing your victory and exaggerating your conquests, otherwise you load yourself for many generations with a crushing burden which ends by making the most mischievous results for the victors almost more than for the vanquished."

My caller further remarked: "The Americans are not heeding this wise and humane view. They seem bent on pushing the results of the war to their extreme consequences. They refuse to entertain any concession on the financial question, and while declining to undertake the sovereignty in Cuba, they maintain that the Cuban debt is a Spanish debt, and that Spain abused her sovereignty by saddling the island with the interest of a debt by which she alone profited.

"Vainly have we urged that they themselves accepted the financial obligations towards England after the war of independence; that they accepted the burdens of to-day after the conquest; that there is no more general law than the obligations of a country changing its rulers, and that it would be an arbitrary course and a vexatious precedent to throw the Cuban debt on us. All is useless; and they stand peremptorily to their demand. What our delegates should say to them if they persist, as it is to be feared they will, is this: 'We are in your hands; you are victors. We for once committed the folly of going to war with you, because you left us no time to avoid it, because you treated us in such a way that even at the risk of suicide we were bound to plunge into war, though the result of it was evident to us. But we will not commit the fresh folly of re-commencing war in any form. We are, therefore, at your mercy. We shall submit to your dictates, and shall leave the world to judge of those dictates; but no human force will compel us to subscribe to them, and we shall not subscribe.' This is what our delegation should say on this Cuban question. As for the other points, they will wait to hear what they are."

London, Oct. 20.—Right Hon. Leonard Courtenay, formerly deputy speaker of the House of Commons, speaking at Tideford, Cornwall, this evening, said one of the consequences of the war with Spain upon the American people had been to create a spirit which must in the near future tend to a great transformation of American character and policy.

"Although the American members of the peace commission," said he, "have declared that the United States do not want Cuba or the Philippines, the history of our own country is that, when once there is an occupation, the intention to leave after disorder has been righted has seldom been put into execution."

Manzanillo, Oct. 20.—Colonel Sanchez Parron, the former Spanish commander here, told the correspondent of the Associated Press before finally leaving Manzanillo en route for Spain, that in some respects the loss of her colonies would not prove an unmitigated evil.

"Hereafter," said Col. Parran, "the youth and strength of the country will not have to be given up to the extent of 90 per cent. of the whole for military service in pestilential climates. The death rate will decrease, so that the manhood of Spain will be enhanced, and new commerce will make the land rich, so that in the course of the next century Spain will be once more a colonial power.

"The Cuban insurrection sprang up," said Col. Parron, "through the over-kindness of Spain and the efforts of a few foreign renegades like Gomez and the agitators, who inflamed a lot of lazy ex-slaves and malcontents such as can be found in any country, but before whom in Cuba was a great prospect of living in one of the richest countries on the face of the globe without any work and without much fighting. Moreover, as a rule, the revolutionists were in absolutely impregnable positions. Still, if as many Spanish soldiers had been killed by the Cubans, as was reported by the American press, we would have lost more men than we have ever had in the land, but, thank God, we still have a few thousand left."

Havana, Oct. 20.—The American military commission has been informed that a great number of discharges have been asked for by Spanish soldiers and officers since the publication of Captain-General Blanco's decree announcing that such applications would be granted. The total number of Spanish soldiers who have made application for absolute discharge from the army before the final evacuation takes place is now estimated at 15,000.

Manila, Oct. 20.—Well authenticated reports have reached here of a terrible state of anarchy in the southern Philippines. The Spanish there are cooped in the principal towns. The Americans continue capturing the rebel vessels as they arrive at Cavite. Two have been captured this week.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

A CALAMITY.

Great Damage Done to Wheat Crop in Manitoba by Bad Weather.

Winnipeg, Oct. 20.—Under the heading "A Calamity," a city paper editorially has the following:

"The long continuance of the awful weather this country has been experiencing for weeks is nothing short of an absolute calamity. Millions of dollars' worth of actual damage has already been done and the destruction is still going on. Various estimates of the percentage of crop that has either been completely ruined or badly damaged have been made, and it would seem to be safe to place it at one-half; many conservative people place it higher.

"The difficulty has been that before the harvesting was well under way the rain set in and caused delay. This threw the harvesting late, and before any considerable quantity could be stacked the real rainy season began, and has since continued intermittently for six weeks or more, so that many farmers have neither been able to complete their stacking nor have their threshing done. Of course a large number were able to get their threshing done and these have been the only fortunate farmers in the country.

"The tremendous downpours of rain that began about the first of the month have wrought immense damage to the stacks, in a great percentage of cases utterly destroyed them. What makes matters worse is the fact that it has never remained clear sufficiently long to enable the farmers to pull the stacks down and dry out the grain. In addition to this many farmers thresh from the stook and hundreds of fields are still standing in the stook waiting for the thresher. The grain is practically ruined, owing to its exposed conditions.

"Looking at the whole position it seems to us the unpropitious weather has proved nothing short of a calamity to the country."

STRANGE WEATHER

St. Louis Visited by a Snow Storm Which Upsets All Expert Calculations.

Electric and Wind Storm in Texas Works Great Damage Over Large Area.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 21.—The weather conditions which prevail now break all meterological records for this season in this section, snow never before having fallen so early in the season, according to weather officials. For a short time in the past 24 hours snow came down in great flakes, but melted upon reaching the ground. The earliest previous date on which snow appeared was November 25th.

Houston, Tex., Oct. 21.—An electric and wind storm which swept over Texas last night was very severe. In South Texas the damage to cotton is enormous. At Deer Park, twenty miles from Houston, the residence of C. E. Adams was demolished. Adams, his wife and baby sustained minor injuries, while J. Cook was crushed to death. At Pasadena the residence of John Stout was turned over and completely wrecked. Six occupants were injured. At Missouri a number of freight cars were blown from the siding over on the main track. The California express, running forty miles an hour, dashed into the cars at full speed. The engine turned over, instantly killing George Johnston, of San Antonio, the engineer, and badly scalding the fireman and injuring the head brakeman. None of the passengers were badly hurt.

THE FASHODA QUESTION.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's Plain Intimation to France.

London, Oct. 20.—The morning papers have cooled down to an exceedingly cautious and conservative tone in dealing with the Fashoda question, apparently realizing that the public on both sides of the channel is heated to the danger point. There is a marked effort to avoid an offensive tone.

The Times says Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has gone some way to persuade our neighbors that we really mean what we say. The time has come when it is absolutely necessary to dispel French dreams on this subject unless very dangerous consequences are to result, but the chancellor of the exchequer might have performed the operation more dexterously.

The Daily News, which voices the general feeling, says the country is determined to maintain its rights, but there is no occasion to provoke our opponents or to add fuel to the controversy.

The Trafalgar celebration falling to-day is a particularly unfortunate coincidence, and may have just the effect of adding the fuel which the Daily News deprecates, if any warm-blooded patriots take advantage of the occasion to get up a Fashoda demonstration.

Paris, Oct. 20.—Captain Baratier, the special messenger conveying dispatches from Major Marchand, the leader of the French expedition to Fashoda, has arrived at Cairo, from which place he will telegraph a summary of his dispatches to the government.

The drift of opinion on the Fashoda question was shown by a resolution adopted this afternoon by the municipal council of this city, urging the French government, without sacrificing the material interests of the country, to use every effort to avert conflict with Great Britain over this dispute.

THE PLEBISCITE.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—Complete returns for every constituency in Ontario in the recent plebiscite show 154,503 for and 115,273 against prohibition, a majority of 37,230 for. Muskoka was the last constituency heard from, the figures showing a majority of 1,133 for.

A BIG CARGO.

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—The British steamer Waterloo, which sailed to-day for London, has on board one of the biggest cargoes of salmon and fruit that has left this port for many months. She takes away 59,695 cases of salmon and 34,430 cases of canned fruit. The cargo is valued at $351,000.

GOSSIP OF LONDON

The Popularity of Tod Sloan, the American Jockey, on the Wane.

Many of the Grenadier Guards Fall Ill on Reaching Home—Society Prattle.

London, Oct. 22.—Social life in London is not very exciting at the present moment. Nearly everybody of note is away visiting or entertaining at country houses.

The Prince of Wales came to London during the week and announced his intention of visiting Newmarket. But apparently he received a hint that he is in mourning on account of the death of his mother-in-law, Queen Louise of Denmark, so a statement was sent to the papers denying that the Prince of Wales was going to the races.

A report from the United States to the effect that President McKinley would invite the Prince of Wales to visit the United States has attracted attention. While the papers cordially endorse the suggestion of a royal visit to America, as tending to further cement the good feeling between the two countries, it is thought improbable that the Prince of Wales will go, but the promise that the Duke of York will go to Camdn next year makes it possible that President McKinley can follow the example of President Buchanan if the Duke of York will follow the footsteps of his father and extend his visit to the United States.

The banquet which the city of London is to give to General Kitchener of Khartoum on November 4th will be the most brilliant affair of its kind in this generation. The Marquis of Salisbury, several cabinet ministers, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, Liberal leader in the House of Commons, all the field marshals and all the civic dignitaries will be present. The premier will speak of the Sirdar, and momentous declarations may be expected.

That the after-effects of war are more terrible than the actual fighting is shown in the case of the Grenadier Guards, who recently returned from the Soudan. Almost a third of their number are on the sick list. The change of climate is partly instrumental in bringing about their illness. The majority of the men are down with dysentery, caused by drinking Nile water. There are two hundred Guards in the hospital and several cases are serious. The officers of the Guards in nowise escaped. Quite a number of them succumbed to enteric disorders on their return to Cairo or London.

Followers of Tod Sloan received a severe shock at Sandown, where, on Thursday, with Sloan riding the favorite in five races, he only succeeded in getting a dead heat in one. The check has come none too soon for Sloan, whose head was completely turned by success. Hitherto when Sloan reached the unsaddling place after a race he did not himself unsaddle like the other jockeys, but employed an attendant, who handed Sloan his accoutrements when he took his place in the scale. Lord Durham, one of the stewards of the jockey club, promptly put a stop to this practice. The American jockey is extremely dissatisfied with one or two decisions against him, and Thursday, after racing, said excitedly: "I have had enough, and after riding the Prince of Wales's horse in the Cambridgeshire I shall clear out of the country."

The Kennel club has just held a record show at the Crystal Palace, with 2,500 entries and 1,480 dogs. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Newcastle won championships with the now fashionable borgois. The Prince of Wales exhibited with less success.

Considerable amusement has been caused by the answer which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain made to a reporter's request foraninte rviewat Liverpoolon o his return from the United States. Mr. Chamberlain declined to talk, saying: "Not on this side; I grant interviews only on the other side."

The zeal of the Sultan of Turkey to renovate every town and village in Palestine through which Emperor William passes has resulted in even holy places being vandalized. The historical house of Simon the Tanner, where St. Peter lived, has been painted a bright blue and its floors have been laid with colored tiles. Besides this, the building has been enclosed by a gandy fence, while a superb iron screen over the dome of a rock dating back to the days of the Crusaders has been cemented with yellow paint.

There is much speculation in political circles at Vienna, according to advices just received from there, as to whether Emperor Francis Joseph will marry again. The possibility of obtaining a son to preserve the line of direct succession, it is thought, may induce him to overcome his own personal inclinations. The present heir-apparent, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, son of the late Archduke Charles Louis, second brother of the present Emperor, is not a strong man, and it is feared will not succeed in governing the unruly Austrian empire and the marriage of Emperor Francis Joseph with a certain youthful princess is already mooted.

Paderewski will not go to America this winter. He is to give recitals in England and Russia. The distinguished pianist has just completed his opera, which will be produced in Dresden on Christmas.

The town of Salisbury and vicinity has been greatly excited over the trial of Vicar Ruyton and wife for cruelty to two orphans, nieces, who have been left in their charge. The children had been reduced to the position of drudges, their clothing was ragged, and they were fed from a pig's tub. The elder child, it was alleged, was stripped and beaten by the vicar's wife and then kicked by the vicar. Both of the accused were sentenced to four months' imprisonment at hard labor. Dense crowds surrounded the court house during the progress of the trial and threats were openly made of lynching the prisoners.

Old fashions in dress may be revived, but no old-fashioned medicine can replace Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros, wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

A TORONTO TRAGEDY.

Insane Mother Murders Her Three Infant Children.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—Eliza Burrell, wife of Charles Burrell, marble polisher, living at 559 Logan avenue, in the northeast end of the city, to-night murdered her three infant children, while apparently in a state of insanity.

Her husband returned from work about 6 o'clock, and his wife, who presented nothing unusual in her appearance, began to prepare dinner. Her husband asked for the children. She said they were sleeping upstairs. The husband said he would go up and see them. After a slight attempt on the part of the wife to stop him, he went to their bedroom, where he found three little ones lying dead on the bed. The frantic father rushed for a doctor, but the medical man, on coming, said they had been dead for some hours.

The unhappy woman talked freely about her act, not apparently realizing the enormity of the deed. She had smothered them with a cotton rag about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. She had killed them, she said, because she did not want them to grow up wicked. "They are angels now," she said, "and I shall soon be with them." She said she had killed the baby first, and the elder children had looked on laughing, supposing she was playing with the child.

The demented woman was taken to police headquarters for the night. She has been wretched health for many months, suffering first from rheumatic fever and later from an ailment of the heart, only coming from the hospital after treatment for the latter three weeks ago. She was subject to extreme melancholia, and doubtless her mind had been effected by illness.

She was formally arrested and locked up. The bodies were taken to the morgue, where an inquest will be held to-morrow afternoon. The murdered children were: Ethel, aged 5; Stanley, aged 3, and Harold, aged 18 months. Shortly after the tragedy the 10-year-old son of Mr. Burrell by his first wife came in, and his step-mother treated him with much display of affection, but refused to allow him upstairs.

Burrell, who is an elderly man, has two sons in the Baptist ministry, Rev. W. R. Burrell, of Sheridan avenue church, Toronto, and Rev. C. G. Burrell, of Westport, near Kingston.

MARCHAND'S REPORT

The Leader of the French Fashoda Expedition Communicates With Paris.

No Mention of Kitchener's Arrival—Believed That a Verbal Report Is Coming.

Paris, Oct. 21.—Major Marchand's report, telegraphed from Cairo, received during the course of the night, does not mention the arrival at Fashoda of Gen. Kitchener and only gives an account of the incidents of the expedition, with an elaborate description of the route followed, points occupied, manner of occupation, raising of the flag, the force left at each point, and treaties of submission concluded with the tribes, in addition to referring to the encounter with the dervishes. The report says on August 20 the supplies of the party were abundant.

The reason for the omission of any mention of the arrival of Gen. Kitchener at Fashoda is said to be because the report of Major Marchand was not ready when Captain Baratier left Fashoda. When Capt. Baratier left that place he did not think he would go beyond Khartoum. Major Marchand finished a portion of the report, intending to dispatch the remainder of it as soon as Capt. Baratier returned, but the captain on arriving at Omdurman found instructions telling him to go on to Cairo, from which place he will proceed to France.

It is believed in certain quarters that Capt. Baratier is the bearer of a verbal report which the French authorities are not willing to trust upon British telegraph lines.

Paris, Oct. 21.—Capt. Baratier, of Major Marchand's expedition, on his arrival at Cairo with a report for the French government, said the party had not lost an officer or soldier. He added that the health of all the members of the party was very good and that revictualling on the march was easy.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—Counting all returns received to-day for the plebiscite, there is a majority of 13,200 for prohibition. When the full returns are in from British Columbia and the Northwest the majority will be about 14,000.

The board of governors of the Victorian Order of Nurses have decided to ask the Countess of Minto to be honorary president. The several district superintendents for Ottawa, Montreal, Halifax, Toronto and Klondike were admitted to full membership, and the badges approved by the Queen were presented to the Ottawa nurses who had passed the course of training.

Two-thirds of the plebiscite returns have been received by the clerk of the crown in chancery, Mr. Chapleau, who says the majority for prohibition for the whole Dominion will be about 15,000.

Holders of dredging leases for Dominion waters in the territories have been given until 1900 to place their dredges on the ground.

OTTAWA NOTES.

A Halifax deputation which is endeavoring to have that port made the winter terminus of the Atlantic mail service left for home yesterday. A St. John deputation is expected shortly to urge the opposite view.

Sir Wilfred Laurier states that the Canadian commissioners have not asked for a postponement of the meetings of the international commission to the 15th or 20th of November.

The geological survey have secured near St. Thomas an almost perfect skeleton of a mammoth.

A carload of Swedish immigrants passed through the city for Alberta. This is the third party this year.

SPAIN'S SAD PLIGHT

Apparently Outwitted at Every Point in the Peace Negotiations.

How Shrewd Spanish Diplomats Have Been Baffled by the Americans.

London, Oct. 22.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: The displeasure and disappointment felt in official circles at the failure of the skilful strategy of Senor Montero Rios, who concerted with Senor Sagasta and Duke Almodovar de Rio to minimize the consequences of the war, are keen and profound. Senor Rios foresaw that all depended upon inducing the American commissioners even implicitly to admit the Spanish views of the protocol. He used the incidents of the evacuation commissions in Cuba and Porto Rico to sound the opinions of the Americans and tried to ascertain their views regarding the Philippines by renewing the Spanish protests against the Americans' veto of Spain's proposal to send war vessels to enforce the Spanish commanders in holding out at various ports and asking for the liberation of Aguinaldo's prisoners. Then both commissions offered written suggestions as to a definite treaty.

Senor Rios drew up a strong case in reply to the American proposals. The American commissioners, perceiving what Spain was driving at, distinctly and courteously put upon record that President McKinley only consented to suspend hostilities after Spain had solemnly accepted an irreducible basis for a peace treaty, clearly laid down in the protocol in order to avoid misunderstanding. Outlining the discussions regarding the sovereignty of Cuba, the American commissioners made the point that they had not insisted upon indemnities to Americans for damages from the war and Spaniards were assured of protection in Cuba during the protectorate that would last until parliament and government established which might negotiate with Spain concerning the debts.

When Senor Rios asked delay in order to prove that much of the Cuban debt was contracted before 1895 and devoted to public works in Cuba, the Americans inserted decrees to show that stocks issued from 1878 to 1890 were exclusively to cover war expenditures.

Spain is fighting hard, because future budgets and the finances generally depend upon being relieved as much as possible of the Cuban burden. It is an unpleasant prospect to be compelled to tell the cortes that Spain has undertaken the interest and amelioration of seven-eighths of a debt of thirty million pounds and that one hundred million pounds was spent in fighting the rebels and the United States.

The drift of negotiations greatly increases the difficulties of the regency, because the United States is equally unbending in its demands for a more speedy evacuation of Cuba than the naval and financial resources of Spain will permit, although Senor Sagasta is desirous to bring home the soldiers in order to stop expenses.

But the government is most anxious because the Americans have not shown their hand regarding the Philippines. The foreign office has grounds for supposing that the United States will not follow Admiral Dewey's cautious advice and the opinions of naval authorities in America, which are decidedly adverse to meddling with the Philippines beyond naval stations, for military, financial and international reasons. So that hints that Spain will be glad to retain the Philippines, conceding religious tolerations and undertaking not to sell without giving the United States a chance to bid, indicate somehow that Spain once more seems to expect continental assistance.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S IDEA.

Does Not Favor Colonial Expansion By the United States.

New York, Oct. 21.—Andrew Carnegie has arrived at his home in this city after his summer sojourn in Europe. In an interview he said: "If the United States is going to undertake the government of the Philippines and go in for expansion throughout the world, putting her head in the hornet's nest of European rivalry, there can be no prosperous business. We shall be subject to wars and war alarms. Business is the child of security and peace. The entrance of the United States as a new power in the Far East will set every one of the present nations to a study of the question from a new standpoint. We shall be compelled to increase our navy. We must pay for a large standing army, and there is neither rest nor security for us. Before the American people come now the most serious issues since the issues of independence and secession. A false step now and the future of the republic will, in my opinion, be seriously impaired and its industrial career retarded."

"You do not think territorial expansion will bring expansion in trade?"

"No, not by any means. The development of one state in the union in peace and security will outweigh all increase of profit we can get from foreign trade in any worthless possessions which we can attempt now to take. The Philippines have a certain trade, which cannot be greatly increased. The wants of the people are few; barbarians are no customers. Civilized people are the customers of our products."

HOW TO PREVENT CROUP.

We have two children who are subject to attacks of croup. Whenever an attack is coming on my wife gives them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it always prevents the attack. It is a household necessity in this county, and we would not do to be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. More of it is sold here than of all other cough medicines combined.—J. M. Nickle, of Nickle Bros., merchants, Nickleville, Pa. For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Houston, Tex., Oct. 21.—Charles Kugadt was hanged at Brenham to-day for the murder of his sister, his purpose being robbery.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

READY, AYE READY!

Great Britain Bares Her Mighty Arm for a Struggle, Presumably With France.

Every Sea-Going Warship Ordered to Prepare—Russia May Assist France.

London, Oct. 22.—The British admiralty has ordered every sea-going warship to have its crew up to full complement, as ordered in the case of mobilization. This move on the part of the admiralty can only have one meaning—Britain is preparing for a struggle with France; perhaps with France and Russia. The latter power has been acting suspiciously of late, and recent despatches from St. Petersburg would indicate that there may be something in the rumors that Russia will back France against Great Britain in the dispute over the territory in the Upper Nile.

The order of the British admiralty practically means the complete telling off prospectively of every ship's company in detail. Four torpedo boat destroyers which were about to be fitted with new water tube boilers have had their orders countermanded and have been instructed to redraw their stores. Officers on leave of absence or unemployed have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to commission the reserve ships if required.

The British cabinet has been summoned to a meeting early next week for the purpose of discussing the Fashoda question, and it is understood that the government has proposed to take the steps necessary to insist upon an early and definite statement on the subject from France.

Excitement over the Fashoda question led an Irishman this morning to smash with an umbrella the window of the Punch office, on Fleet street, where was displayed a cartoon depicting John Bull threatening a French organ grinder who does not depart when ordered to do so. The Irishman shouted "Vive la France" as he broke the window and was arrested. When asked if he was a Frenchman, the prisoner said: "No; I'm an Irishman. Had I been a Frenchman I would have blown down the place."

St. Petersburg, Oct. 22.—Commenting upon the recent speech of the British chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Micheal Hicks-Beach, the Novoe Vremya charges the chancellor with making a violent attack upon the French government, and says he failed to bear in mind that France has in Russia "an ally resolved to support her in the Fashoda question in view of the full solidarity of their interests."

Continuing, the Novoe Vremya expresses a wish that the matter be amicably settled on the basis of compensating France by the concession of an outlet on the Nile and the paper adds that France should not demand more.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Meetings Arranged in Connection with the Forthcoming Exhibition of Dairying.

In conformity with the custom of the superintendent of institutes in Ontario, Mr. Anderson, the superintendent of institutes, had a marquee on the grounds during the recent provincial exhibition when chairs, tables and writing conveniences were provided. It was found to be a very useful place of rendezvous, and several meetings were held for the discussion of matters affecting the agricultural interests. Amongst other things it was decided that at the next annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association, which is to be held at Ladner's in January, an exhibition should be held and prizes offered for dairy products of all descriptions, suitable packages for packing, dairy products for home use and for export ensilage, fodders and all other matters in connection with dairying, and if possible, the services of Prof. Robertson or some of his staff should be secured for lecturing and imparting information on dairying matters.

The quarterly meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association, it was also arranged, should take place at Nanaimo about the end of the present month. A meeting of the Nanaimo and Cedar Farmers' institute is to be held about the same time. The Delta Farmers' Institute intend, as an adjunct to the Dairymen's meeting, to hold a meeting about the same time.

The winter meetings of the institutes are about to begin and will be continued until the annual meetings in January, at which time the delegates to the Central Institute are to be elected. The Central Institute is formed by one delegate from each local institute, who meet once a year at a time and place to be designated by the superintendent, and whose duty it is to discuss all matters affecting the general welfare of the institutes and of the farmer or rancher.

The Victoria Institute District, in which is comprised Saanich, Victoria, Esquimalt, Highland, Metchosin and Sooke, is at length taking steps to form an institute, and a petition is to be sent in next week. A meeting of the Islands Farmers' Institute is to be held at Mayne Island on or about the 5th proximo.