BOULANGER'S SUICIDE.

Nothing Else Spoken Of in Paris—The Papers Publish Obituary Notices.

Weary of Life Since the Collapse of His Party—Funeral Will be Private.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The suicide of General Boulanger has caused a great sensation in this city, and nothing else is talked of. Members of the Patriotic League are talking of giving a public funeral for the General, and they propose to inter his remains in France. It is believed this will lead to serious disturbances.

All the evening papers contain obituary articles, but none, with the exception of Le Jour, reflects upon the military aspect of the General's life. Le Jour says he had not the courage to survive her who sacrificed herself for him. Le Jour's article concludes with a scathing comparison between the manner of his death and his imperialistic pretenses.

A Brussels dispatch gives the following details of the General's death: He stood alone by the grave of his mistress, when an attendant, who stood near by, heard a sharp report in that direction, and rushed to the spot. The attendant found General Boulanger lying dead upon the ground, with a revolver clinched in his right hand. An examination of the body showed that the dead man had placed the weapon to his right ear and fired the shot.

The affair has caused great excitement here and some commotion among the general's followers in Paris. The police and the dead man's friends have taken possession of his lodgings. The general's position, financially and politically, had been getting blacker and blacker recently. He had no hope for the future, and his remaining friends were few and becoming colder as the once famous general dropped more and more out of public notice. There was no doubt that the general was conscious of these facts and they preyed upon his mind. Coupled to this was the morbid love or infatuation which he had for his dead mistress, to whom he undoubtedly was greatly attached. Friends admit that recently he had frequently openly avowed a desire for death, and it is even said the general several times of late had made attempts to take his own life. As a consequence he had been watched as closely as possible by friends who remain loyal. Even they, however, appear to have grown tired of their task, and warned the general's niece and the latter's husband. The niece and her husband arrived a few days ago, and the first thing they did was to cause all weapons to be taken away and hidden. The general must have noticed the precaution, and managed to secure and hide a pistol, with which he shot himself.

Boulanger, according to stories told this evening, had made no secret of his weariness of life since the collapse of his party, and particularly so since the death of Mme. Bonnemain. His friends now recall the fact that when the coffin lid finally closed over the remains of his mistress he kept on repeating in heartbroken tones, *"Au revoir; et a bientot."* Every day about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, since her death, Boulanger has gone to the cemetery and deposited a handsome floral emblem upon the grave. He would stay by the grave sometimes for an hour, either engaged in prayer or in deep thought. The family were surprised when, this morning, they heard him order the laudau much earlier than usual. Nobody, however, seems to have had the slightest suspicion that he intended to commit suicide.

All reports agree in the statement that as soon as the general reached the tomb the second time, he immediately placed the pistol to his head and shot himself. The report of the revolver was heard by the coachman, who was driving the general's landau, and by his valet, who accompanied the suicide to the cemetery. They both rushed to Mme. Bonnemain's tomb, and there found the general quite dead, lying across the grave. Death must have been instantaneous.

As the police were bearing the general's body from the tomb of his mistress, with the intention of placing it in a landau for conveyance to Brussels, the dead man's niece, accompanied by Dutius, reached the cemetery. The niece fainted on hearing the news, and Dutius' grief at being too late to save the life of his friend was excessive.

The corpse has been prepared for burial, but is being viewed by only intimate friends of the family. The latter unanimously desire that the funeral should be of the most simple order. Some of the general's political friends are in favor of a public demonstration. The corpse reposes upon a table draped with black cloth. The remains are clad in a black frock coat, upon the breast of which are several decorations, notably the Cross of the Legion of Honor, conferred upon the general when he had been wounded in 1859 at Turbigo, in Algeria, when a lieutenant. The wound in his temple caused by the fatal shot has been hidden by broad white silk ribbons, so pasted as to almost completely conceal the cause of death.

The relatives persistently decline to furnish the public with any definite information as to the written declarations which he left behind him. Boulanger left a will and political testament in his desk. It is stated that the latter declares unshaken confidence in his party, enjoins his friends to prosecute the great aims he always had in view, and ascribes his own death solely to inconsolable grief over the loss of Mme. de Bonnemain. The funeral will probably take place, Sunday afternoon.

It is rumored that the Archbishop of Malines has refused to authorize religious service on the occasion of the funeral of Boulanger.

ORDERED BACK TO CHILI.

The Cruiser San Francisco to Uphold Minister Egan's Policy.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 30.—This afternoon Commodore Ramsey was in consultation with Secretary Tracy, and the result was an order for the cruiser San Francisco, then at Payta, Peru, to proceed immediately to Callao and thence to Valparaiso. Secretary Tracy declined absolutely to give the reason for sending the ship back, and refused to discuss the case. Acting Secretary Wharton did not feel at liberty to say a word on the subject, still there is reason to believe no further overt acts have been committed by the junta, and that the returning of the San Francisco to Chili is simply in pursuance of an intention formed several days ago, to give moral effect to Minister Egan's position by the presence of Admiral Brown and the flagship at Valparaiso.

VALPARAISO, Sept. 30.—The papers are filled with bitter comments on the action of the British minister in connection with the shipment of silver by Balmaceda on a British steamer to Montevideo, and thence to London. They demand full indemnity to Chili for the silver, valued at £135,000. The money is now held in the Bank of London.

BUCKLEY IN MONTREAL.

The Great Democratic Leader En Route to Europe—He Says He is Not a Fugitive.

MONTREAL, Sept. 30.—After a flying trip across the continent, eluding newspaper men by the score, and apparently seeking in every way possible to avoid publicity, Cris Buckley arrived here this evening. On the arrival of the train he drove at once to St. Lawrence Hall, where he registered. St. Lawrence Hall, by the way, is the notorious resort of all American boodlers since the Broadway railway men, under the leadership of Sharp, took flight across the international line for safety. For some hours Buckley persistently refused an interview, but was finally caught in a barber shop, where, while being shaved, questions were fired at him red-hot.

To the query "How long do you expect to remain in Montreal?" he replied:

"Only four or five days. I intend to visit Quebec, Toronto, New York and then return to San Francisco. I have nothing to fear from the grand jury, as I was in Italy during the meeting of the last legislature."

"Is it true that you looked yourself in your stateroom in Winnipeg?"

"No, sir: I had no room. No reporter tried to interview me, and I was not aboard the train during the stopover, for I was walking the streets for an hour."

"Have you received a summons to appear before the grand jury?"

"I have not, but am willing at any time for the next twenty years to do so. My home is in San Francisco. All I possess is there, and I have no intention of keeping away."

"Then you intend to return shortly?"

"I do. I fail to understand why they want me. I was there three weeks and they did not summon me. Yes, I am entirely out of politics."

"You still believe in the old party?"

"I do. I am a Democrat, and will always remain one."

Once out of the barber's hands he would say no more. He has since shut himself up in his room, positively refusing to see any one.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Irish National League.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—At the afternoon session of the Irish National League, to-day, business went through with a rush. The new constitution of the league was submitted and adopted. It is in the main a repetition of the other one, except that it cuts aleof from the Home party and makes the league a distinctively American affair without responsibility to the parliamentary party. Hon. M. V. Gannon of Nebraska, was elected president; Patrick Boyle, of Toronto, Ont., first vice-president; N. D. Gallagher, New York City, second vice-president; E. J. O'Connor, of Augusta., Ga., third vice-president, and Wm. Lymn, New York City, treasurer; and secretary Sutton was re-appointed. The convention adjourned *sine die.*

The Guatemala Revolution.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—A City of Mexico dispatch says: "The revolutionists in Guatemala finally succeeded on Wednesday in drawing Barilla's army into a fight, and the Government troops were badly used up, retreating to Guatemala city, 40 miles from the scene of the fight. There was a great secret rejoicing in the city when the news reached there of the defeat of the Government troops. President Ezeta, of Salvador, declares that Guatemala is ripe for the plan of consolidating the whole of Central America into one republic, and he will not lose an opportunity to bring about the result. Advices from Salvador are to the effect that President Ezeta with over 4,000 troops, is on the Guatemala frontier.

Wrecked in Inland Seas.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 2.—The report that the schooner Frank Perew had foundered off Whitefish Point, on Monday, was verified, this afternoon, when a sailboat arrived from the Persian Islands bearing Chas. Larabee, a sailor, the only survivor, and the bodies of Captain James A. Markee, of Bay City, Mich.; the first mate, name unknown; three sailors, Bob, Jack and Charlie, their surnames being unknown, and the cook of the Mary Ann McKay, of West Bay City, Michigan. Sailor Larabee's story of the wreck is as follows: We left Sault St. Marie on Sunday morning, bound for Marquette, loaded with coal. During a terrific northwest gale on Monday a heavy sea struck the Perew and stove in her side. The captain called all hands to the yawl, and we were not five minutes away from the schooner when she went to the bottom. The sea tossed us about in the yawl from 9 o'clock on Monday morning until 3 p.m. When we were about forty rods off the Persian Islands a heavy wave struck the yawl and she capsized. The fight for life was terrible. One sailor caught me by the neck, and I was forced to strike him to free myself. I finally reached the islands nearly dead, where I remained two days, with only the dead bodies of my shipmates for companions and nothing to eat. I was finally rescued by Simon Johnson and his fishing crew, who accidentally came to the islands, otherwise I would have been starved to death.

PORTLAND'S GREAT REGATTA.

The Canadians Sweep all Before Them—Vancouver's Four-oared Crew Victorious.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PORTLAND, Oct. 3.—The regatta of the Willamette Rowing Club, on the White House course, was well attended to-day. There were five crews, three amateur and two professional. Following are the results:

Professional double scull, one mile and one half and turn—Hanlan and O'Connor defeated Dutch and Stephenson by three lengths. Time, 23.05.

Amateur single scull, mile and a half, won by Dr. Nunn, of the Portland club; C. Larsen, of the Willamette club, second. Time not given.

Four-oared junior, mile and one half, won by the Vancouver crew, by three quarters of a length; Willamette's club second. Time, 9.49.

Professional single scull, mile and one half and turn, O'Connor first; Dutch second; Stephenson third. Time, 24.34.

Four-oared senior, mile and one half, Portland club first; Willamette club second; Vancouver third. Time not given.

FROM BEHRING SEA.

Return of the Steamship Costa Rica, Tender to the British War Ships.

Report of the Commissioners Expected to be Satisfactory to All Concerned.

The Vessels Leaving Unalaska—Sir George Baden-Powell as a News Gatherer.

The following is a summary of the movements of the combined fleet of cruisers in Behring Sea and of the British commissioners, since the departure of H.M.S. Pheasant from Unalaska, on the 14th of September last gleaned from an interview with Mr. R. McManus, who arrived on the S.S. Costa Rica, Captain McIntyre, yesterday morning, four days out from Sitka, Alaska.

The S.S. Danube, said the old Town Major,—who seems to have been greatly benefitted in health by his cruise to Behring Sea"—with the British commissioners on board—Sir. Geo. Baden-Powell and Dr. Dawson, arrived at Unalaska on Thursday evening, 17th September, after a successful cruise along the Behring Sea coast of the Aleutian islands, and that of Eastern Siberia, visiting the Russian seal rookeries on the Copper islands, Kommander group, and Attoo and other points among the Western Aleutian islands. The Danube parted company with H.M.S. Porpoise at the latter port, that cruiser pursuing her course to China. Captain Myers experienced great trouble and difficulty, owing to the absence of local charts, in making Attoo and other harbors, which judgment and good seamanship alone overcame.

"Of course you know that an interview with the Commissioners touching their mission could not be expected, neither did I ask it, and if I did I would not have got it. I had the pleasure, and I may say the treat, of dining with Sir George on board the Danube on Saturday evening. Roast mutton, washed down with copious draughts of the sparkling lubrication. I can tell you it was a treat, indeed, after a diet of codfish one and twenty times a week and $2 a day at that—cheap at the price! Sir George, I found, could not be drawn or pumped into making any statements. I remarked that I had viewed the Behring Sea question from the deck of a sealing schooner and also from the shores of the Aleutian Islands; he replied that he had gained an unexpected fund of information, gleaned from personal interviews with the natives and others visiting his cruise. I believe implicitly in that statement, for if any one, living or defunct, is competent to unearth information, that individual is Sir George, whose genial and ever smiling countenance and insinuating manner is calculated to gain the confidence of those with whom he may come in contact. The Russian authorities received the Commissioners right royally, but not till the Danube managed to pay the proper salute.

"The movements of the Commissionirs have all along been kept quite secret; they have appeared at times and places least expected, and before returning to Unalaska, have paid another visit to the rookeries on the Pribyloff Islands. The Danube left all ports under sealed orders; the movements of the Commissioners were thus a mystery.

"The ss. Danube sailed early on Sunday morning, the 20th September, as usual, under sealed orders, H. M. S. Nymphe at 8 o'clock a.m., sharp, and the squadron at anchor, Costa Rica, Captain McIntyre, at 9 o'clock a.m., for Sitka. During the sojourn of the British Squadron at Unalaska the officers and men thereof were very popular with both the inhabitants of the town and their comrades of the United States in port.

"The manner in which the British squadron was handled; the forethought in providing for every contingency for far from home was lovely. The tender ss. Costa Rica not only coaled the combined cruisers and Danube, but also coaled the A. C. Co's ship St. Paul.

"Captain McIntyre, of the tender Costa Rica, by his obliging and courteous manner, the promptitude with which he was always ready to comply with the orders of Capt. Turner gained the good opinion of the officers of both the British and U. S. squadrons, and the hospitality of the Costa Rica became proverbial among the inhabitants of Unalaska.

"The British squadron not only brought coal supplies, but also Queen's weather to Unnalaska. The bright sun of the northern Indian summer seemed to follow in the wake of the departing ships, giving place to a dark threatening cloud that loomed upon the western horizon as they steamed through the labyrinth of the Aleutian Islands on that bright Sunday morning, September 20th, leaving behind them many kind remembrances.

"The Costa Rica followed the Nymphe—both ships with full sail set—en route to Sitka. Six days were given Capt. McIntyre to make that port, which he anticipated by 24 hours, the Costa Rica being only nine hours behind the Nymphe at point of destination. The wind, although favorable, almost blew a gale, with a heavy chasing sea. During the voyage the main gaff went, as also did the fore top gallant mast, and the good ship Costa Rica entered the harbor of the capital of Alaska Friday evening last, in a rather dismasted looking condition, casting anchor alongside H. M. S. Nymphe at 6:30 p.m. Capt. McIntyre was determined to be, at any cost, if possible, ahead of time. His expedi tious trip was fully appreciated by the authorities and speaks well for the management and handling of the squadron's tender.

"The S.S. Danube arrived in Sitka on the following morning. Another cruise to Behring Sea—as far north as the islands of St. Michaels—by the Nymphe and Danube, was in contemplation, but may not be carried out in consequence of the lateness of the season. The Nymphe coaled on Saturday.

"On Sunday morning the U. S. Revenue Cutter Corwin *en route* with the district judge going to hold court at Juneau, and the defendants in the cases of the two seized American schooners for trial there, on board, passed around the three British ships as they lay moored, close together in a bunch, in the outside harbor, saluting each ship separately as she passed, thus paying a pretty compliment.

"Final orders were received on Sunday morning by Captain McIntyre from Captain Turner to proceed with the Costa Rica to Esquimalt with official despatches and mails. H.M.S. Nymphe and the Danube intended to leave Sitka the same evening.

"The ships remaining at Unalaska when the Costa Rica left, were the U. S. cutters Bear, Capt. Healy, and Rush, Capt. Coulson; guard ship Alki, Capt. Plimber; A. C. Co. S.S. Dora and St. Paul, expected to arrive from St. Michaels, and ship Erickson, Capt. Reed. The U.S.S. Mohican and Thetis were out for a cruise round the Pribyloff islands, and expected to return about the 2nd October. The U.S. cutter Rush intended to sail for San Francisco, on Monday, 21st Sept., having on board some survey parties and explorers, also missionaries and the U.S. Treasury agents—Col. J. W. Murray and Capt. Lavender. The St. Paul will sail for Frisco immediately, calling at the canneries to take on the men employed there. The U.S.S. Mohican and Thetis, with the guard ship Alki, will leave about the end of the present week for San Francisco, and Unalaska will be left all alone.

"I learned a good deal about the seal by taking the advice given by the fool to King Lear in "Speaking less than thou knowest." There has been exaggeration on both sides, but I feel confident that the report of the British Commissioners will be satisfactory to all concerned and, as Sir George Baden Powell is reported to have said, "break the back bone" of the minor issues raised by the contention. I have read some newspaper remarks in relation to the duty of the Commissioners continuing a good deal of rot about disturbing the seals by steamboats, the Commissioners not being up in Behring Sea till the seals had scattered, &c. Well, just like a great many other things, they know nothing about it. The present is a most propitious season for enquiry. We have the late opponents of open sea seal killing—the Alaska Company—and the present lessees belying all former statements and cutting each others' throats, Professor Elliott taking a hand in the game.

"The Commissioners went to Behring Sea to enquire into seal life and elucidate the truth or untruth of the many humbugging accusations against the Victoria sealers. They have done so effectually, and, backed by a strong Government, full justice will be done to all concerned."

The Costa Rica made an excellent passage down from Sitka, although heavy, chasing seas prevailed for the first two days.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

The Saturday Review on the Imperial Policy of the Future.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Saturday Review welcomes Sir Charles Tupper's exposition of the Imperial Federation scheme as coming from a member of the Canadian party noted for his loyalty to the country. Nevertheless, the exposition says that the scheme is tantamount to the Mother Country making two serious collisions and the colonies none. Each colony for itself and the Mother Country for all, is the motto. Sir Charles, it is said, evidently does not realize the absurdity of the proposals, and, if that is the case with a man of his ability and experience, what is the state of mind of the average provincial colonist? The gush about the colonies in recent years is due to a reaction from the whig-piggery of the last generation, which has apparently swollen the customary vanity of the colonists to colossal dimensions. It is really time for the colonists to be reminded that if England should wash her hands of them to-morrow, retaining India and the coaling stations on the great routes, she would still be the greatest naval power in the world, and they, at least in some cases, would cease to be states at all.

BACK FROM THE FAR NORTH.

Return of the McGrath Alaska Survey Party to San Francisco.

A Perilous Journey Over the Frozen River—Mining on 40 Mile Creek.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The McGrath party, which has been in Alaska, on the boundary line work, for over two years, arrived, to-day, on the revenue cutter Richard Rush. This party, headed by J. F. McGrath and W. W. Davis, assistants in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, left here June 14th, 1889, with a similar party, headed by Assistant J. Henry Turner. They were detailed to make surveys and observations bearing on the exact location of the eastern boundary line of Alaska. Turner's party, which went to a point on the Upper Porcupine River, about 250 miles due north of the McGrath party, returned several weeks ago, and the narration of their experiences has already been published.

The work was successful to the extent that all was accomplished that was expected. Observations were taken every night that the weather would permit, for latitude and longitude. There was considerable topographical work done also, and a mining survey was made of the Yukon river for a long distance down toward old Fort Yukon. Frequent excursions were made to various points. It is curious that none of the McGrath or the Turner party met during all the time after they parted company. Soon after reaching the great territory at the north of Camp Davidson, it was an absolutely impenetrable wilderness. Even Indians when they want to go to that region to the rampart house, on Porcupine river, go away down about 400 miles, to Fort Yukon, and then up river. During the winter of 1889, provisions ran very low at the camp. They had about four months' supplies when they went there, and more were to come up river by the steamer Arctic, but it was wrecked just after leaving St. Michael's and everything was lost. Fortunately game was abundant; moose and cariboo were thick as quail, and the camp managed to maintain a fairly comfortable bill of fare. McGrath pays a high tribute to McGlarty and French, two of his men, who went that winter about 600 miles down the Yukon to Sharman Stevens' place. They went to get supplies, and in February started to return. They had two dog sledges, but they had to do as much pulling as the dogs before they got through. The cold was intense. They forced their way along on the frozen river, and the journey took them 70 days. They cached provisions often, and had to make tedious return trips. They reached camp finally with 250 pounds of flour, besides other articles. They had cut off their boot legs to feed their dogs, and had suffered great privations.

The summer weather at the camp was quite pleasant. Vegetation grows quite rank. Considerable gardening is done at Jack McQuesten's place, now Mitchell post-office, located at the confluences of 40 Mile Creek and the Yukon; the principal trading post carried on by McQuestin and Mays is here. McQuestin has been running the little steamer "New Rocket," but lately he has sold it to a trader named Harper. At McQuestin's they raise beets, turnips, lettuce and hardy vegetables, some potatoes and this year they have grown quite a respectable crop of barley. This McQuestin's place is headquarters for the Franklin Gulch mining camp, a flourishing camp about 85 miles down 40 Mile Creek. Over 100 miners are located here and McGrath says they have a model settlement for a mining town. There is strict government and a shooting scrape or drunken row is comparatively unknown. Mining there pays fairly well, though a miner can work with comfort only about three months of the year.

NELSON NEWS NOTES.

A few nights since H. M Foster, of Nelson, was held up near the Tecumseh Hotel, and robbed of $207 in money, together with his watch and chain.

Eli Carpenter and Jack Seaton have recently returned from Kaslo Creek, having located on the west slope of the Mountain galena ledges, giving 125 to 175 ounces of silver to the ton of ore.

At Toad Mountain, the Dandy is looking well, and the cross cut in the Silver King is in ore.

Little is being done in Hot Springs district, outside the work on the Skyline, Number One, Fourth, and Tender Foot. A few men are prospecting the Dellie, owned by W. H. Merritt.

A number of claims in Hot Springs district have been recently bonded at figures from $1,000 to $10,000.

True Faith.

"I HAVE great faith in Burdock Blood Bitters as a blood purifier. I have taken three bottles for bad blood and find it a perfect cure. It is a grand medicine and I recommend it wherever I go."—Ida Sanderson, Toronto, Ont.

LIBERALS AND RADICALS.

The Grand Old Man Makes a Great Speech at Newcastle.

John Morley Says a Constitution Is Needed—Home Rule, Labor Reform.

NEWCASTLE, Oct. 1.—The formal opening of the great National Liberal Federation congress occurred here to day. The most extensive preparations have been made for the reception and entertainment of Gladstone. An enormous crowd was present when the congress was called to order at 2 o'clock, this afternoon. Dr. Watson, who presided, was re-elected president.

Some idea of the congress can be had from the fact that no less than 3,000 delegates, to say nothing of distinguished parliamentary leaders, have made arrangements to address the congress before it closes its labors. Nearly 80 members of parliament will be present.

As each delegate represents 1,000 voters, the congress represents about 3,000,000 electors from England and Wales alones.

After the report of the federation's past year's work had been read and adopted, John Morley addressed the congress. He referred to the spirit of Liberalism as inspired by the highest motives and noblest impulses. Ireland, he said, had vindicated the confidence the Liberals had placed in her by refusing to follow a leader the Liberals could not conscientiously work with. In regard to temperance reform, he said it was not the Liberals' fault that it had not legislatively advanced, for, as usual, the Conservatives blocked the way.

There was a prospect that, if victorious, the members of the House of Commons would find to all such measures unyielding obstacles to progress in the House of Lords, therefore, it became a matter for serious consideration as to how long that privilege house, non-representative and non-reformed as it was, out of sympathy and out of touch with the majority of the representative chamber, was to endure. (Prolonged cheering.)

Continuing, after the applause had subsided, Morley said he was ready to renew the agitation against hereditary peers whenever their lordships pleased. Alluding to the obstacles existing in the exercise of the franchise, Morley said he did not know how the voice of the workmen could be heard with full effect in Parliament. Until England followed the example of other countries in having a constitution, and by placing some moderate assistance within the reach of candidates to serve the people in Parliament. (Loud cheering.) The country could not hear constantly the voice of the working population. The workmen ought, therefore, to be encouraged to obtain representation in all deliberative bodies, the councils and school boards, up to the great senate of the nation.

A resolution of trust in Mr. Gladstone and belief that no measure of durable settlement of the Irish question can be effected except by the establishment of an Irish legislative body for the management of exclusively Irish affairs was carried with cheers.

Dr. Watson, president of the National Liberal Federation, referring to the eight-hour question, said it still remained in the state of argument, for the resolutions received from different associations varied in their interpretation of the matter and in the form in which they would like such a law passed. The National Liberal Federation, he added, did not wish to stifle discussion on the eight-hour question. On the contrary, it desired that the question should be searched out, and the members of the council were prepared to give the question a chance to come up for general discussion.

A resolution in favor of disestablishing the Welsh church and to amend free education by increasing popular control of schools was passed.

To-morrow the women's federation will hold a meeting, at which Mrs. Gladstone is expected to preside. In the evening there will be a great meeting of Liberals, at which Gladstone is expected to speak.

In an interview with an Associated Press representative, Mr. Shnadhorst, the great Liberal organizer, said the meeting is not for discussion so much as for declaration. The council of the federation, which met before the annual meeting, sent out circulars to every local association, asking information as to their attitude on questions interesting to the party at large. When the council finds that the great mass of the party have agreed upon a certain course of action, then it is ready to embody the party's wishes in a resolution, adding a new plank to the recognized platform. Thus they adopted home rule, the disestablishment of the Welsh and Scotch Churches, but have not adopted the eight hour day, women suffrage and some other measures which have ardent advocates in the party. They propose to make the whole strength of the party upon the formation of such legislation as is by general consent deemed of the first importance, and deal with no unsettled question.

The programme to be approved this year, he said, is much the same as the last. It reaffirms as the first and foremost plank, home rule. Mr. Gladstone, he said, will declare himself on the Irish policy to-morrow. The other resolutions will include, besides those adopted at to-day's meeting, a declaration that Great Britain should avoid entanglement in continental quarrels and promote the principle of international arbitration; that in any reform of the land laws just and equitable taxation of land values and ground rents is essential; that all restrictions upon the the free sale and transfer of land should be abolished; local electoral reforms, direct popular veto of the liquor traffic, better housing of the working classes, extension of the factory acts, and the mending or ending of the House of Lords. "That," said Mr. Schnadhorst, "is our programme."

WITH A DYNAMITE BOMB.

Attempt to Blow up the Train of the Emperor of Austria.

The Design Frustrated by Railway Watchmen—Indignation Against the Conspirators.

VIENNA, Oct. 1.—Emperor Francis Joseph arrived in safety at Reichenberg, near Prague, this morning, and with his advent news of an attempt upon his life spread all over Austria. The general opinion is that the news circulated is either untrue, or else exaggerated, but caused great consternation. The story is that last night an attempt was made with a dynamite bomb to blow up a railroad bridge at Rosenthal, a suburb of Reichenberg. This is said to have occurred shortly before the Emperor's train passed over the bridge. Some railroad watchmen said they saw the would-be assassins as they were upon the point of attaching the bomb to the bridge structure, and by appearing upon the scene frustrated their design. An official investigation shows that two bombs charged with nitro-glycerine had been placed on the bridge. A cache for the bombs was a time fuse, evidently calculated to cause an explosion at the moment the Imperial train was passing the spot. The perpetrators seem, however, to have miscalculated the time when the train was to pass near the bombs, or else they were at fault as to the length of the life of the fuse used. In any case the fuse acted at about 11:30 p.m., on Wednesday, before the Imperial train ever drew near the dangerous locality. The explosion destroyed the masonry above and about the bridge tunnel, and disturbed the road bed, but did not affect the bridge structure. Railroad officials immediately set a gang of men to work on the structure, and soon had it in good repair. Consequently, when the Imperial train passed this morning, there was little or no trace of the explosion. No arrests have been made in connection with the attempt, and the officials who have charge of the investigation profess to be of the opinion that the explosion is intended as a demonstration of disapproval with some of the Emperor's acts, and that those engaged in the demonstration had an intention of taking his life. The general feeling is one against those engaged in the conspiracy, and the Emperor's loyal subjects are unanimous in the expression of hope that the bomb exploders may be captured and severely punished. The police are actively engaged in following up the clues already obtained.

The Emperor received an ovation at Reichenberg when the people became aware of the bomb explosion. The Emperor ordered his carriage driven slowly through the streets, in order to be able to acknowledge the acclamations with which he was greeted on every hand. Replying to an address presented to him by the burgomaster, the Emperor thanked the latter for the proofs of devotion which he had received. He said he took the keenest interest in Bohemia, and will do all he can to promote the prosperity of his beloved country. The Emperor has received a number of enquiries by telegraph, notably one from the German Emperor and and one from the King of Italy.

Personally the Emperor is disposed to treat the whole matter lightly. There are people, however, who do not look upon the explosion in as optimistic a manner as the Emperor.

A dispatch from Reichenberg says: A commission of inquiry has discovered thirteen bombs on the Rosenthal railway bridge, intelligence of which has heightened the excitement caused by the morning's incident.

THE DEAD GENERAL.

Boulanger's Farewell to His Followers—He Says He Was Persecuted.

Would Have Preferred Death on the Battlefield—A Civic Funeral on Saturday.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 1.—Thiebaud, Laur, Dumontel and Castelian arrived here to-day at the same moment as Rochefort, to attend the funeral of Boulanger.

The political testament of the dead general was read to-day at a private meeting of his friends in the Hotel Rue Montorer. The text of it is as follows:

This is my political testament. It is my desire that it be published after my death. I shall kill myself to-morrow. I am convinced of the future of the party to which I have given my name. I cannot bear the frightful misfortune which befell me two and a half months ago. I have tried to get the better of it, but have not succeeded. I am persuaded that my followers, who are so devoted and numerous, will bear me no anger for disappearing on account of a sorrow so great that all work becomes impossible to me. Let them remember me as *una avuiso, non deficit uiter*, and they may continue then to act against those who in scorn of all laws force me to die far from my country. To-morrow I shall be a dead man, To-day I have nothing to reproach myself with. All my life I have done my duty and nothing but my duty. My death is no shame to myself, but it is a shame for my proscribers, those who sought to brand a loyal soldier by the judgment of a political tribunal. I desire to recall the fact that I have many times offered to constitute myself a prisoner if they would accord me common law judges. The holders of power have always refused. Thus acquittal was not possible.

In quitting life I have one regret, that I have not died on the field of battle, fighting for my country. That country, at least, will permit one of its children at the moment of return into nothingness, to recall himself to the memory of all lovers of La Patrie. Vive la France! Vive la Republique!

Done and signed under my hand on the eve of the day of my death.

ERNEST BOULANGER.

The funeral, which will be a purely civil ceremony, will take place Saturday afternoon. The clergy have refused to officiate.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Members of the so-called Boulangist party say they are convinced Boulanger's retirement from France was due to the influence Mme. Bonnemain had over him, and whom they do not scruple to call very hard names for what they term her cowardice and "love of ease." But in spite of these facts it seems to be certain that Mme. Bonnemain had received supposedly trustworthy information, that the life of General Boulanger was in actual danger when she persuaded him to fly from France. It is also admitted that, though placed in an awkward and difficult position, Mme. Bonnemain was both liked and respected by almost all her intimate friends. Her devotion to the cause of Boulanger was absolute and unremitting, and he seems to have fully recognized this, for, when following her coffin to the grave, Boulanger repeated somorely to three friends, who accompanied him: "She was all I had left, and now she is also taken from me."

The main, in fact, practically the only news, feature of the newspapers to-day, is the suicide of General Boulanger. All the papers agree that the death of Boulanger will not affect the political situation.

The wife of General Boulanger, who is living at Versailles, was overcome with grief when informed of her husband's death in the cemetery near Brussels.

Aunty's Advice.

"MY brother had severe summer complaint about a year ago, and no remedies seemed to relieve him. At last my aunt advised us to try Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and before he had taken one bottle he was entirely cured."—Adelaide Crittenden, Baldwin, Ont.

WITH A DYNAMITE BOMB.

Attempt to Blow up the Train of the Emperor of Austria.

The Design Frustrated by Railway Watchmen—Indignation Against the Conspirators.

VIENNA, Oct. 1.—Emperor Francis Joseph arrived in safety at Reichenberg, near Prague, this morning, and with his advent news of an attempt upon his life spread all over Austria. The general opinion is that the news circulated is either untrue, or else exaggerated, but caused great consternation. The story is that last night an attempt was made with a dynamite bomb to blow up a railroad bridge at Rosenthal, a suburb of Reichenberg. This is said to have occurred shortly before the Emperor's train passed over the bridge. Some railroad watchmen said they saw the would-be assassins as they were upon the point of attaching the bomb to the bridge structure, and by appearing upon the scene frustrated their design. An official investigation shows that two bombs charged with nitro-glycerine had been placed on the bridge. A cache for the bombs was a time fuse, evidently calculated to cause an explosion at the moment the Imperial train was passing the spot. The perpetrators seem, however, to have miscalculated the time when the train was to pass near the bombs, or else they were at fault as to the length of the life of the fuse used. In any case the fuse acted at about 11:30 p.m., on Wednesday, before the Imperial train ever drew near the dangerous locality. The explosion destroyed the masonry above and about the bridge tunnel, and disturbed the road bed, but did not affect the bridge structure. Railroad officials immediately set a gang of men to work on the structure, and soon had it in good repair. Consequently, when the Imperial train passed this morning, there was little or no trace of the explosion. No arrests have been made in connection with the attempt, and the officials who have charge of the investigation profess to be of the opinion that the explosion is intended as a demonstration of disapproval with some of the Emperor's acts, and that those engaged in the demonstration had an intention of taking his life. The general feeling is one against those engaged in the conspiracy, and the Emperor's loyal subjects are unanimous in the expression of hope that the bomb exploders may be captured and severely punished. The police are actively engaged in following up the clues already obtained.

The Emperor received an ovation at Reichenberg when the people became aware of the bomb explosion. The Emperor ordered his carriage driven slowly through the streets, in order to be able to acknowledge the acclamations with which he was greeted on every hand. Replying to an address presented to him by the burgomaster, the Emperor thanked

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation permanently.

For sale in 75c. Bottles by all Druggists.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

ja30-tts-d&w

HAGYARD'S

"YELLOW OIL"

Cures Rheumatism.

Freeman's Worm Powders

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

Burdock Blood Bitters

REGULATES THE Bowels, Bile and Blood.

CURES Constipation, Biliousness, all Blood Humors, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Scrofula, and all Broken Down Conditions of the System.

WATFORD, ONT.

My daughter, after a severe attack of Scarlet Fever, was completely broken down. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills with but little satisfaction. Before she had taken one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters there was a remarkable change, and now she is entirely cured. MRS. HOPPERON

tts

MEDICAL.

A BAD HUMOR CURED.

$5,000 Expended on Doctors and Medicine without avail. Gave himself up to die.

Good Wife suggests Cuticura Remedies. Uses them 7 months and is entirely Cured.

I was in the war during 1863-64, and took a heavy cold at Gettysburg, from which I never fully recovered. In 1875 I broke out in sores all over my chest and shoulder, which seemed impossible to cure. I tried all the famed doctors I could find, and to no avail. I expended some five thousand dollars trying to find a cure, but could not, and finally gave myself up to die, my good wife suggested to me, one day, to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which were so extensively advertised and used. I followed her suggestion, and am happy to say by dilligent application of your CUTICURA REMEDIES for seven months I was entirely cured, after spending five years of time and money without avail, and am a sound and well man to-day. You may refer to me if you wish, as I will tell any one who may call on me my experience.

C. L. PEARSALL,
1 Fulton Fish Market, New York.
APRIL 18, 1890.

Cuticura Remedies

These grateful testimonials tell the story of great physical suffering, of mental anguish, by reason of humiliating disfigurations, and of threathened dangers happily and speedily ended, by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the greatest Skin Cures, Blood Purifiers and Humor Remedies the world has ever known.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier internally to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula, when the best physicians, hospitals, and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

NO RHEUMATIZ ABOUT ME.

In one Minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, muscular and chest pains. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster.

The Celebrated French Cure,

Warranted to cure APHRODITINE or money refunded,

Is Sold on POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease, or any disorder of the generative organs, whether arising from the excessive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through Indiscretion, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Pains in the Back, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, Weak Memory Loss of Power, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity.