Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1886.

DOMINION BUDGET SPEECH.

On 30th ult. Mr. McLelan, minister of finance, delivered in the Dominion Commons his maiden budget speech. In his opening remarks he regretted the reason that had caused the duty to devolve upon himself being the withdrawal of Sir Leonard Tilley from the active duties of public life in consequence of ill health. The receipts from customs of last year were $13,913,100, being 18.43 per cent. of the total imports—while the percentage of the United States for the same time was 31.45. These collections were levied not so much on what are known as the necessaries of life as to justify its being said that the increase in revenue were impositions on the poor man. In 1885 the duties collected on silks and velvets were $1,020,027; in 1878 they were only $539,981. There was thus an increase in the receipts from these articles of luxury of $480,676. On spirits and wines the increase was $642,100, and on jewelry and gold the increase last year, as compared with 1878, was $156,728. Here are three classes of goods which are considered to be luxuries, upon which we collected in 1885 $1,279,504 more than in 1878. The expenditure is of two classes, ordinary, as calculated by the late finance minister, and exceptional, arising out of the rebellion. For the latter there is a sum of $1,097,861 paid by the department of militia and defence; by the comptroller of the mounted police, $93,980; and for Indians $82,375. He maintained by the public accounts not having shown, as in past years, a large surplus, that manufactures have largely increased and imports correspondingly diminished—the former more rapidly than anticipated. Of our debt of $196,499,692, the sum of $103,358,699 represents the debts of the provinces assumed by the Dominion. The remainder, $93,048,993, has incurred since confederation, in the prosecution of railway enterprises and public works.

The expenditure in public works chargeable to revenue was $3,202,362. Allusion was made to the rebellion in the northwest and the epidemic in Montreal as disturbing elements to trade, and to provide for the former it is calculated that $3,500,000 will be necessary. The estimated expenditure for the year, over and above the last-named sum, is fixed at $35,000,000, and the increase of $118,636 in interest on the public debt is mainly imputed to the increase of deposits in the savings banks. In alluding to the Canadian Pacific railway being open through to this province, Mr. McLelan said that the amount of duties received and collected in British Columbia and Manitoba had been out of proportion to other parts of the country of similar population because they have been shut off from the manufactures of the country, but he hoped that with the opening of the road a good deal of the trade of this province which has previously gone to the States will be given to Canadian manufacturers. The estimate of revenue for 1886-87 is: Customs, $20,200,000; excise, $7,000,000; post-office, interest and miscellaneous services, $7,300,000, making a total of $34,500,000, against which is an estimated expenditure of $33,124,550, leaving, as the estimates now stand $1,375,046 for a sur plus. The actual increase of shipping for 1885 is not given, but an average increase since the year 1879 places it at 905,000 tons. Then, as to railways: In 1885 there were 10,049 miles of railway in operation, with a train mileage 30,623,000, and 9,672,599 passengers, an increase of 50 per cent. over the previous year. The number of traders last year was 70,000, and the amount of the business done was $6,743,000. He claimed that the condition of the wage earner is more prosperous than before, and that while their wages have been increased, the price of many manufactures to the consumer has been reduced by the fostering of the Canadian industries. Referring to the Pacific railway, Mr. McLelan said that the government thought that it might be in the interest of the company and of the country at large if they were to remove the land held over the whole of the Canadian Pacific railway lands and convert it to certain purposes which their route enables to be put to value for the nine million dollars. He further announced that arrangements had been made, by which the company agreed to pay the $20,000,000 in cash, which were advanced them, one half on the 1st of May, and the other half on the 1st July next, and part of the lands to be released to them as stated, at the earliest possible day, and there would be submitted to the house a proposition to carry out this undertaking, and to enable the settlement of all accounts and to receive twenty millions of dollars back. Mr. McLelan concluded by claiming that there was cause for congratulation that so much had been done for the country without the imposition of greater burden than had been actually necessary. The extension of the franchise to a very large body of young men was dwelt upon, and also the national honor with which the country passed through the rebellion, the finance minister taking occasion to pay a glowing tribute to the bravery and loyalty of the Canadian people which the event had called forth. The deficit is under $1,500,000.

PROTECTION ASKED FOR CANADIAN MILLERS.

Canadian millers are again urging the government to make an amendment to the tariff this session by which the duty on flour and grain will be equalized. It is claimed by the Canadian miller that as the tariff now stands, it favors the miller of the United States and really affords no protection to the products of Canadian mills. From July 1 to February 28, 1885, there were entered for consumption in Canada from the United States 471,096 barrels of flour and meal, of the value of $1,805,246, while during the corresponding period ending February 28 last, the quantity entered for consumption was only 176,838 barrels, valued at $671,286, or a decrease of 295,000 barrels. The quantity of grain imported from the United States during the same period fell from 1,208,610 to 1,069,154 bushels. As regards the change asked for in the tariff, it entirely depends on the influence the miller can bring to offset the influence of the agricultural class, the latter wanting the tariff on grain to remain as it is at present.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

So settled is the conviction in England that another general election must take place during the present year in the Irish question that already steps are being taken both in Great Britain and in Ireland to prepare for it by the promulgation of a strong agitation in favor of home rule. In the metropolitan district the Irish organization is being rapidly strengthened, and within a few weeks it is calculated that there will be nationalist electoral committees in connection with the national league established in every one of the metropolitan constituencies. What is being done in London is being done throughout the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland, and the reports of the organizers point to a large increase in the Irish electorate. The propagandist operations of the nationalist members are to be continued to the own countrymen; but other sections of politicians have undertaken to move purely British opinion in support of Mr. Gladstone. There is no official connection between the newly-formed British Home Rule association and the Irish nationalist party, though it will take a considerable part in the coming home rule campaign in Great Britain. It is intended to hold public meetings of English and Scotch electors in those boroughs and county electoral divisions in which at the general election the Irish vote turned the scales in favor of conservative candidates. Their object will be to obtain pure English and Scotch declarations of opinion in favor of Mr. Gladstone's attempt to settle the Irish difficulty, and the result will be duly notified to the right honorable gentleman. In addition, a statement of the arguments in favor of a restitution of national self-government to Ireland is in preparation and will be circulated among liberal members of both houses of parliament and prominent politicians throughout the country. A great deal is felt will depend on the attitude of the new agricultural constituencies, and Mr. Joseph Arch represents enfranchised Hodge on the political committee of the new home rule association. In order to secure the vote of the agricultural laboring classes, should an appeal be made, a statement will be put in circulation setting forth the fact that the Irish members supported, and were chiefly instrumental in carrying Mr. Jesse Collings's amendment on allotments, and that thus through their help parliament was fast pledged to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural laboring classes; that several of the Irish members have helped to forward the improvement of the laborer, and that the Irish party in Parliament have carried several measures of agrarian legislation which ought to be applied to the relief of the agricultural classes in Great Britain. It is not improbable that Mr. Michael Davitt will be requested to address several meetings of English and Scotch agricultural laborers throughout the country to explain to them the advantages which the application of the principles recognized in Irish legislation would be to the classes in Great Britain. Means are also being taken to organize meetings of the working class element in the large towns for a similar purpose. By such a system of propagandism it is calculated that should an appeal to the country be made on the question of home rule, the liberal programme for Ireland would be carried by a very large majority of public opinion in Great Britain.

CABINET REPRESENTATION.

We cannot endorse the very silly and very impertinent remarks of an evening contemporary directed at Mr. Blake's address. We simply because that Ontario representative he thought proper to draw the attention of the government to the propriety of according representation in the cabinet to British Columbia. The matter thus brought to the notice of the government is one that should receive the hearty endorsement of all persons who have the advancement of this country at heart. We have long been of opinion that all the provinces should have a representative in the cabinet. The Dominion will not be well governed until every province shall have at least one member in the executive. Mr. Shakespeare's motion points in the right direction, and he should be applauded for its mover of being made the object of abuse and ridicule. Can our contemporary allege any good reason why such a proposal should be regarded as subject to a monopoly of cabinet positions? Has not British Columbia as much right to a cabinet representative as Prince Edward Island, or for the matter of that, any other province?

The Shortest Route to the Gold Mines.

TO THE EDITOR:—The Yale route is at least 34 miles shorter than the Hope route, with good bunch grass all the way. The distance is only 25 miles from Spuzzum and very little snow to bother, as the passes are low, which is very different from the Hope or even the Nicola route, where you have to get into the clouds, as it were, to get over the watershed. Messrs. Riley and Northup, the two gentlemen we sent out, to explore the route are highly pleased with the prospect of getting an easy road which could be traveled all the year round. Mr. Teague and others are astonished that the government did not explore this route 20 years ago, instead of going away around by Hope to get to the Similkameen country, but as the old saying goes, "better late nor never." So now that the citizens of Yale have gone to so great an expense and proved the feasibility of the shortest route, it behoves the government to see that a trail is constructed at once.

D. McCOLLUM.

YALE, April 4, 1886.

An Enterprising Barber.

TO THE EDITOR:—I wish through the columns of your valuable paper, of which I am a constant reader, to make known to you and the public at large the great improvements that are daily being made on some of the farms in the Burnside district. Having occasion a few days ago to go out the Burnside road, I came across the Strawberryvale estate, lately purchased by my old friend John Russell. Although scarcely six months have passed since Mr. Russell has become the proprietor, it is astonishing the change that has taken place on that fine old farm. A handsome and commodious dwelling house on the lovely water frontage has been erected. He is stocking his farm with all the latest improved implements. His horses are high bred French Canadians and Clydesdale stock. He has six head of the best bred cattle I have seen for some time, and I understand he intends to add largely to this horned stock at the earliest opportunity. I am informed he is preparing to build a $2,000 barn. His barnyard is a picture of cleanliness, and it would be well if some more of our farmers would follow his lead.

A CONSTANT READER.

HALL'S Hair Renewer renews, cleanses, brightens, and invigorates the hair, and restores faded or gray hair to its youthful color and lustre. People with gray hair prefer to use the Renewer, rather than proclaim to the world, through their bleached locks, that they are becoming aged, and passing on to decay.

SKATING RINK.—The proceeds of the benefit tendered the Queen City brass band this evening will be applied in aid of procuring new uniforms. The admission is only 25 cents.

A DEADLY EXPLOSION.

Men, Debris and Boilers in Mid-air.

What an Over-Pressure of Steam Did.

(London Times, March 12.)

About 9 o'clock on Monday morning the Cardiff Docks were the scene of a terrific explosion, which caused the death of seven men and severe injury to another.

The explosion occurred on board the steam tug Rifleman, owned by Mr. Spears, of Cardiff, which was at the time lying in the West Dock, her captain and crew, together with a pilot, being on board. The Rifleman, which was built on the Tyne in 1860 and was refitted with a new boiler about five years ago, had engines of 30-horse power. She tugged a large vessel into the docks at a somewhat early hour yesterday morning, and while lying in the dock continued to keep up a good supply of steam, the captain anticipating an engagement to tow another vessel into the roads. At five minutes to 9, however, the boiler blew up with a loud report, while all the unfortunate men on board, excepting two, were thrown high into the air and killed on the spot, and the fatal effects of the explosion were not confined to those on board. The boiler which weighed nearly five tons, was blown aloft, and after being carried a distance of 400 yards descended with great force upon the deck of the Italian barque Clotida. In the course of its descent it came in contact with a seaman named Hunt, and decapitated him, his head being severed from the body as if with a knife. The boiler lodged in the stern of the Italian barque, which was much damaged. A great rent was made in the bulwarks, while the wheel house and wheel were smashed to pieces. The funnel and other parts of the tug were hurled for great distances about the docks, and, considering the number of men congregated about waiting for work, it is astonishing that so few were injured.

The effect of the explosion on those on board was appalling. The captain was thrown into the air, to a great height, and fell to the ground a mangled and mangled mass. Eye-witnesses state that they were compelled to dodge the falling bodies and debris which showered upon them. It is said that few were not somewhat injured in getting out of the way in time, and subsequently suffered injuries. At the time the explosion occurred there were six persons on board the tug, namely, Henry Pell, captain; John Jewell, driver; George Clare, seaman; William Henry Gerish, fireman; Price Phillips, a boy; and Thomas Owen, pilot. Of these the first four were killed upon the spot, and the other two died shortly after admission to the hospital. Hopes are entertained that the pilot, who, as well as the boy, is at the Hamadryad hospital, will come round, for he was below, and therefore did not feel the full force of the explosion like the rest. The number of dead at the time of telegraphing was five. All of the bodies have been recovered, though some are so mutilated as to make them almost unrecognizable. Some of them were found at distances of 50 and 60 yards from the scene of the explosion. Among the outsiders injured is Captain John Brown, a steamship owner. While standing upon the paddle-box of the Pleiades he was knocked down by some falling iron and rendered insensible. Upon his examination by a doctor some of his ribs were found to be broken, while the face and arms were badly hurt. Several men were seen making their way home after the explosion with cut faces and bruised heads. Very little of the tug remains. She is reduced to floating matchwood.

Mr. James A. Sweeney, of the Bute Engineering and Dry Dock Company, who witnessed the explosion states:

"At three minutes to 9 o'clock I was standing in close proximity to the paddle-box of the tug Rifleman. Suddenly I noticed a large volume of black and white smoke issuing from between the fancy work covering the paddle-box. Immediately afterwards I heard a loud report, and I could plainly see all the fore part of the tug. I noticed one man on it. I think it was Owen, the pilot. I had seen enough to know that he could not have been hurt at that time. The paddle-box nearest the pier-head rose above the wall, but I could see nothing more of any description from where I was standing, except debris of every kind flying about in all directions. I then noticed a man named William Chillicomb, jumping from the pier-head on board a smack called the Breeze, laden with apples. Immediately afterwards I saw him struggling in the water with a man who proved to be William Owen. I found myself a few seconds later near the small brick house known as the Watch-house. There the Custom-house officer and myself remained a moment, when within four or five yards of us the body of a man the deceased captain fell to the ground fans down wards. I distinctly saw him turn his head after he was on the ground. Another man also dropped from the air a little further away. Near the railings facing the new Merchants Exchange a third man came by me with one side of his face and I believe his ear off, but he was able to walk."

A Love Tragedy.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A New Haven despatch says: John Andrews, of Oxford, in this county, proposed marriage to Miss Louisa T. Williams to-day, and her refusal seemed at once to transform him into a madman. "You will never marry any one else, then," he said, and seizing an axe, he dealt her a terrible blow over the head that crushed her skull. Miss Williams fell to the floor with a moan. In less than a minute her family rushed in, but she was dead. Andrews died at once. Half an hour later a crowd of lynchers found him dead near the outer edge of the town, where he had poisoned himself.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Great Debate—A Tremendous Majority—British Columbia Solid—The McCarthy Act—A Canadian National Park—News Notes.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, March 27.

And behold a greater than Solomon is here. The scion of the opposition has met his match on his own ground. It was recognized a week ago that the new minister of justice had one of those opportunities within his grasp which a man obtains about once in a lifetime, that "tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." Mr. Thompson proved himself worthy of the occasion. In a calm and judicial spirit he set himself to work to demolish the arguments of the opposition leader and the minor lights on the benches to the left of the speaker, and the general concensus of opinion is that he did his work well. There is no necessity for me to elaborate his speech in detail. Some of your readers will doubtless have the opportunity of reading it in full as I understand it will be published in pamphlet form. Suffice it to say the handling of the "more papers" cry, the fairness of the trial, the question of the recommendation to mercy, the duty of the executive, and the question of Riel's mental condition, were dealt with in a manner so conclusive, even to members of the opposition, that a prominent reformer said in my presence, "Well, he has just knocked the spots off some of our men." The ovation Mr. Thompson received on rising his speech was one any man might well be proud of, and it was well deserved. He was followed by Mills, Casey, Orton, and others, but they added little interest to the debate, in fact the discussion rather flagged until Wednesday evening when Mr. Chapleau took the floor and set to work to handle his traducers. The secretary of state was not at all well, he had been laid up for two or three days previous, but seemingly he set aside his indisposition and in a magnificent manner defended his course of action during the past four months. The only objectionable feature about his speech was its length. Few men are able to keep up the interest in a speech for four hours and this was where Mr. Laurier was wiser than Mr. Chapleau. The member for Quebec east delivered his now memorable speech in about an hour and a half and succeeded in enchanting the house during the whole of its delivery. The secretary of state was at times equally as eloquent as Mr. Laurier, but taking his speech as a whole he was slightly over weighted. In justification of the course adopted by himself and colleagues was most ample and his eloquent appeal to his compatriots not to be led away by the race and revenge cry evidently had considerable effect upon them, and doubtless reduced the vote of the recalcitrants. Before he sat down he gave the insanity plea its death blow when he said that Riel was only assuming insanity when confined in the asylum, some years ago, and he read a certificate from Dr. Brunelle, of Beauport, in proof of the statement. It was two o'clock on Thursday morning before the Speaker said "Call in the members," and the vote on the previous question was taken. The previous question was carried by 53, and then followed the division on the main motion; yes 130, nays 18, giving the government the enormous majority of 94. Such a result the most sanguine on the government side had never looked for, in fact, one of the whips told me only that evening the government expected a majority of about 50. The result was brought about largely by 24 English liberals voting for the government, thus more than offsetting the 18 French conservatives. Usually those members sitting to the right of the speaker are recorded first in the division and when the clerk turned round to the opposition side to see who voted "nay" and Sir Cartwright, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, Mr. Paterson and other prominent reformers stood up the conservatives cheered loud and long. When the announcement of the great majority was made I thought everybody had gone mad, for cheer after cheer went up from the conservative benches, as almost made the walls quiver, members shook hands, flourished hats, sticks and handkerchiefs, banged the desks and otherwise expressed their delight. Then some one started "God Save the Queen," and as if by magic it was taken up and the grand anthem resounded through the hall as I have never heard it before. What will be the outcome of the vote is hard to say. Those liberals who set themselves up as Blakites will have a hard row to hoe when they meet their constituents, and it is just likely the whole affair may be the political death-knell of Mr. Blake. To the credit of your province I may say all the British Columbia representatives voted against Landry's motion and with the government.

THE VOTE.

The majorities for the government by provinces are as follows: Ontario, 47; Quebec, 8; Nova Scotia, 18; New Brunswick, 13; P. E. I., 5; British Columbia, 6; Manitoba, 4. By nationalities the vote stands: For the government, English conservatives, 94; against none. French conservatives for the government, 26; against, 17. English liberals for, 24; against, 24. French liberals, against the government, 11. The French vote, considered separately, gives a majority of two against the government. Every Irish Catholic and every Scotch Catholic save one voted with the government.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.

Mr. Shakespeare the other day obtained from the government an assurance that parliament would be asked to vote money to pay all sums actually due to the commissioners and inspectors appointed under the Liquor License Act of 1883. All those who paid license fees under the act, and can properly establish their claim to refund will have their money returned. When these two matters have been disposed of I suppose we shall have heard the last of the unfortunate McCarthy act.

A NATIONAL PARK.

Now is the time for British Columbia to speak out. The government proposes to establish one or more national parks along the line of the C. P. R. in the Northwest territories or British Columbia, but the number, extent, or precise location have not yet been decided upon. The people of your province have a grand opportunity before them by representing the natural beauties of the Columbian rockies to the government, of securing that which should be the means of bringing thousands of visitors annually to British Columbia. The Yellowstone national park is acknowledged to be worthy of the name, but it is said there are natural wonders in the Canadian rockies which completely transcend the Yellowstone.

NOTES.

The budget will have been delivered before this reaches you. It is not expected there will be much change in the tariff.

Mr. Shakespeare is going to bring forward the question of an increased duty on rice.

It is announced that Mr. Tassé, M. P., will be appointed chief of the proposed government printing bureau, and that Sir Hector Langevin will contest Ottawa at the next election.

The total number of immigrants who arrived in Canada last year is reported to be 105,096. Of these 26,927 were passengers for the Western States. According to the reports of the government agents was 79,166, as against 103,824 in 1884. Chinese to the number of 4,079 arrived in British Columbia. The value of settlers' effects is placed at one million dollars.

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

PETERBOROUGH, March 29.—On Saturday Chief of Police Cooper, on the strength of a telegram received from Orillia telling of the arrest of a man named Ball for passing counterfeit money, made a search of the photographic establishment of Hammill & Ball, and arrested Hammill as an accomplice of Ball's. In the place were found a kit of stamps, pads, different colored inks, and a box of type, the same as that used in numbering bank bills. There was an affecting scene between Hammill and his wife when he was arrested. The affair causes great excitement in town. Before the Police Magistrate Hammill pleaded not guilty and denied all knowledge of the purpose for which Ball used the pads and stamps. He was released on bail.

TORONTO, March 29.—The instigators of the quo warranto proceedings to unseat Mr. Howland as mayor assert that he cannot even yet qualify, and that at the nomination on Thursday a protest will be entered. Should Mr. Howland be elected again they say quo warranto proceedings will be instituted at once to unseat him. There is great diversity of opinion on the question of Mr. Howland's qualifications even yet.

Since Mr. Howland's disqualification for mayor, offers have poured into him from citizens anxious to see him again in the civic chair, until, as he said to-day, "$100,000 worth of property is placed at my disposal."

A despatch from Schenectady, New York, on Sunday says: Wm. Barton, live stock dealer at Point Edward, Ont., arrived at Albany last night from Hillsdale, Mass., and took the 10:20 train on the New York Central Road for the West. The conductor punched his ticket soon after leaving Albany. Just before leaving Amsterdam the conductor observed Barton's absence from the car and telegraphed an inquiry to Schenectady about him. An engine was sent up the road, and at Athens Junction, three miles east of the city, Barton's lifeless body was found alongside of the track, with a hole in his head. His satchel lay beside him. It is supposed he walked from the train in his sleep.

HALIFAX, March 29.—The whole of the guarantee of $25,000 for the Halifax dry dock is now in the hands of the Halifax city authorities, the balance having been called in from London yesterday and yesterday work commenced with a few men.

At the adjourned meeting of shareholders of the New Scotia sugar refinery, held yesterday in Halifax, the financial proposals by which the company's working capital of about $125,000 is to be secured, were agreed to. The arrangements will give the company a working capital of about $125,000.

MONTREAL, March 30.—Mr. Justice Mossett, who has been ill with inflammation of the lungs, became rapidly worse during the afternoon, and died at 7:30 this evening. He received the Communion at 6 o'clock and Extreme Sentences remained with him to the last. The funeral will probably take place on Saturday from his late residence, Dubord street.

The Crawford-Dilke Case.

A dramatic, or melo-dramatic, or theatric incident occurred in the house Friday on a question asked by a liberal member about the law on divorce and a recent divorce case, in which, it was alleged at Sir Charles Dilke. The attorney-general answered the question. Then Dilke suddenly stood up from behind the treasury bench. The house was crowded with members waiting for Mr. Gladstone's statement, and every eye turned on Dilke, who spoke in a tone of artificial firmness, now and then tremulous with emotion. He claimed the indulgence of the house in a personal matter. The house listened in breathless silence. It proved, however, that he had nothing to say in particular, and only asked the member to bring up the question in a way to admit of debate. Practically there is no such way. The incident was unfortunate, and Sir Charles Dilke, was advised, and once more his enemies will only say that twice he has had the chance of denying publicly the charge made against him and has failed to deny it, once in the divorce court and once in the house of commons. When he got up everyone in the house

EXPECTED SOME DENIAL

coming, so most of us would have cordially welcomed it, and so, I am sure, the house could then prevent him from saying it, for he had appealed to the indulgence of the house, according to regular form, and the house had consented to hear him. If he had no denial to make he should have kept his seat and held his lips closed, as he only made his position worse than ever by his unexpected, extraordinary and inexplicable performance.

American News.

Spear S. Hollingsworth, county treasurer of Knox county, Indiana, alleges he is short in his accounts between $90,000 and $100,000. His bondsmen include thirty-five of the best citizens.

Kate Dawson, the pretty young wife of a wealthy young farmer living near Indianapolis, Ind., recently eloped with her stepson, Oscar Dawson. The elder Dawson secured a divorce, but 24 hours later she was allowed the alimony. The attorneys attached. The woman, becoming despondent, committed suicide by taking arsenic. On Friday Oscar Dawson killed himself in the same way.

GLADSTONE

Unfolds His Home Rule Policy

To a Crowded House.

Great Excitement in London and Elsewhere.

Outline of the Irish Home Rule Bill.

LONDON, April 8.—Before the nightwatchmen in the house were relieved or the lights were extinguished a number of members of parliament, gentlemen possessed of secured admittance, began to arrive to make themselves doubly certain of their privileges by getting to their seats, eleven hours before Mr. Gladstone would reach the house, and retaining them during long intervals. Mr. Sullivan, nationalist, member for Southwest Meath, was the first man to gain entrance to the house. He got in as early as 5:30 this morning and at once proceeded to make sure of his place. The Southwest Meath member was for a time the sole occupant of the echoing chamber. He was almost immediately followed by a score of Parnell's colleagues. It was not long before all the Parnellites were in the house, and they had occupied the best places in the locality invaded by Sullivan, and all got places in front of Mr. Gladstone during his speech. A rush of the English members followed close upon the advent of the Parnellites. It was yet early in the morning when all the seats on the floor had been taken and the house was crowded.

Soon after 8 o'clock the thoroughfares about St. Stephens were crowded with people, that all attempts to carry on traffic in the neighborhood had to be suspended.

Mounted police were placed on duty patrolling, because it was impossible for citizens on foot to get about.

Members now began to divide themselves into parties, with a view to their probable support or opposition to the coming speech. It was ascertained that no less than 450 of the 670 members had entered and secured their seats by "hitting" or personal occupation, before 12 o'clock.

THE HOUSE OPENS.

Mr. Speaker took the chair promptly at 12 o'clock. The chamber as the clock was packed to the very extreme limit of its capacity, and every door showed the hallways crammed with people, all craving to see and hear. The weather at this time suddenly changed, the clouds lowered and thunder was heard. Nevertheless, the mass of people outside increased and became denser. Catholic priests were conspicuously numerous in the crowds, and no less than 35 branches of the London organization of the Irish nationalists began represented by full delegations, whose identity could be established even at a distance by their green regalia. Political clubs beyond numbering were also present to take part in the popular demonstration. At 4 o'clock deputations from thirty-two liberal clubs alone could be counted in the throng. Gladstone rose in an open carriage, and his appearance was greeted with deafening cheers. The enthusiasm of the people all the way from the door of his house to the commons entrance was spontaneous and thrilling; it vented itself at the beginning of the journey in a roar great enough to make most statesmen dizzy, when the whole multitude caught the signal one tremendous long sustained cheer was sent up, the like of which was never before heard in London, and which was plainly audible in the house. The cheers kept continued until long after Gladstone had entered the parliament buildings. Within the buildings the prime minister's reception, though less demonstrative, was equally enthusiastic with that he had just had without. He was apparently in the best of spirits, and bowed to right and left to the acquaintances as he passed them.

At 4:30 Gladstone entered the house. His entrance was followed by loud and prolonged cheers, which were continued for several minutes.

As soon as the cheering had ceased Gladstone rose and asked permission to introduce a bill to amend previous legislation, and to make provision for the future government of Ireland. On making this motion, Gladstone said the time had arrived when both honor and duty required parliament to come to a decisive resolution. It is our duty to establish harmonious relations between Great Britain and Ireland on a footing of free institutions in which Scotchmen and Irishmen have a live interest. Since the year 1885, he said, only two years have passed away without coercive legislation in Ireland, and in spite of all this the law continues to be disregarded, because it is invested, in the eyes of the Irish, with a foreign aspect. Were further concessions to be successful, it would require two conditions, autocracy on the part of the government, and secrecy of its public transactions. The first condition of civilized life in Ireland demands that the people have confidence in the law, and sympathy therewith. The problem, therefore, before parliament at the present time is to reconcile imperial unity with diversity of legislation. He believed that the government had found a solution to this problem in the establishment of a parliament at Dublin for the conduct of business, both legislative and administrative. Tremendous cheering by the Parnellites. The political equality of the three countries, said Mr. Gladstone, must be recognized. Therefore, there must be an equitable distribution of Imperial funds. Peculiar circumstances existed in Ireland and to make it necessary to establish safeguards for the minority in that country the government will be obliged to consider a clause connected with lands and the relations which they will sustain with the Protestant ministry. As Ireland is to have a domestic legislature, it will, therefore, be impracticable for the Irish representatives to come here. The intention of the government bill, Gladstone said, is that the parliament of Dublin shall be a dual body. It is to be composed of two orders, each of which shall have the power to veto the acts of the other. The first order will include 103 members; the second order 206. Twenty eight at present Irish peers will continue to sit in the house of lords. They will be granted the option to have life seats. The sinecury of Ireland will not be discontinued. The bill intends that the viceroy shall remain and the office shall here after be non-political; that is incumbent of office will not be expected to retire upon the downfall of any British ministry. The bill empowers the Queen to delegate to the viceroy such of her prerogatives as she may choose. The Irish constabulary will remain under the same authority as at present. The bill provides that parliament shall have no authority to establish or endow any particular religious sect. It will be empowered, however, to deal with laws relating to trade and navigation; affecting coinage; weights and measures and postal communication. The bill will preserve the fiscal unity of the empire; but the entire proceeds arising from customs and excise duties in Ireland shall be held for the benefit of that country. These funds are to be used for the discharge of Irish obligations. Any balance which might remain after this is to remain in the Irish exchequer; provisions of the bill vest in the Irish legislature a general power of imposing taxes. It is proposed that the maximum duration of the Irish parliament shall be five years. It shall have no power to interfere with the prerogatives of the Crown, such as the army, the navy or other armed forces. It shall have nothing to do with foreign or colonial affairs.

STARVING IN A DORY.

Cannibalism to Allay Hunger and Thirst.

Horrible Details of the Survivors.

HALIFAX, April 8.—Further particulars of the experience of the men in the dory of the schooner Law were received on Thursday. James McDonald, the weakest and most shrunk-chested of the four, began to sink, and died after bidding his companions an affectionate and tearful farewell. The body of the dead man had hardly grown cold when Angus McDonald said he must have something to eat and drink or he would die also. Despite the protestations of Chisholm and McEacher, he took his knife and cut the right arm of the dead man, sucking the blood and devouring the flesh. He offered some to the others, but they refused it, though some hours later Chisholm tasted a piece of the flesh, but was unable to swallow it. McDonald, having sucked all the blood from the severed arm, said he was going for the throat of the dead man, but was for some time restrained from doing so. During Friday night, however, while the other men were sleeping, he committed the act, and finding no blood, cut a piece of the flesh from each thigh, drinking the blood and eating a portion of the flesh. On the following day he became delirious, and before night he died. They got into a heavy drift of ice cakes, one of which they hauled into the boat and licked with their tongues to allay their thirst. On Saturday night they came in sight of Cuion island, some miles off the coast of Cape Breton; but their chagrin was great to great they were unable to reach it. They tried to sleep through the night, but a piercing wind and heavy sea prevented their doing so. In the morning they managed to get to land.

LIBELLING THE SIXTY-FIFTH.

Judgment for $1,000 Against the Toronto News—The Article Malicious and Unjustifiable.

In the superior court yesterday afternoon Hon. Justice Rose rendered judgment in the Dugas-Sheppard libel case. Defendant, it will be remembered, published a scurrilous article on the 65th battalion, of which plaintiff is major, and the latter took criminal and civil proceedings. Sheppard was fined $200 in the court of Queen's bench, and the present action was taken to recover $50,000 damages. Judge Torrance held that the article was malicious, libellous and totally unjustifiable. It was a baseless reflection on our citizen soldiers, whom it made out to be drunkards and thieves. Major Dugas was partially responsible for the good conduct of the men, and the article was a reflection on his character. His honor then went on to speak of the distinguished position Major Dugas and the other officers of the 65th held in this city, but said on the other hand that it must be taken into account that Sheppard neither wrote the letter nor saw it before it was published, although he had assumed the responsibility by refusing to retract. In consideration of the fact that the other officers had already taken or were going to take similar actions against defendant, judgment was given for $1,000 with costs against our corps.

MULCTING THE "MAIL."

MONTREAL, March 31.—The Court of Review rendered judgment to-day in the Laflamme-Mail libel case. Hon Rudolph Laflamme had sued the Toronto Mail for $15,000 for libelous article accusing him of complicity in the ballot-box fraud at the Jacques Cartier election. In the Supreme court a verdict of $6,000 was given against the Mail for the original article and $4,000 for its plea. Defendants moved for a new trial.

The verdict of the Court of Review was that the verdict should stand, and also that the motion of plaintiff for judgment in accordance with verdict be granted with costs.

Judge Doherty concurred and spoke severely of the aggravation of original libel in defendant's plea, which showed malice was persisted in.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind. apl-eod-dw

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.

April 8—Str Geo E Starr, Pt Townsend.
April 8—Str Princess Louise, New Westminster
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Str G. W. Elder, Sn Francisco
Str Mexico, Burrard Inlet
April 9—Str Queen of the Pacific, San Francisco
April 9—Str Geo. E. Starr, Port Townsend.
Str Princess Louise, New Westminster
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Str Mexico, Fort Townsend
April 9—Str North Pacific, Pt Townsend

CLEARED.

April 8—Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend.
April 8—Str. North Pacific, Port Townsend.
Str Princess Louise, New Westminster
Str Amelia, Nanaimo.
Str G.W. Elder, San Francisco
Str Mexico, Burrard Inlet
April 9—Str North Pacific, Pt Townsend
April 9—Str Queen of the Pacific, Pt Townsend
April 9—Str Princess Louise, New Westminster
April 9—Str Geo. E. Starr, Pt Townsend
Str Amelia, Nanaimo
Str Mexico, Sitka
Str Western Slope, Burrard Inlet
April 9—Str North Pacific, Pt Townsend

DEATHS.

At Victoria, on the 2nd instant, James Judson Young, deputy treasurer of the province of British Columbia, a native of Hampshire, England, in his forty-eighth year.

In this city, on the 6th instant, George Frederick, fifth son of Isaac and Mary Walsh, aged 5 years.