

The Colonist

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1894.

MISERLINESS NOT ECONOMY.

The Times says that it is charged against Mr. Beaven as an offence "that he left the stric finances in good condition." This is one of the organ's impudent perversions. No sensible person considers the finances of a city or an institution, or a family well managed and in "good condition," when a surplus is made by neglecting necessary work and refraining from necessary expenditures. For instance, Mr. Beaven could have spent many times his little surplus on the streets of the city, which, from sheer neglect and mismanagement, were in a condition which would be a disgrace to the poorest country municipality. A surplus made in this way, at the expense of cleanliness, of decency, and of the convenience of the citizen, is a reproach and not a credit to the administration that makes it.

The savings of a miser who starves his family and compels them to do without the comforts of life in order that he may add to his hoard are not in any sense creditable to him. And a community of misers, notwithstanding their accumulations, would be the most miserable and unprogressive one that can be imagined. A miserly administration is precisely of the same character. For the sake of making what it considers a good financial exhibit it allows the country or the institution whose affairs it controls to go backwards instead of forwards; and it is really not economical, because for the sake of saving, or apparently saving, cents it loses dollars. Intelligent and enterprising men of business are not afraid of expenditure. They know that the most economical thing they can do at times is to spend money, and they would be ashamed to have a cash balance, big or small, lying idly when their business, in order to produce the best results, required it to be spent.

A government which is enterprising as well as intelligent, in a new country like British Columbia, is not ambitious to have a money surplus. Its members see that it needs every dollar that can be raised, and a great deal more, for its proper and timely development. They see that a dollar withheld from needed works of improvement often means ten dollars or more lost to the country. Their surplus is seen all over the land in works of one kind and another which aid in its advancement and in the progress which, through their intelligent management, the country is making. Such a surplus is infinitely more creditable to them than hundreds of thousands of dollars lying idle in the banks, while the country for the want of necessary improvement remains poor and unprogressive. The narrow-minded, short-sighted miser glazes over his balance in the banks; money is his god. He thinks nothing of the improvements which make the country habitable, and which contribute to the convenience and the comfort of thousands who, through those improvements, have been able to make it prosperous.

The Opposition in this Province are disingenuous and inconsistent as well as factious. In their criticisms on the policy of the Government they do not inquire into the way in which money has been spent. They do not venture to find out whether or not the works and services on which almost all the money has been expended are required by the Province, or whether or not it has received benefits proportioned to the expenditure. They do not see as much as hint that the two millions odd expended on public works since July, 1887, was not needed, or that the Province has not derived great advantages from the expenditure. In fact they try to convey the idea that all expenditure is wrong, and that the Government is deserving of censure for having made it, no matter what was its object or what are its results. They show only one side of the account and keep the other steadfastly out of view. Their criticisms are in fact senselessly unfair.

The Opposition is almost amusingly inconsistent. In their capacity of critics of the Government on the floor of the Legislative Chamber, they declaim against what they call the extravagance of the Government. They declare with different degrees of violence that more money has been spent than the Province can afford, yet these same critics have been perpetually urging the Government to spend more money in their respective districts than they have received. They are most persistent in their demands for appropriations for this and for that public work, and they complain most bitterly if the Government find that they are unable to give them all they ask for. In making demands for improvements, these members forget all that they have said about economy. They know that the improvements they ask for are all required, and they apply for them without considering for a moment whether the Government has money enough to meet all their demands, and the demands that are made by other members equally solicitous to advance the interests of their constituents. This is all natural enough, and in a sense right enough. No one blames a representative of a district for trying to get for it all the public improvements it needs. But it is unreasonable, inconsistent and unprincipled in these men after having for years used all the influence they can bring to bear to prevail upon the Government to spend money in their respective districts, to turn round upon them now and accuse them of reckless extravagance. If the Government had complied with all their requests, and if it had listened to all their complaints we venture to say that they would every year since 1887 have spent double the money they had at their disposal. It is surely not for these men at whose urgent requests much of the money has been spent and who know that the ex-

penditure has been necessary, to blame the Government for spending the money without as much as hinting that the Province has received anything in return for the expenditure. The people, however, see what has been done with the money. They know that the Government have not pursued the miser's policy. They do not need to be told that the Government have listened to the requests of their representatives and did all that prudence permitted to give them the improvements they needed. And they know, too, that there is not a settlement in the Province which does not bear testimony to the liberality of the policy which they have pursued. The people must also see that the essence of the charge which Messrs. Beaven, Brown, Kitchen & Co. bring against the Government is that they have been too liberal and have given too much consideration to the wants of the different parts of the Province.

AN UNAVOIDABLE CONTEST.

There are indications in every country in the civilized world that the time is approaching when the lovers of good order and of honest government will have to make a firm stand against the encroachments of the men who have no regard for the rights of others, and who are prepared to do their best to rob men of their property and to subvert society generally. Socialists and anarchists are becoming bolder and more outspoken every year. It was only the other day that a crowd of socialists invaded the Boston State House under the leadership of a man named Swift, who is a native American. They conducted themselves in so threatening and so turbulent a manner that it was necessary to call in the police to clear the building. When in the open air Swift harangued them. His speech was of a most inflammatory nature, and calculated not only to provoke disorder but to instil into his hearers principles subversive of government of any kind. "We are now," said he, "in an influential position, because we have learned to stand together. Are you in favor of taking the property away from the rich? What are those legislators there for? They are certainly not there to look after your interests or they would have done it months ago. We will ditch those people. The state house is not good enough for you. I thought this was a democratic country, but I find it is a capitalist's country." It is easy to understand how these utterances would be understood by the crowd to whom they were addressed. It would never occur to them that Swift meant that the rich should be robbed and the legislators kicked out by constitutional means. They no doubt believed that if they were only strong enough that it would be perfectly right to appropriate the property of those who are better off than themselves, and to take upon themselves the direction of the affairs of the country without bothering their heads about forms or courts or constitutions.

Seeing the rapid advances which these socialistic ideas are making among the masses in Germany, in England, in France, in the United States, and in other countries, the time has come when the men who believe in good order and in the preservation of the rights of property should combine for self-defence. The sooner they learn to stand together the better for them and for society at large. The questions which divide political parties sink into utter insignificance when compared with the tremendous issues which the socialists and other disturbers of society are forcing upon the world. It is madness to sit inactive in fancied security and say those follies will soon die out. They are not dying out. They are growing and spreading with alarming rapidity and they are threatening the very existence of civilized society. The sooner they meet with an active and an intelligent opposition the sooner they will be checked and the less harmful they will be. The "dangerous classes" to which Macaulay was among the first to direct attention, are every day becoming more dangerous. Shutting our eyes to what is going on in the world will neither postpone nor avert the evil day.

GLADSTONE'S RETIREMENT.

The immediate retirement of Mr. Gladstone is evidently determined upon. We are not at all surprised to find that the prospect of losing their leader has created consternation in the ranks of the Liberal party. Mr. Gladstone is not an ordinary leader who can retire and be replaced with little or no disturbance or inconvenience. He is, both from his own personality and the circumstances in which the country is placed, of immense importance to the Liberal or rather the Irish Home Rule party. Deprived of him as leader, that party loses a very great part of its strength and its prestige. It appears to us that the Home Rule party without Mr. Gladstone will be like a body without a soul. All that will be left for its friends to do will be to bury it decently.

We are not at all surprised that the Radicals are greatly excited at the prospect before them. It is quite evident that the Liberal party with the exception of the disturbed and dependent Radicals, will choose Lord Rosebery as their leader. The Radicals see clearly that it would be most inconsistent in them, with their threats against the House of Lords still ringing in the ears of the people, to acquiesce in the selection of a member of that body as the leader of their party. Chamberlain has left them, and they have no one among them who would stand the ghost of a chance of being chosen as Premier. It would seem that they must swallow their objections to a member of the House of Lords as a leader, or form themselves into a "cave," leaving the Liberal party to get on as best it can without them. The general election which is almost certain to follow immediately after Mr. Gladstone's

resignation may make matters easier for them, for if the Liberals are defeated, it will then be of little consequence whether they decide to remain with them or form a third party of their own. It is pleasant to see, now that Mr. Gladstone has signified his intention to leave the arena of politics, that he is spoken of most kindly and most respectfully by men of all parties. Party antipathy, as far as he is concerned, seems to have died suddenly, and men think only of his great age and his wonderful abilities. It is evident that the dislike to Mr. Gladstone, bitter as it appeared to be, and fiercely as it was often expressed, was not to him personally, but to the cause he had espoused and to the men with whom he had associated himself. He will, no doubt, be sorely and cheerfully in his retirement by all that should accompany old age—"As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends."

THE SUSPENSION.

British Columbians in every part of the Province will regret to hear of the suspension of the bank of Green, Worlock & Co., better known by its old name, "Garesche, Green & Co." It is an old institution, and was in its day held in high estimation by the people of the province generally. Being the first bank suspension in the province, the news of the disaster created quite an excitement in the city and neighborhood yesterday. As far as we can learn, Green, Worlock & Co.'s difficulties have not been caused by any unusual disturbance of the business of the Province. Those who have the best opportunities of judging say that there has been a decided improvement in business since the new year set in. The trouble is chiefly owing to circumstances peculiar to the bank, and to the difficulties arising from those circumstances which it has had to face. This appears to be generally known and the only feeling expressed by those who discussed the matter yesterday, was that of sorrow for the firm and of sympathy with those whom its suspension will inconvenience. The managers of the banks of British Columbia and of British North America say that as far as they are concerned, the reflection cast upon the "local chartered banks" in Green, Worlock & Co.'s statement is wholly undeserved. It is to be regretted that the assertion was made. We sincerely trust that the firm will soon be able to free itself from its present embarrassments, and be in a position to resume operations with renewed vigor.

A COMPETENT WITNESS.

The Montreal Star, which knows all about the relations that exist in the Province of Quebec between Protestants and Catholics, warmly approves of Mr. Joly's mission to Ontario. It believes that it will have the effect of clearing the minds of many Ontarians of gross misconceptions with respect to the way in which the Protestant inhabitants of Quebec are treated by their French-Canadian neighbors. It says: "The notion apparently entertained by some is that if such a man as Joly escaped to Ontario at all it would be because of a Macedonian cry to his co-religionists in that Province to come over and help the French Protestants in prison here. Those who heard Mr. Joly know whether or not he went to them on any such errand. He spoke for himself. His message was not an appeal for help, but a soothing assurance that neither he nor his friends were in any distress. The certificate of good character, voluntarily given to the majority of this Province by a retired politician, is one of the best that could have been given. "Joly de Lotbiniere" will carry farther in Protestant Canada than most. Mr. Joly's peaceful pilgrimage is likewise well timed. The life of this country depends upon the real and hearty unity of her people; and sure to spring from mutual knowledge. Ignorance is the soil in which sectional passions grow most rankly. Canadians need, more than anything else, to get acquainted with each other. We are all good fellows when we come to know ourselves. And men of the character of Mr. Joly are capital representatives to send touring from province to province.

This is not the language of the representative of a down-trodden race or of a persecuted religious denomination. The Star knows that Mr. Joly tells the people of Ontario nothing but the truth with respect to the way in which the Protestant minority in the Province of Quebec are treated by the Catholic majority. If the Protestants of that province were subjected to anything like ill-usage, the Star would be the first to protest, and that, too, in no milk-and-water terms. The testimony to the timeliness and the necessity of Mr. Joly's mission by both the Montreal Witness and the Montreal Star, should convince the most suspicious and the most jealous of Ontario Protestants that those who are trying to convince them that their co-religionists in Quebec are suffering from the intolerance and the ill-will of French-Canadian Catholics are either ignorant of the true state of things in that Province or that they are unscrupulous politicians, endeavoring to gain power and place by sowing the seeds of religious discord in the different provinces. The bigots and the fanatics of both religions should be charitably judged, for they are sincere and really believe that what they say of each other is true. Left to themselves they can do but little harm, but when the cold-blooded, scheming politicians undertake to use them for their own purposes, there is no telling what they may do before they are exposed and discredited, which they are sure to be, sooner or later. The trading politician is busy just now in Ontario fanning the flames of religious discord. He has been to a certain extent successful, but it is hoped that Mr. Joly and the men of all denominations, who wish him well and are working with him, will convince the majority of the people that the professors of uncharitableness and the sowers of strife are their and their country's worst enemies.

A FEELBLE OPPOSITION.

The Opposition had very little indeed to say against the Government's Redistribution Bill. The objections brought against it were so weak that we are surprised that they did not abandon an opposition that was evidently perfunctory, and unite cordially with the Government in perfecting the measure. The carping of Mr. Beaven and the academic theories of Mr. Brown were hardly worth serious consideration. No one out of a lunatic asylum would attempt to apportion the representation of a new and growing community, like that of British Columbia, on strictly mathematical principles. This is what Mr. Beaven's reasoning meant, if it meant anything. Mr. Brown's impracticable scheme might amuse the members of a debating club on a long winter's evening, but no one supposes for a moment that any body of men who seriously meant business would entertain it for a single moment.

There was a good deal of hypocritical talk by Opposition members about keeping up the distinction between Mainland and Island. It is not so very long ago that this very distinction was almost the only political capital that many of them had, and it cannot be denied that they made very good use of it. When was it, we wonder, that they experienced a change of heart on the subject? We are afraid that the change is only assumed, and that they are now really what they were a year or so ago. If the Government had given them the slightest excuse to raise the cry of partiality, they would to-day be as ready to arouse jealousy between Mainland and Island as they were when the extraordinary separatist petition was hawked about the Mainland towns and settlements for signatures. The very best evidence that the Government's measure is just to all parts of the Province is that they have not the shadow of an excuse to oppose it on sectional grounds.

The article in the Times is the very feeble echo of the feeble speeches made by the leader of the Opposition and his followers against the Redistribution Bill. It does not contain anything that can by the utmost ingenuity be construed into an argument against the measure. It does not attempt to assail the principle of the bill, and its objections to some of the details are not by any means forcible.

The criticisms on the Hon. Mr. Vernon's clear and vigorous exposition of the principles and details of the Redistribution Bill were so very weak that they are not at all surprised that the debate upon it was comparatively tame. There was really nothing brought against it that warranted the Opposition in calling for a division on the second reading. But, after all, we are not surprised at the want of energy and force displayed by the Opposition, for the reception given to the measure by the people of the province must have taken all the spirit out of them. The electors believe the bill to be as fair a one as could be framed under the circumstances. The great majority of the members of the Opposition know this and they also know that any attempt to lead the people to think otherwise would be futile.

THE MANCHESTER CANAL.

Newspapers in Liverpool are already beginning to cry down the Manchester ship canal. They declare that as a ship canal it is a huge delusion. It will, they admit, do well enough for barges, but as a waterway for ocean-going ships, they pronounce it to be a failure. The progress of the ships going through the canal is so slow that passengers, unless they take a powerful narcotic before they enter it, will never put up with the delay. Captains of vessels, it is averred, who have made the passage of the canal, hope that they will never be required to do so again. Accidents have occurred because steamers in passing through the canal are obliged to move so slowly that they cannot stop at sea. It is reported that the steamer Grampus was twenty-six hours in going through the canal. These reports and predictions may be, and very probably are, the inventions and exaggerations of envy and jealousy.

BLAND'S BILL.

Mr. Bland's bill for the coinage of the silver seigniorage in the Treasury of the United States, contrary to the expectations of many men of both parties, was carried in the House of Representatives by a majority of thirty-seven. It was opposed strenuously by the upholders of a sound currency, both Republicans and Democrats. The Chicago Tribune, a week ago, noticed it as "The Villainous Bland Bill." The effect of the measure, if it becomes law, will be, the Tribune asserts, to destroy the parity between gold and silver now artificially maintained by the law, and make silver the only money metal current in the United States. It goes on to say:

Conspirator Bland is seeking to have the holders of the Sherman Treasury notes compelled to accept ultimate redemption of the same in silver dollars that now are worth less than half as much as the bullion silver for which they were issued. If he could carry this point the tumble down to silver monometallism on the basis of half value dollars would be near at hand. The government would advertise its deliberate acquiescence in the policy of paying half and emitting to pay the rest, while claiming that the obligation was discharged in full. For it should never be forgotten that the silver which Bland wants to have coined into half-dollar dollars was bought by the government at the bullion value of the metal at the time of purchase, and paid for at that value in terms of the transaction. It would mean that the Treasury notes should be maintained at par, and without that pledge the silver owners could not have been such fools as to sell the metal at all. If they had been told that the obligation would be maintained at full, they would have sold the silver, and have to accept that half as full payment for the whole, they would have preferred to keep their property till they could

sell it at the reduced par, which they must have known could not be far off under such conditions. So the Bland proposition is to inflict one of the worst possible hardships upon the silver miners, in whose interest he is alleged to be working. He would have them cheated first, the cheat on the rest of the people to follow soon after.

The Tribune believes that the President would veto the bill if it were passed through Congress. "But the fact," it goes on to say, "that there were enough repudiators and sympathizers with repudiation, to cast a majority vote for it, would do great harm, proving to the people of this and other countries that something is rotten in the State of Denmark."

AN ANTIDOTE.

Dr. Moor, of New York, claims to have discovered an antidote for morphine. It is permanganate of potash. The doctor, in the presence of a number of friends, swallowed three grains of morphine, which is a fatal dose. He immediately afterwards swallowed a quantity of the antidote without feeling or evincing any ill effects from the poison. It has since been found by two students, who made their experiments upon dogs and other animals, that the antidote is equally efficacious when the morphine is injected hypodermically. A sufficient quantity of morphine to kill the animal was injected and allowed to do its work on the system for some little time. The permanganate of potash was then administered in the same way, in the proportion of one and a third grain to each grain of morphine. The animal was in a short time roused from the torpor induced by the poison, and it quickly recovered. It seems that there is no doubt about the efficacy of the antidote. If the results of the experiments can be relied upon, the discovery is a most valuable one. Deaths from overdoses of morphine, taken accidentally or with suicidal intent, are not uncommon, when the lives of the victims might have been saved if there was an antidote at hand. The permanganate of potash, it is said, acts more quickly than the morphine.

"AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM."

New York, Feb. 28.—The following statement has recently been issued by Albert B. Boardman, Mr. Wiman's counsel: "R. G. Dun & Co. employed Attorney Nicolai as counsel, and he prepared a careful statement of the case for the press. Any one would suppose on reading Nicolai's statements that Wiman was cashier or bookkeeper for Dun & Co., and had no individual business relation of any kind, either with Dun or the parties in whose favor the checks were drawn. The fact is that for years Wiman had not only been a member of the firm, but in the conduct of the business he was the responsible head of the concern. I was the attorney for Dun & Co. during that period were signed by Wiman. Probably Wiman had made the same percentage of all the firm's important contracts. "Again no reference is made in Nicolai's statements to Wiman's intimate personal and business relations with the drawers of the checks described in the indictment, nor to the fact that the indorsements of the drawers named bear no resemblance at all to their signatures, nor to the admitted fact that the indorsements were not used to obtain credit from any third party, but simply for the purpose of transferring credits in the bank from an account against which Wiman had a perfect right to draw. "The above statement will suffice to call attention to the obvious omissions and inaccuracies in the statement prepared by Nicolai and published by the firm for the apparent purpose of prejudicing Wiman's case with the public before he had an opportunity to be heard."

As showing the animus of the prosecution, Boardman recites the peculiar circumstances of the arrest, and the refusal to accept bail proffered by men worth \$200,000. He also refers to the manner in which Wiman was indicted and railroaded into the Tombs, the carefully prepared statement of his injury, and Dun's interview ready for prompt publication. Wiman, his counsel says, has handled millions belonging to the firm and practically signed 90 per cent of the checks. From the moment Wiman took charge of the business the profits increased until Dun's share amounted to \$400,000 per annum. The public and any fair-minded jury will find it hard to believe that while Wiman was making for himself from \$75,000 to \$100,000 per annum and for Dun \$400,000, he was scheming to defraud the firm out of \$10,000 through the forgery of names in no way resembling the genuine signature.

Boardman draws attention to Wiman's splendid record in public enterprises and charitable work, and to the fact that as soon as it becomes evident that he was innocent he transferred all his property to Dun as security for any sum finally adjudged due upon a settlement of accounts. "If these cases are ever brought to trial," said Boardman, "the public will at once ascertain the motive prompting the prosecution, and I shall be much surprised if gentlemen who, like Macbeth, will tremble in their well-appointed dining-halls and say with quivering lips, 'Shake not thy gory locks at me; thou canst not say I did it.' As a matter of fact, I notice some of them already doing so."

"SPORTING TIPS."

LONDON, March 2.—The executive committee of the recently re-organized National Anti-Gambling League, at a meeting at the Westminster Palace hotel last night, finally approved the draft of the bill against the issue of betting news and sporting "tips," which is to be introduced in the House of Commons immediately after the commencement of the new session. The following clause, particularly aimed at the press, will be interesting to the newspaper intelligently interested, and its promoters believe that the bill will become law without material amendment. The following is the clause relating to the press: "If any publisher or cause to be published in any newspaper, book, pamphlet or other publication, any 'tip,' betting odds, or other information or advice as to betting or wagering upon any contingency whatsoever, shall be liable, if convicted on indictment, to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to both imprisonment and fine, and if convicted on summary conviction, to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding one month, or to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or both imprisonment and fine."

MAY BE MANSLAUGHTER.

Whiskey at Indian Festivities Near Duncan Productive of Very Serious Results. Louis Joe of Cowichan Attacks Three Women With a Formidable Piece of Plank.

DUNCAN, March 1.—(Special)—A drunken Indian spree near Koksilah, yesterday evening, resulted in a broken head or two, and an appearance of the chief participants before Indian Agent Lomas and H. O. Wellburn, J.P., at the court house to-day. Louis Joe, who was charged with assaulting his mother-in-law, a Clem-clam-lats lady named Squat-naht, was committed to Nanaimo for trial. Sam Sarbaston, another Indian, at whose house the fast and furious fun took place, was fined \$40 and costs for being in possession of an intoxicant. It is at present doubtful whether Squat-naht's injuries may not turn out fatal, her head being severely cut with some blunt instrument, said to be a piece of lumber.

NANAIMO, March 1.—(Special)—Louis Joe, a Cowichan Indian, was brought up from Duncan to-day to await trial on a charge of attempting to murder his mother-in-law and seriously injuring two other Indian women. Night before last, Louis got on a big drink, at the Indian camp, Koksilah, and almost crazed with whiskey picked up a piece of plank and made a savage attack on the three women in his cabin. He nearly got the worst of it, being nearly killed to death; the other two women were also badly injured. Louis was arrested later the same night by Constable Maitland-Douglas, and was committed for trial by Magistrate Wellburn.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, March 2.—(Special)—At Brandon last night a fire broke out in the syndicate block in the portion owned and occupied by Messrs. Wilson and Rankin, doing damage to the building and stock to the extent of \$25,000. The companies interested in the insurance on the building are: Lancashire, \$3,000; Hartford, \$3,000; Guardian, \$2,000; London & Lancashire, \$1,000; Royal, \$2,000; United Fire, \$1,000. On the fixtures about \$10,000 on the stock. During the progress of the fire the firemen fell, one of whom, Thomas Hudson, is seriously, if not fatally, injured. The other two men escaped with a good shaking up. The fall was caused by the breaking of a ladder, Hudson being as high as the third story. The annual session of the Manitoba Orange Grand Lodge opened here to-day with a good attendance of delegates. David Lockeridge, one of the alleged Brandon counterfeiters, has been committed for trial.

The Legislature will be prorogued to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Although the session has been a short one, a large amount of legislation has been passed. The members of the Legislature were entertained at dinner last night by the members of the Government. WINNIPEG, March 3.—(Special)—The Orange Grand Lodge closed its session here yesterday. H. J. Marshall was re-elected grand master. The grand master, in his annual address, touched at length on the school question. He said the act lately passed by the Government of Manitoba forever settled the question of separate schools, so that the school question, for all time to come, is out of the arena of Manitoba politics. It is proposed to hold a big demonstration of Orangemen in 1895. The loss will be about \$8,000. The Baptist church, at Hartney, has been damaged by fire. At Portage la Prairie fire was discovered in the Hall block, in the premises of Edwards & Co., furniture dealer. The flames spread over the entire stock, damaging all that it did not consume. The loss will be about \$8,000. J. H. Honsinger, of the Massey, Harris Co. here, will leave Winnipeg in a few days to assume the management of the works of the Massey, Harris Co. at Brantford, Ont.

Before leaving Downing street, stone received Sir Wm. Harcourt, secretary of the exchequer, John Moore secretary of Ireland, and a few other friends. He also gathered the station, and all showed the respect for the old man. When the train moved everybody on the platform waved his hat. Mr. Gladstone from his corner, and bowed and smiled at the window. The two thousand or more people had assembled at Windsor cheered when Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Gladstone entered the royal castle. The streets through which the carriage passed were filled with men and women, who greeted the Premier and the waving of hats and chiefs. Mr. Gladstone had an audience of the Queen before dinner, and told her that he intended to resign from office. The political news of this evening are the retirement of the Premier and the choice of his successor. Rumors and surmises of all sorts are ed from mouth to mouth, but news newspapers are printing columns of speculation, but most of this material is palpable guess work and light on the situation.

The Daily News says editorially most deeply and earnestly deplores Gladstone should have felt it his duty upon himself to resign. He would have preferred retaining whatever terms he might have suggested substituting any other man, how and eminent? "The News continues every objection to the choice of a Premier from months ago. Lord Salisbury, the bulk of the Radical, sensible," says the News, "a good Premier because he happy in earl." The News has information that there is no real Mr. Gladstone who has not recovered might entirely in a few months. He, it adds, is no hindrance to such a complaint as his.

SAVED HER LIFE.

Mrs. C. J. WOODRIDGE, of Wortham, Texas, saved the life of her child by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. "One of my children had Croup. The case was attended by our physician, and was supposed to be well under control. One night, however, she was seized with a severe attack, and on going to find it straggling. It had nearly ceased to breathe. Realizing that the child's life would be in jeopardy, I gave her a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house. I gave the child three doses, at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given, the child's breathing grew easier, and in a short time, she was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved her life."

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral Prompt to act, sure to cure

CAPE BRETON ILLUSTRATED

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MR. GLADSTONE.

He Announces His Intention to Succeed His Majesty—Lord Rosebery's Position—Up of the Party Inevitable.

LONDON, March 2.—It is known this afternoon that Lord Rosebery had made up his mind to give up his membership, and intended to resign to-day. Up to that time the belief was that the privy council had made a decision on taking any definite action against Mr. Gladstone's resignation. Lord Rosebery's selection as Premier was a surprise to many, and it is not surprising that the news of Mr. Gladstone's resignation should have been a surprise to many. When the news of Mr. Gladstone's resignation was first made public, through a private source, they could only find it hard to believe that Lord Rosebery would have the honor of being Premier. It is now known that Lord Rosebery's appointment would have been a surprise to many, and it is not surprising that the news of Mr. Gladstone's resignation should have been a surprise to many.

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The Westminster Gazette says: "The Fall Mail Gazette says: 'The last failure is pitiable. He has a last bomb at the House of Lords which he has frustrated him. He now retires embittered in his old age. 'Twas of late that Lord Rosebery listened speechless to the speech of Gladstone, and the Queen, across his custom.' The Radicals are savagely denouncing the whole thing but have a plot to hurry the old man out of office. They are at the moment in a state of great excitement, and it is not surprising that they should be so. The Radicals are savagely denouncing the whole thing but have a plot to hurry the old man out of office. They are at the moment in a state of great excitement, and it is not surprising that they should be so."

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