

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Hurrying Up Business—Government Motions to Have Precedence in Future

Inquiries as to the Business Which it is Intended to Dispose of.

LONDON, June 1.—In the House of Commons yesterday Sir William Harcourt moved that government business take precedence for the remainder of the session, as more time was imperative in order to hasten the budget. He was unable as yet to state what the government's intention in regard to what bills might be abandoned.

Mr. Balfour complained of Harcourt's reticence in regard to the discussion of government measures, and said the Liberal leaders' proposal to appropriate the time of the House without stating to what it was to be devoted had caused a decidedly unpleasant impression in the House.

Mr. Satow-Karr advised the course to be pursued was "pure robbery," and moved that it should not go into force for a month.

John Redmond opposed Harcourt's motion on the ground that the Government was asking for a blank check. Mr. Redmond said the Parnellites insisted that the House should proceed with the evicted tenants' bill and with the Crimes act repeal bill.

The former, though disappointing, was good so far as it went, and the most urgent measure in the Government's programme.

Joseph Chamberlain declared that Harcourt's demand was "unreasonable" and arbitrary.

Samuel Woods asked the Government to state its intention in regard to the eight-hour bill, and Frederick C. Mangan wanted information as to the Government's course regarding the Welsh disestablishment bill.

Sir William Harcourt said he hoped the government would be able to carry all the bills mentioned during the present session, but he was unable to state which of these measures would first be dealt with.

Mr. Goschen moved that precedence be granted financial business. This motion was opposed by Sir William Harcourt and rejected.

The House was divided on Sir William Harcourt's original motion that government business take precedence for the remainder of the session, and it was adopted by a vote of 234 to 214.

**CAPITAL NOTES.**

A Judge to Be Appointed For the Kootenay Country—Eggs Again Durable.

Much Concern Over the British Columbia Floods—Curran Bridge Inquiry.

AMERICAN NEWS.

From our own Correspondent

OTTAWA, May 29.—The Spanish royal commission on the California wine industry have concluded their labors and will leave for Spain in a few days. E. Dugay de Loma, one of the commissioners, states that the investigation has been very thorough, but declined to give any particulars as to the result prior to handing in his official report. He, however, incidentally mentioned that California growers sought to imitate foreign wines too much.

Hon. Mr. Daly informed the House of Commons that 228 French Canadians had emigrated from the United States this year.

Eggs are again placed on the dutiable list at 5 cents per dozen.

Sir John Thompson said to day that he would state in a day or two whether or not a redistribution bill for Quebec would be introduced this session.

The House discussed the question of a land grant to the Manitoba university. To-day's debate was profitless.

The estimates were under discussion to-night.

The Corran bridge inquiry was resumed to-day. Engineer Roy, of Montreal, who was under examination, became greatly rattled and declined to answer further questions.

Everybody is greatly concerned over the lamentable floods in British Columbia.

OTTAWA, via Seattle, June 1.—An Order-in-Council has been passed permitting the importation temporarily into British Columbia of live cattle to overcome the beef famine which it is represented here has arisen in the Province owing to the recent floods.

The Government is withdrawing the hand allowances from cavalry corps and substituting allowances for dragoons.

A proclamation has been issued prohibiting the use of fixed or ball ammunition to Indians in the Peace and Mackenzie River districts.

Two Ontario divorce applications have been filed for next session.

The Colonial office has forwarded copies of the Behring Sea award act.

The coal item in the tariff passed to-day. The duty on bituminous coal remains at sixty cents a ton.

Sir John Thompson's proposal for the appointment of a new judge for the Kootenay district passed the House to-day.

The duty on eggs has been made reciprocal, five cents per dozen, but when they are admitted free in the States the duty will be removed.

A resolution of Hon. Mr. Foster's has been offered providing that goods entered since the tariff had been introduced should not be subject to extra duty or be entitled to a refund owing to any subsequent change of duty. The duty paid at the rate then in force would remain unaltered.

**TO FOIL THE ROBBERS.**

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Wells, Fargo & Co. have hit upon a plan to prevent the looting of their express cars in the future on the run between Oakland and Los Angeles and unless they have miscalculated greatly the next highwayman who holds up a train on the Southern run will be greatly disappointed in his efforts to steal the company's treasury. Twenty-five express cars are being fitted out with burglar proof safes and the company has worked out a plan so well that the highwayman of the future will have to be an expert safe cracker in addition to possessing all the other qualifications of a successful train robber.

The twenty-five cars are for the run between Los Angeles and San Francisco. Half of the number are already equipped with the safes. The balance will be provided with safes as rapidly as the work can be done. The cars are as near burglar proof as any movable property can be. They stand between four and five feet high and are heavy chilled steel. Heavy steel bands fasten them firmly to the sides of the cars and preclude the possibility of removal.

**ALL EXPECTANCY.**

## ALL EXPECTANCY.

CRIPPLE CREEK, June 1.—All is quiet expectancy on the hill. Should the Governor not effect a compromise a bloody battle will follow. To successfully advance upon the fort would require a much stronger force than now集结 in the service of the sheriff. The project lies around us now that a man can enter camp or town without an order from the commander. A regular court martial has been established and sessions are held nightly. The strictest military duty is enforced. The miners have received a large quantity of provisions and ammunition. They are reinforcing their position at every point. They have received smalls for a 25-pound field piece, which is so located that they can cover all approaches. Three stages on the Cripple Creek and Canon City mail line to Lawrence have been stopped by armed men. All the passengers were relieved of their arms. Outgoing conveyances are loaded with frightened people fleeing from the threatened danger. The strikers are now making prisoners of men whom they consider dangerous to their safety. They took three non-union men from the summit mine and riddled the telephone office with bullets.

George Johnson, who commands the strikers' forces, served with Captain Zaleski in the United States army, and it is said he has knowledge of the principles of the Zaleski dynamite gun; he enabled him to construct a dangerous weapon which was used against the deputies. It can throw dynamite several hundred feet.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., May 31.—The author of today notified the mine owners that he has properties at Cripple Creek that the trouble in that district has gone entirely beyond the question of wages or arbitration of wages. It is now they say, entirely one of putting down the lawlessness and insurrection in the district, and this they propose to make every effort to do.

For this purpose a special committee of the grand jury has been called, and the Cripple Creek case will probably be taken up. People who live and do business in Cripple Creek are coming to Colorado Springs in large numbers, as they state that they no longer dare remain at their homes. The majority have been ordered to leave by the striking miners. They call stories of outrageous treatment and of innumerable threats from the strikers.

DENVER, May 31.—The sheriff sent 150 more deputies to Cripple creek to-day. They were all armed with Winchester rifles, carried blankets and were equipped for hard service. They will stop at Colorado Springs until the road into the camp has been repaired. Chicago has offered 1,000 men at \$2 a day. The offer was declined by Sheriff Bowes of Colorado Springs.

DENVER, May 31.—The United States court, Judges Rice and Hallett concurring, refused to grant an injunction to restrain the miners' union from interfering with the working of the Raven Gold Mining Co. of Cripple creek, for lack of jurisdiction. The injunction was asked for on the ground that the Government still has an interest in the mining claims which the company is acquiring under the mineral land laws.

The coasting steamer Iwaiwai is dispatched at 5 p.m. yesterday by this Government to take formal possession of and raise the Hawaiian flag on Necker Island, 400 miles west northwest of Honolulu. H. M. S. Champion sailed two hours later, it is believed in a like vessel. She has given out that she was going out for target practice but headed westward, which was an unusual direction to take for that purpose. Her leisurely movements indicated that she did not inspect the Iwaiwai's errand.

The Iwaiwai is under command of the minister of the Interior, and is already well on her way to hoist the Hawaiian flag, unless a

Champion beats her in the race.

The coasting steamer Iwaiwai was a

rowboat.

An English engineer named Gardner ar-

rived here on the 25th by the Warship

from Victoria with the British vice-com-

mander. He wishes the government to survey and examine chart of a chain of islands, at

somes extending 1,200 miles northwest of this group.

From various remarks made it was

generally that Necker Island was selected as

the station for landing the proposed cable

from Sydney to Vancouver, and that Eng-

land would take possession of it for that pur-

pose.

The coasting steamer Iwaiwai is despatched

to the same port.

President Date of New Zealand, replying to

Walter G. Smith, who had sent him a

communication from the National Republican League of New Zealand, requested a delegation of

men to speak to the Hawaiian government on

the matter of an annexation before it would be

possible for the Hawaiian government to

become identified with any political party in

the United States, was told to do so.

He, however, incidentally mentioned that

California growers sought to imitate foreign

wines too much.

PORLTAND, Ore., May 29.—General C. T.

Kelley, of the California Commandery army,

was well, if not favorably, known here.

When a boy he ran away from home in Kentucky and went to Chicago, where he learned the printer's trade.

In 1887 he came to Portland with a woman he claimed was his wife, but he

soon left her. He worked on the Oregonian and at job offices but soon left his trade to join the salvation army.

After a few months' stay here he went to San Francisco, there becoming a prominent salvationist.

He lost caste, however, when he closed to San Jose with a salvation army lassie.

Kelley was a fine printer and was well read, but he was a visionary sort of fellow and an enthusiastic admirer of Bellamy and Harry George.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Mrs. Jessie Dawson, widow of Matthew Dawson, late president of the Laramie bank, and whose brother, Luther Timore, division superintendent of the Southern Pacific railway, has recently contracted a secret marriage with George Fraser, a newspaper man who arrived here about two years ago from Australia. The lady's relatives refuse to recognize the marriage and refuse to allow Fraser to visit his wife. The affair has caused a sensation in society circles.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—It is reported that if the court does not grant a new trial and the convicted "Emperor" smugglers are sent to prison, one of them will tell all he knows about the conspiracy and give the names of all who were implicated.

The development may prove disastrous.

"Our request for political union with the United States," said President Date, "is to the whole American people, and it is not for us to encourage any lessening of it."

It may exist to make a party matter of local

politics.

CLEVELAND ANGRY.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 2.—President Cleveland is said to be angry at the way the tariff bill has been brought in the Senate and

tainted from top to bottom with suspicions of robbery and corruption.

He is particularly angry at Senator Gorman, for having in his recent speech intimated an amendment to be held at Denver, says that it would be useless for the national government to

become identified with any political party in

the United States, was told to do so.

Mr. Price, who was chairman, asked if any one present would like to reply to Mr. Vernon.

Mayor Martin Rose and said it was too late then, but he expected Mr. Graham would hold a meeting in ten days.

The informants said that if it came at all

it would be so emphatic that there could

be no mistaking the President's dissatisfaction with the Gorman compromise from its very inception.

The first authentic announcement as to the leading features of this compromise came from the Secretary of the Treasury, and contained a defense of the sugar schedule which had then been agreed upon and which was subsequently announced officially.

As this statement was given out by the Secretary of the Treasury it was looked upon as an endorsement of the Gorman compromise by the administration.

If the President has now determined to re-

call his Secretary of the Treasury, he

will do so in a manner which will be

fully explained.

The informants said that if it came at all

it would be so emphatic that there could

be no mistaking the President's dissatisfaction with the Gorman compromise from its very inception.

The first authentic announcement as to the leading features of this compromise came from the Secretary of the Treasury, and contained a defense of the sugar schedule which had then been agreed upon and which was subsequently announced officially.

As this statement was given out by the Secretary of the Treasury it was looked upon as an endorsement of the Gorman compromise by the administration.

If the President has now determined to re-

call his Secretary of the Treasury, he

will do so in a manner which will be

fully explained.

The informants said that if it came at all

it would be so emphatic that there could

be no mistaking the President's dissatisfaction with the Gorman compromise from its very inception.

The first authentic announcement as to the leading features of this compromise came from the Secretary of the Treasury, and contained a defense of the sugar schedule which had then been agreed upon and which was subsequently announced officially.

As this statement was given out by the Secretary of the Treasury it was looked upon as an endorsement of the Gorman compromise by the administration.

If the President has now determined to re-

call his Secretary of the Treasury, he

will do so in a manner which will be

fully explained.

The informants said that if it came at all

it would be so emphatic that there could

be no mistaking the President's dissatisfaction with the Gorman compromise from its very inception.

The first authentic announcement as to the leading features of this compromise came from the Secretary of the Treasury, and contained a defense of the sugar schedule which had then been agreed upon and which was subsequently announced officially.

As this statement was given out by the Secretary of the Treasury it was looked upon as an endorsement of the Gorman compromise by the administration.

If the President has now determined to re-