

The Weekly Times

Victoria, Friday, March 9, 1894.

ORGANS AT VARIANCE.

Once more we beg leave to advise our amiable neighbor to use a little discretion when it feels tempted to lie in the service of the government. This morning it ventures on the following "whopper":

The members of the opposition, led by the representative of New Westminster, have persisted in asserting that they have proved that the revenue of the province has been declining for many years. As to the "omitted column," our neighbor knows full well that it was the first to give a statement of the revenue of the province, omitting to place alongside of it the expenditure.

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COUNCILS OF CONCILIATION.

It is a little odd that Sir Oliver Mowat should have introduced a labor bill in the Ontario legislature a few days later than Mr. Davie's withdrawal of the measure which was to do so much for labor here. We do not know how Ontario capitalists and employers will receive the proposed legislation, but there is no doubt about its being most acceptable to the working classes, as they have already expressed their approval. It may be both interesting and edifying to compare the bills proposed by the two governments, and to that end we reproduce the following summary of Sir Oliver Mowat's measures:

The new law is to apply to cases of establishments employing not less than ten workmen in the same business or department of the business. The subjects of dispute to be taken cognizance of by the proposed new councils of conciliation and arbitration are described in nine sub-sections, and include wages and hours of work, damages from bad or unfinished work, prices at which products of mines are to be sold, insufficiency or unwholesomeness of food supplied by employers, dangerous or unsanitary workrooms, dismissal and employment under agreement of any employee, dismissal of employees for being connected with a labor union, and others. The office of registrar of councils of conciliation is created, and may be filled by some officer now in the government's employ until the work of the department warrants a special appointment. The registrar will set the machinery in motion to bring matters of dispute before the councils to be established. In case of a labor dispute either party may appoint two persons to act as half of a council of conciliation, the other two to be appointed by the other side. If the other side refuses to appoint conciliators, the case comes under subsequent provisions of the act. If the conciliation council is not appointed or fails to come to a decision satisfactory to the parties the matter will be referred to the council of arbitration. The organization and working of this body is considerably more complicated than the other. The arbitration council is to be three in number, one chosen by the employing interest, the second by the wage-earners, and the third by these two jointly, or, in case of failure to agree, by the lieutenant-governor-in-council. All the members thus chosen are to be formally appointed by the lieutenant-governor, and are to hold office for two years, and to be eligible for reappointment. They are to be paid at a rate fixed. The franchise for these elections is to be given as follows: For the employers' representative, one vote to each employer of ten persons, one vote for each organization of ten persons whose members employ ten persons each, one vote for each board of trade. For the employees' representative, one vote to every trade and labor council, one vote to every district assembly of the Knights of Labor, one vote to every incorporated trades union or organization of wage workers. The list of these to vote is to be made up each year by the registrar (difficult questions to be referred to the minister of agriculture, published in the Ontario Gazette. The voting is to be done by mail, under a system the details of which is not necessary to state at length. The council of arbitration must sit as an open court; the president, for purposes of keeping order, being invested with the power of a judge of the high court of justice, may visit the locality of a dispute, call and swear witnesses, etc. The decision of the council is to be both published in the Gazette, and if both parties

shall have agreed to accept the decision, that decision when made becomes a judgment of the high court of justice. No paid counsel or attorney for either party is to appear before the council, except one of the parties between whom the dispute or claim has arisen. If the decision prove abortive the matter may again go before the council of conciliation.

It will be observed that there is no compulsion as to the acceptance of the tribunal's decision, but on the other hand the board of arbitration is invested with semi-judicial powers which are likely to give it a higher status than any board selected voluntarily. Perhaps the local government could evolve something of a bill if it properly studied the Ontario bill and the English legislation and commission reports dealing with the same subject.

SIDNEY-DELTA ROUTE.

The Pacific Canadian, a strong advocate of the government's general policy, is evidently opposed to the somewhat of the government on the Delta railway project. The people of the Delta, with singular unanimity, believe that this railway is the one thing needed to make the district one of the most prosperous farming communities in the world. Although most of the farmers are situated within a few miles of the Fraser river, which is the great highway in that portion of the province, the roads leading thereto are, generally speaking, unworthy of the name. The farmers have been handicapped for years by wretched roads and inadequate facilities for reaching the chief markets of the province. We look upon the selfish opposition of the Vancouver press as a strong argument in favor of the proposed line. The World and the News-Advertiser, with suspicious accord, condemn the Delta road because by leading to Victoria it will enable the farmers to reach their best market expeditiously and cheaply. Opposed on every other question, the Vancouver press are united on this one. The Westminster paper takes a broader view, and although a government supporter it thus points out the plain duty of the government:

"From present indications it would appear that Mr. Davie's government has weakened on the proposed aid to the Delta railway, on the ground of the large obligation that would be involved. This will cause great disappointment throughout the district to be served by the Delta railway and the people of this city. Readers who take the trouble to examine the text of the railway and bridge petition published in another column, will see that the obligation the government was asked to undertake is not one that should justify the withholding of the needed aid. In view of the interests to be served and the unanimity of the comparatively large population concerned. People may be allowed to differ, and in our judgment the Delta & Eastern railway is a work much more deserving of strong assistance from the public purse than the line from Nakusp to Slocan Lake. Not that it was not judicious to open the means of communication to a promising mining district, but there is a great agricultural section, already partly developed and on the verge of needing the intersecting railway to insure a flow of wealth, perhaps as great, and certainly more permanent than any mining district on this coast has yet proved to be."

For our part we cannot understand how it will be possible, on the ground of public good, to justify the granting of assistance to other railway projects which have in view Victoria as a terminus, if this small and comparatively inexpensive scheme to unite our city with three of the great railways of the continent is defeated, whether by the indifference of the many or the antagonism of a few. There ought, therefore, to be a large attendance at the public meeting to-night, where it is expected, the superior advantages of the Sidney-Delta route will be fully presented to the public.

TRADE STATISTICS.

The Dominion trade and navigation returns show that the aggregate trade of Canada for 1893 was valued at \$247,694,078 as compared with \$241,869,443 in 1892. This is an increase of over \$5,800,000. In 1893 the value of exports was \$118,619,750 as compared with \$112,908,875 in 1892, an increase of \$5,710,875. The total imports for the past year were valued at \$129,074,268 as compared with \$127,406,068 in 1892. The imports for home consumption reached a total of \$121,705,030 as contrasted with \$116,978,943 in 1892. The duty collected during the past year amounted to \$21,161,711 against \$20,550,581 in 1892. The value of exports to Great Britain was \$64,080,493, a decline of \$900,000. Canada sent to the United States \$43,923,000 worth of goods as compared with \$38,068,027 in 1892. The imports from Great Britain increased from \$41,348,425 to \$43,148,413, and from the United States they increased from \$53,137,000 to \$58,221,000. From these figures the aggregate trade with the two principal countries in 1892 and 1893 is seen to be as follows:

	1892.	1893.
Great Britain	\$106,254,384	\$107,223,006
United States	\$62,120,066	\$62,144,986

It will be noticed from these figures that the "balance of trade" is still very much against us, though the N. P. was, according to the story of its designers, certain to turn it the other way. In 1878 the Conservative orators used the "adverse balance of trade" as a bogey to frighten childish voters; now, curiously enough, they have not a word to say about it. A remarkable feature of the trade statement for last year is the great increase in our commerce with the United States of ten millions of dollars. This increase almost exactly half is made up of exports and half of imports. When the two countries had it mutually profitable to trade with each other in face of hostile tariffs, what would be the result if they were to remove the barriers?

What fools men are to place commercial stumbling-blocks in their own way!

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The premier was in very good humor yesterday, and at times reasonably considered the arguments adduced by the members of the opposition, adopting several suggestions made by hon. members "on the other side of the house." He started by amending the bill to make a fairer division of West Kootenay. The country along the Columbia river and the Lower Arrow Lake is taken from the south riding and placed in the north, this transferred territory including Trail Creek, Robson, Fire Valley and some small settlements. This makes a little fairer division as regards population. The clause providing that the collector of votes can interrogate a man applying for registration was also amended. By the clause as it is left the collector will only be able to ask the questions contained in the schedule affixed to the bill. Several other changes were made in the clauses dealing with registration of voters.

The premier, however, has so far made no attempt to defend the action of his government in dividing some districts into ridings, while other districts of exactly the same nature will elect their representatives collectively. It has been pointed out again and again that this piece of dishonesty is intended to give the government an undue advantage and help it to stifle public opinion, but the government do not even attempt to defend it.

When the opposition members strengthen their arguments against the unfairness of the bill by comparing districts, one of the "faithful supporters" rises to a point of order and rescues the government from its defenceless position. This was done several times yesterday, once particularly when Mr. Brown was pointing out that each riding of Westminster district had more voters than either Cowichan or Esquimalt, and still the Westminster ridings return only one member each, and Cowichan and Esquimalt return two members each. But the junior member for Cowichan always rises to a point of order when his district is mentioned, as he knows that it is hard to defend the government's partial way of dealing with that district.

Recognizing the fact that he is not too certain of being re-elected even in his own well-treated district, the premier does everything in his power for it. The residents of the Alberni portion of the district have evidently been objecting to their individuality being completely lost, for yesterday the premier saved it for them, by naming the district the Cowichan-Alberni electoral district.

Talking about power, Theo. Davie never allows any to slip through his fingers if he can help it, and he never thinks twice making a grab for a little more, decency and dignity being alike disregarded. All his anger over Mr. Keith's motion to stop the sale of liquors in the refreshment room was caused by this greed for power even in the smallest matters. He thought that the government should have control of the lunch room, and he did not want the legislature to arrogate to itself the power of making a rule governing the supply of "refreshments." Even Mr. Horne, one of his most ardent admirers, had to vote against the premier's scheme to curtail the privileges of the legislature in that manner.

One would have thought that the premier, profiting by the exhibition that the finance minister made of himself in answering Mr. Brown's arguments about the trans and ciao, Cascade division of the province, would have fought shy of the question. But no, Theo has cheek enough to tackle any question, whether he understands it or not. It is true that he waited until Mr. Brown's speech appeared in cold type before attempting to answer it. But even then he made a miserable failure of it, and sat down amidst laughter.

Mr. Hunter was very honest for a few minutes yesterday, but then it was after Mr. Brown had been speaking, and Mr. Hunter never fails to speak after Mr. Brown whether he has anything to say or not. He said "we defy the little clique from the Fraser Valley. We have got the bone and intend to keep it." Of course when a government defies the representatives of the people, it defies the people who elect those representatives. But the premier said that Mr. Hunter was getting too honest, and he made a neat little speech to smooth over what Mr. Hunter had said, calling them a lot of pet names. The people know, however, that Mr. Hunter was giving expression to the true ministerial spirit.

The chief commissioner does not very often make an exhibition of himself, as he knows when to keep quiet, but last evening he lost his usual caution. Coming into the house at 8 o'clock he found that he was the only minister present, and not desisting the terrible task of defending the redistribution bill, he commenced to talk against time to give his colleagues an opportunity to arrive. He had been talking 20 minutes when all the ministers had taken their seats, but he did not see them and continued to talk. They had been in their seats 15 minutes before he saw them, and when he did he fell to pieces and ran out the lobby, leaving the premier to defend his bill.

Mr. Croft has entered in the competition with Messrs. Hall and Martin for the speakership of the legislative assembly, in case the Davie government should be returned to power, as it is said the present speaker will not again be a candidate for the position. The three gentlemen mentioned, knowing the nature of their chief, are competing with one

another to see which can act in the most arbitrary manner in the chair. Messrs. Martin and Hall had their turn when the estimates were being discussed, and they then succeeded in pleasing Hon. Theo. But unfortunately for Mr. Croft, the premier was feeling unusually conscientious yesterday afternoon when the house was in committee on the redistribution bill. The premier had wandered away from the clause and was discussing the general policy of the government and the opposition when Mr. Keith rose to a point of order. Mr. Croft ruled the premier was in order. Then came the rebuke, when the premier said he knew he was out of order. Mr. Croft will have to try some other way of pleasing his chief.

Yesterday's session was a strictly business one, the government again adopting many amendments suggested by the opposition to the obnoxious registration clauses of the redistribution bill, which will go far to prevent any arbitrary dealing with the voters' lists, although the clauses are still far from being perfect. Many private bills were advanced to committee, so before Friday the order paper should be pretty well cleared of private measures. The Nakusp & Slocan bill will be taken up on Friday and will probably be passed before the house adjourns. If the government do not bring down very many amendments the session should be over before Easter.

Minister Baker's bill to amend the school act provides that a trustee convicted of a criminal offence shall ipso facto vacate his seat. The phrase "criminal offence," under the new code is given a very wide application, and under the amending bill, if it becomes law, trustees may lose their places for very trifling misdemeanors. It must be supposed that the minister is aware of this fact, since he has the attorney-general for a mentor.

The Patrons of Industry will from all appearances exercise a considerable influence on Canadian politics in the near future. In the report of the grand trustees submitted to the recent annual meeting at Toronto, it was stated that the Dominion government had paid no attention to petitions forwarded to Ottawa, and the executive had come to the conclusion "that the only way to petition is through the ballot box." Commenting on the elections in which the Patrons have taken part the report says "no quarter can be expected from either of the old parties." The grand officers of the organization say there are now 55 Patrons' candidates in the field, 35 for the Ontario legislature and 20 for the house of commons. A candidate is to be nominated wherever there is a chance of election. The officers confidently predict that 25 Patrons will be elected to the next Ontario house, but allege that their candidates have good chances in several other districts. If their predictions are fulfilled they will be very likely to hold the balance of power between the two old parties in the legislature. It would not be surprising if they were to come near accomplishing the same end in the commons. From the report it appears that the order has now 2,800 branches, with 175,000 members.

The St. John, N. B., Board of Trade has passed a resolution adopting the report of the tariff committee recommending free molasses, a reduction of the duty on rice from one cent and a quarter to three quarters of a cent, free raw sugar up to sixteen Dutch standard and exemption of packages not useful except for original purposes. It also recommended the acceptance of reciprocity in breadstuffs in the event of the passage of the Wilson bill, and advised a reduction in the duty on coal oil.

The Toronto Globe attained its jubilee on Monday, its first number having been issued on March 5, 1844. Its establishment was quickly followed by its rise to a prominent place among Canadian journals, under the guidance of its great founder. In our own day political affairs are far different from what they were in the early times of 1844, but still the Globe continues to keep the leading place among Canadian newspapers.

The "Danbury News" Man Dead.

Danbury, Conn., March 5.—James Montgomery Bailey, the humorist, died yesterday. James Montgomery Bailey was born in Albany, N. Y., September 25, 1841. He received a common school education and became a carpenter. In 1860 he removed to Danbury, Conn., where he worked at his trade for two years, occasionally contributing to the newspapers, and enlisted in the Seventeenth Connecticut regiment, with which he served until the end of the war. After his return he purchased, in 1865, the Danbury Times, which he afterward consolidated with the Jeffersonian, acquired in 1870, under the name of the Danbury News. For this paper he wrote short, humorous articles, generally descriptive of everyday mishaps, which were reprinted in other journals throughout the country. He was the originator of innumerable mother-in-law, house-cleaning and plumber jokes that are still in vogue. In 1873 a demand for the News was found outside of Danbury, and its circulation rose to 30,000 copies. He published "Life in Danbury," "The Danbury News Man's Almanac," "They All Do It," "Mr. Phillips' Genesis," and "The Danbury Boom." In 1874 he visited Europe for his health, and after his return delivered a lecture with the title "England From a Back Window." He was known as the "father of American domestic humor."

Rich cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by Langley & Co.

Have a Very Bad Cough, Are Suffering from Lung Troubles, Have Lost Flesh through Cough, Are Threatened with Consumption, Remember that the D.E. Emulsion IS WHAT YOU REQUIRE.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Where the Dispute is Left by Supreme Court Opinions.

THE GOVERNMENT MUST YET DECIDE.

No Advantage Gained by the Postponement of the Master-Runners of Cabinet Changes—Renewed Talk of Mr. Meredith Going to Ottawa.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—Another stage has been reached in the Manitoba school case, although there is no likelihood of the question disappearing from the arena of politics for some time to come. The result of its reference to the supreme court is indeed very little to be added to what was then said. The opinions given by the different judges on the different questions submitted are somewhat mixed, although on the main question of appeal the court stood two to three. That is to say, two judges favored the appeal of Manitoba, to the Governor-General in council, while three said there ought to be no appeal. The various arguments presented differed, but the answers given to the six questions submitted by the Dominion government leaves the court standing two for an appeal and three against.

Justice Sedgewick took no part in the argument. If he had done so, and if he was of the same opinion now as he was when he was deputy minister of justice, at the time Sir John Thompson made his now celebrated report to the petitioners for remedial legislation, then he would be in favor of allowing the appeal, so that the court would have stood three to three. It will be remembered that Sir John Thompson said that it would be time enough for the petitioners to come to the Governor-General in council for remedial laws when the courts had decided against them, in this way showing that he at all events thought that an appeal was inadvisable.

That there will be appeal from the supreme court to the judicial committee of the privy council is almost certain. It is equally certain that the government will have to pay the costs of this appeal, whether it be taken by the government or by the Roman Catholic minority. So before a final decision has been got. In the meantime the question will be discussed in the political field just as it has been in the past. It matters not what the courts may say in the way of advice, the government cannot get rid of the question, which is one of policy, and which will have to be answered some time, prolong the day as the administration may, and it would be better if they in the first place had said that Manitoba would have to deal with it as a province. Had a Liberal government been in power the dispute could not have gone so far, because Liberals have always stood up for the rights of the provinces. But Conservatives, who have been disallowing railway charters in the same province, could not well say that they could not interfere with a school bill on the grounds of provincial rights. Such an excuse would only provoke laughter. The only good that will accrue to anybody out of all this litigation is to the lawyers. The minority will not be benefited, because the provincial legislation would not be interfered with even if the Dominion government were willing to champion the cause of the minority. "You cannot check Manitoba," is just as strong to-day as ever, and if the Governor in council endeavored to pass remedial laws, how could they be put in force? Had this litigation not been commenced, and had the Catholics been honestly told that the Dominion government could do nothing for them, they could have gone to Premier Greenway and probably got some amendments to the law in respect of common schools, which they were are too much Protestant. Being approached in that way, there is no doubt, that an understanding could have been arrived at before now. Look at the case of New Brunswick? In that province to-day the Roman Catholics would not have separate schools, so satisfactorily does the existing system meet their views. Time will tell, but I think it will be shown that in the end it will turn out as I have said, and that while the lawyers jolly will benefit, the Catholics who expect soon to gain, will really be the losers.

There are rumors of cabinet changes in the air, but there are not likely to be any until after the session is over. The cabinet is greatly in need of being strengthened, but the opinion of those who pretend to know is that the present ministers will rather hang together than hang singly. There has been talk, for instance, of Sir Adolphe Caron going, to-day he is one of the strongest members of the government. The postmaster-general does not propose to be made a scapegoat, and now that the government know it they have not only to stand by him, but respect him all the more. Mr. Angers has proved a failure in Dominion politics, but he cannot be got rid of until such time as a good judgment is provided for him. Mr. Angers is not only dismissed, but he knows too much for the premier to let him go. Mr. Oimmet is too wealthy and selfishly independent to be dictated to. So that while there is dissatisfaction all over the province of Quebec with the present representatives in the cabinet, it will be a difficult matter to make any changes.

Ontario is very poorly represented. Messrs. Haggart, Bowell and Patterson cannot be said to be representative men of the banner province of the Dominion. One of these sits in the senate, so that Ontario has only got two common porters. Well, there is talk once more of setting Meredith into the cabinet, so as to "down" Dalton McCarthy. Sir John Thompson would take in half a dozen of grand sovereigns of the Orange order if he could, but squelch McCarthy, so bitter does the premier feel, and with good reason, against the latter. But there is no reason to believe that Mr. Meredith would accept, even if he were offered the position. I have already pointed out in this correspondence the position Mr. Meredith occupies, so far as Sir John Thompson is concerned. Let

UP BARCLAY SOUND.

Surveyors a Little Too Early—The Government Agent.

Alberni, March 6.—The steamer Maude came in on Saturday with a full cargo and 40 barrels of hay on deck. Surveyor A. S. Goring went aboard and came up to survey China creek from the mouth up. They are at least a month too soon and cannot accomplish much now. As announced a week ago, a meeting was held in the court house on Saturday afternoon to protest against the appointment of Thos. Fletcher as government agent here. Messrs. Bayne, Bishop, Fisher, Heath, Huff, Smith and Thompson were nominated for the office. The vote eventually falling on G. A. Huff, with 32 votes. A petition was drawn up and signed, and Mr. Huff is supposed to be going out to Victoria to present it early this week, but the government nominee will no doubt be appointed.

Some one has been misleading the Nanaimo newspapers respecting the Chinese question here. Nothing has been done or can be done in the matter, except a few who have amongst themselves agreed not to employ the Mongolians. All the Chinese men here are at work.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

The Patrons of North Brant have nominated S. G. Kitchen (Liberal), of St. George, for the legislature.

J. T. Boyle, barrister, of Brantford, has shipped a number of horses, leaving a number of sorrowful creditors.

A winding-up order has been granted for the George Bishop Printing and Engraving Company of Montreal.

The traffic receipts of the C. P. R. for the week ending Feb. 28th, were \$307,000 for the same week last year, \$305,000.

The auditors have discovered a shortage of \$5,000 in the public school books of Secretary-Treasurer's assurance of Brantford.

A protest was entered on Saturday against the election of J. O. Villeneuve as mayor of Montreal, bribery and corruption being alleged.

The Conservatives of Addington have nominated J. W. Bell, of Camden, for the commons and James Reid, the sitting member, for the legislature.

Edward Langens, a French-Canadian from Sherrington, died at the hospital in Montreal from lock-jaw, caused by his legs being crushed by accident.

A Hamilton widow, Mrs. Lawrence, has proved her claim to the estate of her father, Captain Reid, who died at Sioux City on October 15, 1892, and will get \$70,000 or \$80,000.

It is announced that St. Peter's cathedral, Montreal, which has been under construction since 1876, will be open to the public for worship on Easter Sunday. The office has cost over half a million dollars.

James Moore, market gardener and poultry raiser at Milton, suicided by hanging. He left a note saying he was in poor health and financially embarrassed. He had a daughter married to the Rev. Mr. Allen, a Presbyterian minister at Denver, Col.

The shoemakers in the employ of J. D. King & Co., Toronto, manufacturers of boots and shoes, who two months ago struck against the reduction of 20 per cent in their wages, have agreed to accept a 10 per cent. reduction and have gone back to work.

Judge Horne at Windsor sentenced Joseph and John Munger, two brothers, to two years in the penitentiary for Kingston penitentiary. The prisoners were convicted of having enticed, by offers of candies and coppers, ten little girls, all under ten years of age, into the store of a man named Devers at Leamington, where they were criminally assaulted on different occasions.

Stetson, Cutter & Co. will not run their big sawmill at St. John this year because of the low prices of lumber in the United States. The lumber statistics show a big falling off in the cut throughout this province during the past year. As lumber is the chief industry the other trades will be affected. The total cut of logs of the "Arroostook" this year is but eight million feet which is forty million less than last year.

A pretty woman may increase her charms by clearing her skin of sallowness and disfiguring eruptions by using Dr. J. C. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Every household should be supplied with a bottle of

STAMINAL.

It makes delicious Beef Tea in one minute by merely adding hot water.

It contains the virtue of Beef and Wheat and the tonic qualities of Hy-pophosphites.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

VATES'S P... The Garrulous Ret... tocratic Small

GIVES HIS TONGUE ITS

What Her Gracious Do and Won

Mr. Gladstone Declines Honors of a Peerage of Letters of Jun... bery Owns the Derby Radicals Organizing.

New York, March 6.—In his letter to the Trib... The Queen proposes to... for Florence next Tue... The Queen intends to re... for nearly five weeks, to... ceed to Colbourn for a st... days, returning from C... to London. Her Majesty arrived at Windsor Castle... on April 28th.

The Queen has offered an earldom either for his wife, but he declined, desiring in this matter, her majesty, to follow his political master, Sir R... refused similar distinction they were again declined.

The Queen was asked necklace, earrings and b... fington collection of jew... belonged to Mary Queen of... Majesty declined, as Que... one of her favorites. S... fine portrait of Charles I... market and the Queen w... quitted to buy it for the... of Windsor Castle. E... fused and then asked Glad... was sent to the palace in... sons for buying the pictu... Ultimately the Q... purchase the work, and... memorandum: "I cons... great reluctance, for I d... II."

Mr. Gladstone's resigna... a flutter in every political... among the Anti-Parnellit... fact has been little abso... tion. If the grand old m... of home rule, John M... phet, and to lose both a... a grievous blow to them... that Herbert Gladstone... Mr. Morley in the p... ciently indicates the det... event has produced. R... rule bill passed by the... St. William of Ockham... house and Herbert Glad... secretary for Ireland. I... is a frantic effort to reta... indirectly upon the vetera... their discredited cause, w... gously sold them by wi... office.

A well known member... of Commons, I hear, ente... cal members at dinner a... both of whom are desir... to join the opposition in... of confidence if any peer... minister and then, having... government, they would... Radical party quite indepe... present organization. Glad... icals had intimated their... eence to the plans of these... warts of the mountain."

majority of the governm... is quite clear that the... warts are masters of th... they hold together, and t... ately decided to take a... party fall, on the principle... minister must be a memb... of Commons. However... bark has hitherto been a... than the bite, and no d... ading will end in a collap... What a comfort it w... everlasting controversy... the "Letters of Junius," settled. There is yet a... the subject, the author... grandson of Sir Philip... promise to prove conclusiv... was Junius.

If would almost seem... desirated days when t... ter owned a favorite for... the leader of the opposit... of Conservatives. Glad... ment the owner of the... Derby is prime minister... if all goes well is likely... the winner.

St. Paul, Minn., March... field near Rainy lake... poor men. The ore is in... set the metal stamp mill... yet to be seen whether it... Thomas P. Gregory, of... was prospecting when b... holes in the rock. From... were cleaned out, he too... in gold nuggets, worth a...

The Gaylord V... Plymouth, Pa., March... which the thirteen ent... the Gaylord mine were... tied under the cave in, w... by the rescuers. It is ex... will soon be recovered.

Stamp Mills Need... St. Paul, Minn., March... field near Rainy lake... poor men. The ore is in... set the metal stamp mill... yet to be seen whether it... Thomas P. Gregory, of... was prospecting when b... holes in the rock. From... were cleaned out, he too... in gold nuggets, worth a...

Central City, Colo., Ma... through the city c... mountain side to his mi... tuesday morning mad... that the grave of Alfre... been opened, and robbe... in Denver about six we... protracted spree. He w... possessed considerable... cashed he requested... money as could be spent... lished upon him after dea...