The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1890. VOLUME XXXII NO. 20

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Presentation of the Budget in the Commons.

Mass Meeting of Workmen in Hyde Park on May 4th.

The Latest London Scandal Causes a Sensation—The German Press Hostile to Von Caprivi.

THE BUDGET.

LONDON, April 17.—The presentation of the budget in the Commons to-day by Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, was the occasion of an attendance of members and visitors that severely taxed the capacity of the available portions of Westminster Palace. Although Mr. Goschen is not personally a popular man, he is easily the ablest speaker on finance in the House, and his utterances on this subject always command attention. Among those who eluded the discomforts of the crowded seats of the visitors' gallery, to the sight of Mr. Goschen's speech, were a large number of foreign representatives and attaches, who paid close attention to the speaker's statements. Mr. Goschen stated that he regarded this budget as the best that had ever been issued by any government and its reception certainly justifies the estimate he placed upon it. It is generally regarded favorably, and will probably be popular, though the failure of the ministry to reduce the income tax causes much disappointment. The reduction of the tax on tea appears at first sight to be a great concession; but it is really of small consequence, and only sufficient to benefit the middle ten. This class will doubtless be made the basis of a spirited debate. The foreign spirit tax is a great surprise, and the postage reduction is a concession to J. Henniker Heaton, Conservative member for Canterbury, who has so persistently hammered at this point as to drive Postmaster-General Raikes to the verge of distraction. The volunteer grant is merely a sop to the martial element in the provincial districts in order to regain the popularity which the government has lost through its application of certain local measures, entailing more annoyance than benefit.

A LABOR MANIFESTO.

A manifesto, signed by the heads of ninety-four trades unions, has been circulated throughout London during the last few days, calling upon hundreds of thousands of workingmen to meet in Hyde Park on May 4th for the purpose of agitating the question of an 8-hour day system. The most powerful of the trades unions have refused to sign the manifesto and are actively opposing the movement. Nevertheless the call will doubtless result in the assembly of one of the largest labor meetings that London has ever seen, though the opposition of the leading organizations will deprive it of the unanimity necessary to its character as a representative gathering.

ANOTHER LONDON SCANDAL.

The action brought by Miss Haines against Sir George Elliott, M. P., following as it does so close upon the heels of the revelations in the case of Commoner Isaacs against Miss Vincent, has created a great sensation, greater indeed than that furnished by the Isaacs affair. In many respects the cases are identical, though the present one lacks the sanguinary element supplied by Miss Vincent's perforation of her betrayer with a pistol ball. Both Isaacs and Elliott are old men, and both of their victims are young. Sir George is very rich, and is what would be called in America a self made man. His reputation as an admirer of young women, which he has borne for many years, greatly weakens the force of his allegation that Miss Haines is trying to blackmail him, and increases the sympathy which is being bestowed upon her.

AN AGGRESSIVE CAMPAIGN.

Owing to the action of the German government since the appointment of General Von Caprivi to the chancellorship, in refusing the privileges several of the leading German newspapers formerly enjoyed, those journals have joined in an aggressive campaign in opposition to the new administration. This movement, it is understood, will be instituted by Count Herbert Bismarck, and is being conducted under his direction.

FOREIGN PORK IN GERMANY.

Emperor William has expressed his strong desire that the prohibitive restrictions placed upon the importation of foreign pork into Germany be relieved. A movement of this kind would meet with popular approval.

CABLE NEWS.

The English Budget.

LONDON, April 17.—The budget was to-day introduced into the Commons by Mr. Goschen. The expenses of the government are shown to have exceeded the estimates by £11,600, while the receipts exceeded the estimates by over £3,000,000. The duty on alcoholic beverages realized over £5,800,000. The beer duty exceeded the estimates by £270,000, and the duty on foreign spirits by £421,000, the duty on home spirits by £1,010,000, and that on wine by £112,000. The drink bill complete exceeds the estimates by £1,800,000. The receipts from the duties on coffee, cocoa and chicory had decreased £17,500, while those of tea had increased £40,000.

No More Roulette.

CAIRO, April 17.—The Greek consul to-day ordered that the gambling houses kept by the Greeks in this city be closed forthwith. The keepers of the houses flatly refused to comply with the order, and declared that they would resist by every means any attempt to enforce it. A riot, as a result of the attitude of the gamblers and their partisans, is certain.

The Land Purchase Bill.

LONDON, April 17.—The Duke of Argyle has written a letter in support of the Irish Land Purchase Bill, recently introduced in the Commons by Balfour. He argues that it is a matter of urgent importance to re-establish the full ownership of rights to the land of Ireland. As things stand at present such rights are not already fixed, owing to what he terms "the chaotic legislation" relating to the Irish land question, which has been adopted from time to time during the past ten years. Nobody, the Duke says, can call himself full owner of land when its value can be regulated at frequent times by government officials—who act upon a settled and clearly defined principle. As a national result their decisions satisfy nobody, neither the nominal owner nor the occupant of the land. Such a state of things as now obtains in Ireland is utterly barbarous, a violation of all common sense, and a defiance of all universal experience and practice of all nations in all times. The duke concludes with the expression of a belief that the purchasers who might take advantage of the provisions of the bill would honestly pay the indemnities they would incur, and that the measure is well adapted to secure such payment.

Riots in Vienna.

VIENNA, April 17.—Moravian strikers attacked the soldiers who attempted to disperse them, and a fierce fight ensued. Three of the strikers were killed and a large number wounded. The troops have been further reinforced.

Stanley Starts for Paris.

CANNES, April 17.—Henry M. Stanley started for Paris this afternoon.

30,000 Miners on Strike.

VIENNA, April 17.—Thirty thousand Austrian miners in Ostrand and Kaiwin, districts of Moravia, have struck for eight hours a day and the rectification of some minor grievances. Their attitude is menacing and troops have been dispatched to the scene.

Another Strike Settled.

LONDON, April 17.—The strike of the London bootmakers has been amicably settled and the men will resume work at once.

Proceedings in the Landtag.

BERLIN, April 17.—In the landtag today, Doctor Windthorst, leader of the clerical party, raised a question of the abolition of the Guelph fund, and advocated the revocation of the sequestration of the property of the Hanoverian crown. Dr. Windthorst was supported by Herr Bruel. Herr Herrfurth, Prussian minister of the Interior, opposed the proposal. Sequestration could not be rescinded, nor could the Guelph fund be abolished without a special law. Windthorst and Bruel contended that no special law was necessary. Dr. Stoecker referred to the enormous increase of prostitution in Berlin, and cited statistics to show that its rapid growth had been unchecked by the authorities. Herr Herrfurth declared that the statistics cited were false and misleading. Several members protested against public discussion of the matter. A number of ladies occupied seats in the galleries during the whole of Dr. Stoecker's speech, which treated of the subject under discussion in the plainest terms.

WESTMINSTER SPECIAL.

Public Feeling Against the Redistribution Bill.

Five Candidates Seek Parliamentary Honors—The Canning Season Opens.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 17.—The latest candidate for parliamentary honors is Alderman Marshall Sinclair. This makes five candidates in the field, counting the Vancouver aspirant. As the writ has been issued a lively and hot campaign is expected.

Public feeling against the redistribution bill is as strong as ever, the general feeling being that Westminster city and district have been unfairly treated.

Ewen's cannery has commenced packing the spring salmon run. None of the other canneries will start at present.

A meeting of the Mainland Association will be held to-morrow to consider the redistribution bill. Delegates from every corner of the district will be present.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Stole a Hundred Thousand.

MONTREAL, April 16.—It is now learned that the Notre Dame church warden, Isaie Amable Quintal, who eloped to New York Saturday with the wife of a commercial traveler named Beaulieu, has victimized banks and creditors generally to a greater amount than at first estimated. The total defalcation, it is now known, will be over $100,000. The defaulter is an ex-president of the Saint Jean Baptiste society. He is about 65 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children behind him, who are totally unprovided for. Mrs. Quintal is in deep distress, and says she cannot account for her husband's strange action. They had been married eighteen years, and had always lived happily together. She knew nothing about his business affairs. She said further she was willing to give his creditors all possible assistance, and refused to believe that he had gone with another man's wife. New York detectives have been notified by telegram of Quintal's elopement with Mrs. Beaulieu.

His Honor Vindicated.

FREDRICTON, N. B., April 17.—The Blair enquiry committee are expected to submit their report to-morrow. Not a single word was contained in all the evidence to show that Blair had anything to do with any of the alleged boodle transactions.

A Smuggler's Headquarters.

WINNIPEG, April 16. — A detective employed by the Dominion government has been specially engaged for the last three months between the Pacific coast and here looking into the opium smuggling business. This is the main point from which the drug is sent overland from Victoria and finds its way into the United States.

Arrest of a Buonaparte.

MONTREAL, April 16—Albert Leopold Buonaparte, claiming to be a descendant of the great Corsican, arrived here a few days ago. Last night, without provocation, he shot a policeman. He was arrested. The policeman will recover.

Death Ends Despondency.

SARNIA, April 17.—Robert Craig, aged 55, hanged himself this morning between 5 and 6 o'clock in a shed on the farm of his brother James, in Sarnia township. He had been despondent for some time.

In Intensted Ignorance.

MONTREAL, April 17.—Sir Joseph Hickson, of the Grand Trunk, states that he knows nothing about any agreement being entered into between the Grand Trunk and the Northern Pacific for the construction of a railway in the northwest.

Swallowed a Penknife.

OTTAWA, April 16.—Elizabeth Elliott, daughter of Mrs. Alice Elliott, of New Edinburgh, swallowed a penknife with one blade open some time ago. Miss Elliott had typhoid, and since that time had been attacked with a slight dementia. Dr. Bell, who was called in to see Miss Elliott, said she swallowed the knife and her life depended on what course it would take inside. He was patiently awaiting the result.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Discussion Relative to the Atlantic Mail Service.

The Question of Communication with Prince Edward Island.

The Duty on Spirits Increased—Liquor in Cases Dutiable According to Measurement.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, Ont., April 17.—There was a lively discussion in the House to-day relative to the Atlantic mail service, members generally condemning the present slow boats. Hon. Mr. Haggart announced that the contract had been renewed with the Allans for a fourteen knot service for one year.

The Senate had a field day on the subject of Prince Edward Island communication, Hon. Mr. Macdonald moving for a commission to investigate the cost of building a metallic subway between the Island and mainland. Mr. Abbott said the broad gauge coal would be $20,000,000, and he gave no hope of its being constructed.

A proposal has been made to the government to dispense with immigration pamphlets and substitute a weekly journal containing reliable notes of Canadian progress.

The government is contemplating the adoption of an annuity insurance scheme similar to the one operated in England by the post office department.

The political calm there is further complicated by the appearance of a Liberal candidate in the field.

The House considered the tariff all evening. The increased duty on mess pork passed, several Liberals supporting it. The duty on spirits will be increased to two dollars per gallon, and will be levied on a strength of 15 degrees below proof.

A proposal has been made to Hon. Mr. Carling that thoroughbred horses be placed on the experimental farms with a view to improving the breed of horses. The minister said it was not possible to assent to the request, as the farms would then be competing with private enterprise.

The tariff was amended to-night making liquor in cases dutiable according to actual measurement.

AMERICAN NEWS.

One Thousand Dollars' Reward.

DOYLESTOWN, PA., April 16.—Word is received that absconder Shellenberger disappeared from Tacoma before he could be arrested. The police of San Francisco have been notified that there is $1,000 reward offered for Shellenberger's capture.

Knocked Out.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—Tommy Danforth, of Cincinnati, knocked out Charlie Summers of California last night in five rounds at the Audubon Club.

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 16.—An attempt was made last night to wreck a Lake Shore train at Andover by placing steel bars on the track. The engine jumped the track, but got back again. This is the third attempt made near the same point within a few weeks.

Boomers Must Leave.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., April 16.—It is reported here this morning that troops will remove the boomers from Scheerman, a new town on the reservation opposite here. The land is claimed by the Indians.

Worsteds Are Not Woolens.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The important test case of Balin, Joseph and Co. against the collector of customs to recover an alleged excess of duty paid under protest, on certain invoices of worsted cloths, was decided to-day in the United States Circuit court, by a jury, under Judge Lacombe, in favor of the importers. Many similar suits will now doubtless be pushed to an issue. The point was that worsteds were classed by the collector as woolens. The jury finds that worsteds are not woolens.

Dinner to President Harrison.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—The dinner given to-night in honor of President Harrison, at the Arlington hotel, by the Latin American delegates to the Pan-American congress, was a most brilliant affair. Among those present, besides President Harrison, were Secretary Blaine, Vice-President Morton, Chief Justice Fuller, Speaker Reid, Baron Fava, Italian minister; Secretaries Windom, Proctor, Noble and Rusk, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Attorney-General Miller, the British, German, French, Portugese and many other ministers; also a number of representatives and senators.

A Valuable Testimonial.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 16.—At a farewell reception to-night, Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, the retiring pastor of Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church, a purse of $30,000 was given to Cuyler by the parishioners, representing $1,000 for each year of his service with the church.

Silk Dealers Assign.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Louis Frank & Co., dealers in raw silks and manufacturers of thrown silks, at 10 Grand street, assigned to-day without preferences. The liabilities are about $1,000,000, and the nominal assets about $1,200,000. The firm announced that they expect to settle in full.

Dr. Mary Walker's Illness.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Dr. Mary Walker, who has been suffering for some time past from injuries received by a fall on May 30th last, will never recover the use of her limbs. She is confined to her bed. Besides the injury to her limbs the doctor is suffering from lung trouble. She has about given up all hope of ever being able to resume the active life she has been accustomed to lead.

The Strike at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 17.—There is nothing new in the carpenters' strike situation to-day. Little or no attempt is being made in any part of the city to do any work. The monotony of inaction on the part of the carpenters was relieved this afternoon by a parade and demonstration at Lake Front Park. About 300 carpenters marched on Market street, and, headed by bands of music, marched to the Lake front, where they were addressed by prominent speakers.

Duty on Bleached Grasses.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The case of Donald & Michel against the government to recover an excess of duty on bleached grasses, used for decorative purposes by florists, was decided in favor of the plaintiffs by the United States circuit court to-day. The tariff act says that all dried leaves, stem grasses, etc., which have not been increased in value by manufacture, shall be free of duty. Those which have been increased in value shall be dutiable at 10 per cent. The government claimed that the articles in question came under the head of non-enumerated manufactured articles and were dutiable at 20 per cent. The jury decided that they are dutiable at 10 per cent. The government will probably have to refund a very large amount of duties collected on such imports since 1886.

JAPRIVI'S FIRST EFFORT.

He Opens the Prussian Diet and Speaks Words of Wisdom.

BERLIN, April 15.—The Prussian diet was opened to day by Chancellor Caprivi. In his speech he said: "It is not my intention to state the government's programme, but having hitherto held aloof from political life, I feel wish to speak a few words in order to approach you personally.

The chancellor then referred to the important position which had been held by Bismarck, and expressed the hope that in future the empire would continue secure. The edifice of state, he said, was cemented firmly enough to resist the wind and weather. Moreover, the noble personality of their young monarch had already manifested itself at home and abroad.

He affirmed the undying belief in the future of Prussia and the German empire. The emperor had said his course would remain the same. The inauguration of a new era, therefore, is not to be expected, although more harmonious solidity would be manifest among the members of the diet.

In conclusion, the chancellor said he would allow the widest scope to political criticism, and would adopt what was good, wherever found. He would cooperate with all persons having at heart the interests of Prussia and aiming to foster the monarchic feeling in Prussia and the national feeling throughout the empire.

WESTMINSTER SPECIAL.

The Meeting of the Mainland Association.

Deputations Appointed to Wait Upon the Government and the Lieutenant-Governor.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 18.—The Mainland Association meeting to-day was attended by delegations from all parts of the district, the settlements all being represented. Strong protests were passed against the proposed Redistribution Bill. A deputation from the association will go to Victoria on Tuesday to urge a fairer measure, and failing of success an appeal will be made to the lieut.-governor to withhold his consent. At the close of the association meeting a monster public meeting was held, and the action of the association endorsed. A deputation was also appointed to wait on the government. The united delegations from the district will comprise over one hundred leading mainlanders.

CABLE NEWS.

Result of a Strike.

VIENNA, April 18.—In the Karwin and Ostran districts, the position resulting from the strike trouble is critical. It is estimated that 100,000 workingmen are out of employment as a consequence directly or indirectly of the strikes. The striking miners are belligerent and do not hesitate to attack the factories wherein the workmen remain at work. The latter are peremptorily ordered to stop work or suffer the consequences of a refusal to do so.

The Austrian Riots.

VIENNA, April 17.—The strikers at Prague have become intensely violent, and have had frequent collisions with the police. Many of the rioters have been arrested.

Labor Manifesto.

LONDON, April 28.—The National Federation of Labor Unions has issued a manifesto urging all workingmen throughout the kingdom to abstain from work on May 1st.

Bi-Metallism Rejected.

LONDON, April 18.—In the Commons this evening Samuel Smith's motion in favor of a conference on bi-metallism was rejected by a vote of 183 to 87.

The Austrian Strikes Extending.

VIENNA, April 18.—The strike has extended to all the industrial centres in eastern Silesia. Sixty of the rioters were arrested at Wittkafitz last night. They made an attack on two of the sentries guarding them during the night and twenty of them escaped. The sentries were seriously wounded, but were able to prevent a wholesale escape. The strikers are without leaders, and negotiations with them are impossible. Coal is becoming very scarce and there are fears of a famine.

A St. Petersburg Sensation.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 18.—A sensation has been created by the announcement that a young woman who was arrested a day or two ago for attempting to bribe government officials to surrender a copy of the government's new mobilization scheme and plans of the Russian frontier fortifications had acted under the orders of Baron Von Plaehen, a naval attache of the German embassy. When the disclosure was made it was found that the Baron had suddenly departed from the city.

Foundered at Sea.

LONDON, April 18.—The British bark Quillota, Captain Brown, from Calite, Buenos Ayres, March 14, for Rotterdam, foundered after being in collision with the French steamer Concordia, from Havre, March 10th, for Buenos Ayres. The crew of the Quillota have arrived at Montevideo. It is reported that the British steamer Netherby, Captain Harrison, from Hamburg for Philadelphia, was in collision with the steamer Sultan from Hamburg for Hull, and was so badly damaged that it was necessary to run her aground to prevent her sinking. It is also reported that the Sultan was damaged.

Can You Do Better

When attacked by croup, sore throat, colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, burns, or any kind of pain or soreness, can you do better than use Yellow Oil? It is a medicine which never fails to give satisfaction. It is magical in its power over pain, and is the surest and best remedy where soreness and inflammation exist.

PARNELL'S REASONS

For Opposing the Irish Land Purchase Bill.

He Considers It Bad from Every Point of View.

And Instead of Settling the Land Question It is Calculated to Have a Directly Opposite Effect.

LONDON, April 18.—In an interview to-day with a representative of the United Press, an intimate friend of Mr. Chas. Stuart Parnell gave that gentleman's reasons for opposing Balfour's Land Purchase Bill. He said that Parnell considered it a bad bill from almost every point of view. Not only bad, but to a large extent ridiculous. Considering the matter from the point of view of the Irish tenants, it may be said at once that the proposal, one to rob the tenants who is bodies enough to buy up his own property in his holdings. This object is attempted in the first place by taking into account in calculating the amount of purchase money, which ought to be advanced in each case, and the rank Tories of the provision will readily be seen when it is remembered that by the admission not only of every royal commission that has ever inquired into the question, but even of the ministers themselves, the interest of the tenant sinks in many cases exceeds that of the landlord himself. A second device for attaining the object in view, viz: Confiscation of tenant's improvements and putting of landlord's interest, is that of taking no account of the fact that the rent continues to be assessed, and so long as

THE REALY CLAUSE

remains amended it will continue to be assessed on tenants' improvements. It is easy to understand why it is that every attempt made by the Irish party in parliament during the last few years to amend the Healy clause, and thus carry out the original intention of the framers of the act of 1881, has been obstinately resisted year after year by the present government. With the Healy clause amended, and rent ceasing to present improvements, no device that could be invented would have availed to give a fictitious value to the Irish landlords' property. With the Healy clause unamended and the land courts continuing to assess the rents on tenants' improvements, it was easy to prepare a measure that would have benefited unduly the Irish landlord without seeming, at sight at least, to outrage the principles of justice. If there were nothing else in this attempt to inflate the value of the landlords interest at the expense of the rights of tenants, and to stimulate the Irish party to oppose the bill, cause enough would be found to bring about that result. The representatives of the Irish tenants in the Commons will never, if they possibly can help it, allow any land purchase bill to pass which is based on so iniquitous an attempt at robbery. From the point of view of social order, it is not only not a measure for

SETTLING THE LAND QUESTION,

and removing the causes of agrarian crime and agitation, but it is also a measure calculated to have directly opposite effect. If the bill passes there will be three classes of peasant holders in Ireland: the tenant owning his land as purchaser under the Ashbourne Act, whom we may call the peasant proprietor; the tenant owning his land under the Balfour Act, whom we may call the Balfour tenant; and the tenant holding land at a rent, either judicial or non-judicial. These latter two classes of tenants will be placed in an unfavorable position as compared with the first mentioned. The Ashbourne tenant will have his land at a reduction of his present rent of, roughly speaking, 49 per cent., whereas the Balfour tenant, under Balfour's peculiar arrangement, will, for the first five years, hold his land at a reduction of about 25 per cent., and the ordinary tenant will be paying a rent which will be either neck rent unreduced, or reduced merely to the level of rents fixed by the Land Commission. The meaning of all this is that everything will be unsettled; that agitation will become not merely desirable but necessary, for it is contrary to reason to suppose that one man on one side of the road can hold at an annual charge of £5 a year, and two men on the other side of the road pay twice that sum for the same quantity of land, without causing the two latter to

RISE IN REVOLT,

in whatever way may be open to them against the system by which they, in contrast with their neighbor, suffer so severely. The land question would thus be re opened afresh, and the idea that things could be mended in time by the gradual extinction of the purchase system is perfectly illusory. No man will be able to look so philosophically on the situation as to be satisfied with the prospect that in course of time he will be as favorably situated as his neighbor, especially when what he wants is not prospective but immediate relief. The discontented tenant will probably also reflect that his more fortunate neighbor owes the superiority of his position to agitation, if not to violence, and it would not be surprising if he took it into his head that the shortest way to the bettering of his own position would be to resort to agitation and violence afresh. Balfour, in short, by his bill, which provides only for the gradual transfer of the property of landlords to tenants, put a direct premium not only on agitation, but also on violence, and is thus destructive and not conservative of social order. Accordingly the last

STATE OF IRELAND

will be worse than the first—a state of things which will be brought about by this bill, if it should pass, (an unlikely event.) Surely, if the British people have not lost their senses, it will be defeated. As regards the Irish taxpayer, it may well fill him with astonishment and alarm. For the first time it is proposed that not the individual tenant, not the state, but the ratepayers of Ireland shall be responsible for failure on the part of the tenants to pay installments of loans which may be advanced to them for the purchase of their holdings. Among the guarantees which are provided for the repayment of advances to landlords is, for instance, that of country rates struck by the grand juries, especially for the purpose. In other words, should any number of tenants in any particular district of the country fail to pay the installments due on their loans, the result would be that the grand jury will levy a rate calculated to produce the amount of the deficiency. Not only the tenants' agricultural holdings but also tenants of town houses will be made to bear the burden, and the most ridiculous feature of the whole arrangement is that chief among the persons who will be thus assessed will be the defaulters themselves. Again, amongst the guarantees especially provided for the repayment of advances for congested districts, is the balance of the

IRISH CHURCH SURPLUS FUND.

It is doubtful in the first place whether this supposed surplus exists at all. But even if it does exist, it is security of the most doubtful character. The Irish Church surplus consists of payments of a tithe charged by the landlord. When the church act was passed the landlords were given an opportunity of redeeming the tithe rent charge within a certain number of years. In so far as the opportunity has been availed of, the church funds are of course substantially a reality, for they have taken the shape of actual cash in land; but in so far as the opportunity referred to has been let slip by, and cases in which this has occurred are very numerous, the surplus depends upon the regularity of the payments by the landlords and their successors, and in this statement of facts lies as plain as possible proof of the assertion that if agitation should ever revive, and if the landlords should be largely replaced by tenants, the church surplus may suddenly cease to exist, and should this ever happen, the further result will be that the Irish taxpayers will again be called to the rescue, for it is provided that in the event of the church surplus failing the loss may be made good by withholding the contributions now given from the imperial exchequer for education and poor relief, which would accrue in the form the imposition of further

LOCAL TAXATION,

to the extent of the withholding of these imperial grants. The Irish taxpayer may well feel that he has an interest in the Irish land question should these arrangements ever come to be actual facts. Nor would it be surprising if this arrangement being thrust down his throat, he should seize the first opportunity presented to him of repudiating the obligation involved, and thus upsetting all ministerial calculation as to the character of what Balfour calls cash guarantees. The fourth point of view from which this measure may be regarded, is that of the British taxpayer, which is of course, the most important to the English public. The question is whether, under this scheme, the British taxpayer is made liable for the millions that are to be advanced for the purchase of Irish land, and if so, whether he is made liable under conditions likely to bring his liability a disagreeable reality. Balfour pretends that he is under no real liability by virtue of this scheme, but his professions on this point are perfections of audacity. The landlords are, according to this bill, to be paid in

BRITISH IMPERIAL BONDS,

bearing 2¾ per cent. interest. We cannot see in the face of this proposal that the real guarantee for the advances that will be made is the money of the British taxpayer. Before the British taxpayer is called upon to pay, the Irish peasant purchaser and the Irish taxpayer must of course fail to pay, and it is possible that if the Irish question consisted only of the land difficulty, those guarantees might be equal to the occasion. But just here is the rub. The Irish question consists of more than the land difficulty. It involves also the question of satisfying the national sentiment of Ireland, by conceding to that country a subordinate parliament and an executive for the management of Irish affairs. Now let the unionists imagine that granted, namely, That Ireland is not to have self-government on local affairs. Considering the history not only of Ireland, but also of all nationalities that have ever been similarly circumstanced, what is more natural than that the Irish tenants and the Irish ratepayers should take it into their heads, even if they were able to pay, that it would be a good thing to strike in order to attain their political aims against which they would regard as an alien tax. It would be altogether the most convenient and safest way of

RISING IN INSURRECTION

they have ever had presented to them, for they have never yet had a direct imperial tax affecting the country at large against which to strike. Even if a proportion of them went only the length of refusing to pay till the bayonets and rifles of the police and soldiers were heard at their doorsteps to force payment of the tax, the obvious result would be the total disorganization of Irish society, the doubling or trebling of the military force stationed in Ireland, and a vast consequent increase in the cost of imperial expenditure in that country, in addition to the probable, or rather certain loss of the money which ought to be received. The long and short of the matter is, that if money is to be lent to Ireland for the purpose of buying out the Irish landlords, and if the British taxpayer is to be safe, the only real guarantee is that of an Irish parliament governing the Irish people with their consent, and thus we come by still another road to the conclusion that Mr. Gladstone's scheme of 1886 is the only one that promises safety to Great Britain, as well as peace to Ireland.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

The Siberian Railway.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 19.—General Wm. H. Diamond, agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, was asked whether in the event of the Siberian railway being built his company would connect with it at Vladivostock. He replied that he had no doubt but what the Pacific Mail steamers would connect at Vladivostock, as it was only a day's sail from Yokohama to Vladivostock.

A Schooner Capsized.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—This morning the schooner Mary Deleo capsized alongside her wharf. The vessel had on board a cargo of wood, which she brought into port yesterday from up the coast.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Cleared—Steamer Umatilla, for Victoria. Sailed—Steamer Wilmington, for Port Townsend.

Japanese Industrial Exhibition.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The state board of trade has received a letter from Japanese Consul Kawagata informing the board of the opening of the domestic industrial exhibition in the city of Osaka in Japan, and soliciting contributions of samples of Californian products, grains, fruits, woods, etc., in small bulk. All the expense of transportation from California to Japan will be defrayed by the Japanese consulate here. This letter will be referred to the executive committee of the board, which does not meet, however, till July. An exhibition of California's products in agriculture and horticulture at this exhibition might lead to a vast market in the Japanese empire.

Seizure of Smuggled Cigars.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 19.—A Key West special to the Times Union says Customs Inspector Norcross made a raid to-day on Smith's saloon and seized the biggest lot of smuggled cigars ever captured here. There were over 150,000, valued at 2,500 or more. Smith had taken them off the U. S. ship Galatea the day before in boots concealed in bags, packages and bundles labelled W. Popple, master-at-arms.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

Revenue and Expenditure for the Fiscal Year.

Enormous Increase in the Consumption of Beer and Spirits.

The Duty on Tea and Currants Reduced—An Increased Tax on Beer and Spirits—Other Reductions.

LONDON, April 18.—In the Commons, on Thursday night, Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, said the gross revenues from alcoholic liquors had been £29,265,000. This showed that there had been a universal rush for the beer barrel, the spirit bottle, and the wine decanter. The largest increase of all the spirits in the world had been rum, which was drunk mainly at the seaports. The number of drams taken in 1889 reached a total of 245,000,000, and in 1890 the appalling aggregate of 275,000,000. It was remarkable, he said, that in 1875 and 1876, the greatest drinking years previously recorded, there has been the same rush. Income tax had risen, therefore, meant increased consumption of alcoholic liquors. The postal receipts had exceeded the estimate by £100,000, and telegraph receipts by £30,000. The exact surplus was £9,221,000. The National debt in 1889 had been reduced £8,295,000. Adding the previous two years the total reduction was £23,323,000, the largest amount on record for a similar period. For the coming fiscal year the estimated expenditure was £86,857,000, and the estimated revenue £90,406,000. Indian colonial postage was reduced to 2½d. The duty on tea was reduced to 2d. per pound, and the duty on currants from 7 shillings to 2 shillings per cwt. The increased duty on beer imposed in 1889 was taken off. The inhabited house duty was reduced, and the working class tenements under £20 rental were exempted from house tax. The government proposed to raise revenue for purposes of county councils by an increased duty of sixpence per gallon on spirits, and threepence per barrel on beer. (Hear! hear! and oh! oh!) This would yield £1,000,000. He hoped the friends of temperance would be satisfied, and that the publicans would take a broad view of the question.

A. J. Mundella, liberal, complained that nothing had been done for free education.

Mr. Goschen said the government would deal with that question next session. It had not been lost sight of, nor had other important measures.

Labouchere said that Goschen, in trying to please all, had satisfied none.

Sexton asserted that the Parnellites would resist the budget, which was unjust to Ireland.

Formal resolutions authorizing the increase of duties were adopted.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Proposed Improvement of Victoria Harbor.

The Columbia and Kootenay Railway Bill Passed.

The Salmon Fishing Regulations Amended—B. C. G. A. Promotions—The Northwest Fur Scandal.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 18.—Messrs. Prior and Earle had another interview with Sir Hector Langevin to-day with reference to securing an appropriation of $100,000 for the improvement of Victoria harbor. On their representations the department of fisheries will amend the salmon fishing regulations, making the weekly close time from 6 o'clock Saturday morning to 6 o'clock Sunday evening, so that the canners will not be stopped on Monday.

The Columbia and Kootenay Railroad bill has passed both houses.

Sergt. A. G. Sargison, of Victoria, has been promoted lieutenant provisionally of No. 2 Battery, British Columbia Artillery, at Victoria. H. Irving has been promoted sergeant. E. H. Port, of New Westminster, second lieutenant provisionally, vice Gordon, resigned.

A banker's delegation was here today to urge the Hon. Mr Foster to drop the audit system in the government measure, as it was likely to be of no benefit. They also object to the provision whereby the unclaimed money in the banks is to be handed over to the government for public uses in Canada after eight years.

The Bremner furs committee met this morning and decided that all of Sam Bedson's evidence shows that Gen. Middleton gave orders to confiscate the furs, but it was not proven that he got them. The furs were clearly missing, and it is thought Bedson can explain. Bremner will undoubtedly be indemnified.

The Atlantic fisheries question has been further complicated by the decision of Newfoundland to tax Canadian fishing vessels one dollar per registered ton every time they enter Newfoundland harbors for bait. This unanimity action is so unaccountable that our government has cabled strong protests to England and also to Newfoundland.

Prendergast, late provincial secretary of Manitoba, is here urging the government to disallow the acts passed by the legislature abolishing separate schools and the use of the French language.

The local Reformers to-night nominated Chrysler, barrister, to contest the Ottawa vacancy, making the fourth candidate in the field.

It has been decided to hold back the writ for New Westminster for a few days.

NORTHERN NEWS.

Violent Earthquake Shocks at Skidegate—Unfavorable Weather—Cannery Work Delayed.

The Princess Louise, which arrived from Skidegate and way ports last evening, brought news that on February 24 an earthquake shock was felt on all the islands around Skidegate, especially on the west coast of Queen Charlotte Island, where a few old shanties were leveled to the ground. The totem poles of the Indians shook like leaves and in some places the earth was cracked. The shock lasted for about thirty seconds, during which time the Indians were wild with fright. A number of them ran to the church and crowded in. Since that time there has been about twenty different shocks, the last one being on the 12th of April, although none were near as severe as the first. A very slight shock was felt in the Skeena.

The weather has been miserable all along the coast, and in consequence the work in the canneries will be about five or six weeks behind. There has been a good run of oolachans, but the weather has interfered with the fishing.

A correspondent of THE COLONIST, writing from Skidegate, under date of March 31st, says: The people on these islands were surprised by an earthquake of considerable violence on Feb. 24th, about 9 a.m. It lasted at least thirty seconds, and was accompanied by a loud noise resembling distant thunder. The motion at first was undulatory, but towards the last was simply vibratory. It was evidently travelling northward, for at Massett it was but slightly felt, while on the west coast, near the skil fishery, it was more violent, causing two land slides, knocking down an old Indian house, and almost levelling the totem poles—so the Indians report. No serious damage was done here. One chimney of the mission house was broken off and the other cracked; water was spilled, dishes were broken and articles thrown down.

There were three or four lesser shocks within an hour, and others at intervals—fourteen in all—but none of these lasted longer than three or four seconds. The last shock was felt on March 19th.

Earthquakes have been felt here before, but the oldest people never experienced anything so violent.

April 21.—Writing the above, there have been two shocks more. The last one was protracted fifteen or twenty seconds by a whistling noise.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

A Land Purchase Bill For Scotland.

Stanley's Commission as Governor of the Congo Country.

The Housing and Feeding of London's Poor—Licensed Victuallers as Factors in Political Contests.

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GOVERNOR OF THE CONGO.

LONDON, April 19.—In the present aspect of the case it is regarded as a great deal more probable that Mr. Stanley will become governor of the Congo Free State than that he will enter the British service. As governor of the Congo country he would exercise more power than in any capacity to which the British could assign him, and he would be able to govern with an absolute free hand. Mr. Stanley recognizes the fact that King Leopold has a first claim upon him, and he imposes confidence which that monarch places upon him is sufficient guarantee that interference with his government would be offered. It is therefore believed that Mr. Stanley will receive his commission before he leaves Brussels if he desires it.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The provision in the new merchant shipping bill to enforce the load line on colonial and foreign vessels will be stoutly resisted. The Canadian minister of marine has sent an official remonstrance against that clause.

THE LONDON SOCIAL QUESTION.

The attention of earnest politicians in London is fixed almost exclusively on social questions. Concerning these questions the minds of the voters are not fully made up, and that temptation to throw fresh light on the problems affecting the housing and feeding of the poor public sanitation, education, recreation and the like, is welcomed by the great mobs of electors, who are eager to do right, but are crippled by the conflicting claims of sympathy and economy.

LAND PURCHASE FOR SCOTLAND.

The proposal of a scheme of land purchase for Ireland, has already stimulated a demand for similar legislation in Scotland. With a view of doing something to satisfy the demand, a number of Scotch members of parliament are soliciting the support of other members and have received assurances of aid from many liberals, nationalists and radicals for the bill recently introduced, entitled the Land Purchase for Scotland Bill. The object of the measure is to empower the local authorities to acquire land and to facilitate the sub-division of large holdings in Scotland. In the first instance, the land proposed to be acquired is not to exceed in extent five acres in any one place, but it is a safe prediction that no very long time would elapse before much larger proposals will be made to parliament on behalf of the Crofters of Scotland, and possibly on behalf of the farmers in England as well.

THE LICENSED VICTUALERS.

The licensed victualers are beginning to take a part in elections very similar to that which the retail liquor dealers have for many years taken in the United States. This is owing to the circumstances that under the recent laws the granting of licenses no longer rests in appointed magistrates, but in elective councils. The liquor seller, therefore, has to keep his eyes open as to the character of the council and his prospects of favorable consideration by that body. The public house has always been a pre-eminent factor in British elections as a resort for the discussion of politics, and the distribution of refreshments more or less substantial; but the victual