

EIGHT HOURS A DAY.

Anarchist Declaration—If Need Be Gladstone and Salisbury Must Be Killed.

British Workmen Maltreat the Speakers and Chase Them From the Platform.

LONDON, May 8.—May day was celebrated on Sunday by the holding of meetings in many of the towns of Great Britain. There was a big demonstration in Hyde park, attended by thousands of workmen. The proceedings were orderly. The usual labor agitators harangued the crowd in their usual style. Altogether there were twelve platforms from which speakers addressed crowds. Resolutions declaring in favor of eight hours as a legal day's work were put to a vote simultaneously from all the platforms and were unanimously adopted.

The anarchists held a meeting a short distance away from the workmen. Their audience was made up chiefly of socialists. The speakers indulged in the usual trade against the existing order of things, and were listened to with good-natured tolerance until one of them, more violent than his predecessors, began to speak on the eight-hour question. He declared an eight-hour day must be obtained, even if it should be necessary to kill Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Salisbury. This excited the anger of the crowd, and a rush was made for the platform, the crowd being apparently determined to lynch the speaker, who was dragged from the platform and very roughly handled.

The next speaker attempted to make a speech in a similar strain. Another rush was made for the platform. This speaker sprang from the rear of the platform and set a bad pace across the park, with the crowd in full cry after him. The anarchists would certainly have fallen into the hands of his pursuers had not the police intervened to protect him. The crowd returned to the platform, where they eagerly listened for the speakers to indulge in violent harangues. No sooner would they do this than they would be hauled from the platform and passed along to the rear and severely cuffed and kicked.

After this performance had been indulged in several times, the remaining speakers materially abated their denunciations and threats and were allowed to speak.

There was a storm of catcalls, hoots and hisses when anything was said, even in a mild way, that did not meet the approval of the crowd. The whole proceeding showed very plainly that the anarchists cannot count any friends among the genuine workmen of London.

DRY GOODS SITUATION.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin says the fine weather which has prevailed almost uninterruptedly since the last review has been the best feature in the situation; but up to the present time the influence on the primary market has been confined to purely seasonal factors. For these the demand has shown some expansion, but at the same time there is no evidence that buyers are doing more than merely keeping pace with a moderately accelerated rate of distribution. So far as the staple goods division is concerned, it is without material change, neither brown, bleached nor colored cottons moving with any greater degree of freedom than a week ago. Outside of the cotton flannel business, there is little indication of any preparations for the fall trade beyond an inquiry for small carried over lots of dark work in fancies. In other large lines of demand are thus much as reported in the last review, and another week has passed with no clearer indication than before of an interruption to the dull period. Meanwhile, the supplies of merchandise in the market, while hardly large under ordinary conditions, are sufficient to keep the tone in favor of buyers, with the exception of certain lines of sold up goods; and in a number of directions there is an irregular sale of fine prints. Such a result is the natural outcome of such a market as has been experienced for so long a time, and there is no scarcity of general merchandise.

TORONTO TOPICS.

TORONTO, May 9.—It is understood that Charles Moss, Q.C., will be the Liberal candidate for South Toronto. Those who control the party convention have settled on Moss, and when the nomination is offered he will accept.

The Liberals of North Toronto have re-nominated Joseph Tait, M.P.P., for the Legislature.

A verdict of guilty has been returned against Mrs. Evans and George Oaman, defendants in the Sharon poisoning case. Charles Feggy was discharged.

Last night Hon. Robert Reid and party, of Victoria, left by the Pacific express for North Bay, where they will join the C.P.R. express for the West. Immediately on reaching the Pacific coast they will sail on the Warrimoo for Australia.

Seven young ladies took the veil at Loretto Abbey. They were addressed by Archbishop W. J. Ryan.

The Ontario Pump Co., with a capital stock of \$45,000 paid up, has gone into voluntary liquidation.

THE TERMINAL CITY.

VANCOUVER, May 9.—(Special.)—The report of the Methodist stationing committee will not be made public until tomorrow.

A running meeting was held to-night at the Government committee rooms. The candidates made telling speeches, dealing with all the questions before the public, and were attentively listened to and enthusiastically cheered.

A meeting of delegates in the interest of those opposed to the government was held at Sullivan hall to-night to choose candidates. Before proceeding to regular business the convention formally accepted Robt. McPherson as one of the three nominees of the opposition ticket. Messrs. F. C. Cotton, Lawyer A. Williams, W. J. Bowser, and Collins were named for second and third choice. Mr. Cotton secured 49 out of a possible 60 votes and Mr. Williams 43. The ticket stands Cotton, Williams, McPherson.

COXEY'S TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John A. Coxe, the jury addressed the jury at the third and last speaker for the defense. Miss Coxe and Mrs. Coxe were seated at the reporters' table. Miss Coxe took a shorthand report of Coxe's address. Coxe said no one could expect conviction on the evidence and he believed no one wanted a conviction except the police. Coxe believed it was lawful for the Commonwealth to assemble in the capital grounds. "To-morrow," continued Coxe, "Coxey, a free man by your verdict, will appear before the labor committee of congress to devise means for the recognition of the people's interest."

The jury found Coxe, Brown and Jones guilty on the first information—carrying a banner in the capital grounds—and Coxe and Brown guilty and Jones not guilty of the second charge—trespassing on the grass. The defendants were released on \$500 bonds, pending a motion for a new trial.

LAFORCE, Ind., May 8.—The two factions of the Randall army of industrialists met with treatment here this morning that they did not relish. The city authorities met them at the city limits and forbade them to enter the city, and General Randall, his son and two of his lieutenants were arrested and placed in jail. Papers for their release are now being made out.

MCKESSOP, Pa., May 8.—Galvin's army will remain here until to-morrow, when they will start for Washington on foot. They can secure no other means to get there.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A delegation of Coxe's army, numbering about 30, arrived in this city this afternoon. They all looked as though they had been on about a three week's tramp. Their clothes were shabby, their shoes broken and worn out, and they had the general appearance of a lot of tramps. They had tomato cans swung over their shoulders.

HOME RULE.

Goldwin Smith Has Returned From England—His Opinion on Several Issues.

Solution of the Irish Question by Rosebery Depends on Several Contingencies.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, was a passenger on the Umbria from Liverpool. He has been abroad for about six months. A portion of that time he spent at Oxford, and the remainder, until about three weeks before he sailed, when he was in London, on the Isle of Wight. During his stay in London the changes in the Government took place, by which Mr. Gladstone retired and Lord Rosebery assumed the position of Premier.

Prof. Smith discussed somewhat the topics just now engaging public attention in English politics to the reporter.

Mr. Gladstone, since his retirement, has been devoting his attention to his "eye-sight," said Prof. Smith, "and is soon to have an operation performed. His retirement from public life is attributed by many to his health, but I think that political considerations had something to do with it. His failure to carry the Home Rule bill through the House of Lords was one thing and another was his position against the Naval bill. A third consideration was his attitude toward the disestablishment of the church in Wales. He was pledged to that measure, but I think, perhaps, that others should have the responsibility of putting the bill into effect. The disestablishment of the church of Wales is an important measure, and the discussion of that with the Registration bill, has crowded into the background the Home Rule question for the present. It means that the church in Wales shall lose the title, and the church will be entirely separated and the churches themselves will become "Government monuments," as the speakers have put it."

What is to be the fate of Home Rule for Ireland? was asked.

"In the opinion of many, the proposition is dead," said Prof. Smith. "It is not known now whether Lord Rosebery will bring forward the Home Rule bill again. He has strong Imperialistic ideas and he would not be natural for him to do so unless the Irish members insisted upon it, and against the balance of power and were in a position to make emphatic demands for it."

"Will it be possible to pass a Home Rule bill, if Lord Rosebery brings one forward, through the House of Lords?"

"That is difficult to say. It is my opinion that if this question were made the single issue in an election, and the same strength in favor of it were returned to Parliament, the Lords would give it serious consideration. They would almost necessarily do so. But, if in the election the Home Rule question were combined with two or three or half a dozen other questions, then the Lords could fall back upon the argument that this was but an incident, and that they favored it in Parliament had not come from the people with this as the main question. Under these circumstances, the passage of the Home Rule measure through the House of Lords would be a difficult thing to do."

"What is the condition of business in England?"

"In addition to the outside influences, business in England is particularly dull just now because of the low price of wheat. This has caused a prostration of the agricultural industries, and the consequences are that business of all kinds is dull."

TO BE KEPT SEPARATE.

LONDON, May 8.—The Government has published an order that the Canadian cattle to be used for the purposes of special medical inquiry shall be killed as well as examined apart from all other cattle.

Ayer's Hair Vigor restores natural color to the hair, by stimulating a healthy action of the scalp. This preparation also produces a vigorous growth of the hair, and gives it a beautiful lustre and youthful appearance. Recommended by physicians, clergymen and scientists.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she clung to Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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LIBERAL RECEPTION.

Grand Demonstration in Favor of the British Government—Rosebery on the Situation.

The Administration Unmoved by Parnellite Mutterings—Harcourt Will Not Leave the Ship.

LONDON, May 9.—The National Liberal Club gave a reception to the ministry this evening. About every Liberal and Radical of any reputation or influence was among the immense crowd present. The speech of the evening was made by the Premier. The Government had but a narrow margin of supporters in the House of Commons, Lord Rosebery said, and certainly was in a critical position. It was said that a considerable section of the Irish party would vote to-morrow against the ministry. What, however, had any section of Irishmen with the cause of Home Rule at heart to gain by putting the Government in a minority? Such an ill-judged policy might arise from a fit of anger, but there was no reason for anger between the Government and the Parnellite party (Hear, hear). If, on the other hand, the blow should be dealt in cold blood, the Government had made up their mind to fight the battle to the end. Whether the majority should be twenty, or ten, or only two, the Government would persevere (Cheers).

Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, referred to the reports of his illness. He asked if he looked a dying man, and added that he never consulted doctors. He was not aware that he was blind or half blind. He did not intend to desert his post.

The other speakers were Lord Herschell, Lord Chancellor, Right Hon. Campbell Bannerman, Secretary of War, Professor Bryce, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Shaw Lefevre, President of the Local Government Board; Harry Fowler, Secretary for India; and Sir George Outrey, Secretary for Scotland.

CANADA AND BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 9.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute was held to-day at the Whitehall rooms in the Hotel Metropole, the chair being occupied by the Marquis of Lorne. Sir Charles Tupper delivered an address on Canada in relation to the empire. There was a crowded audience and all the leading colonial gentlemen in London were present, including W. R. Brock, of Toronto; James Huddart, projector of steamship lines, and others. Col. Edward M.P. for Sheffield, promoter of the United Empire Trade League, was among the prominent gentlemen present.

Sir Charles Tupper's paper contained a long plea for subsidies to the steamship and cable projects and a direct reply to Sir John C. Colomb's criticisms of the colonies, and his allegation that the defenses of the empire had received no aid from the colonies. Sir Charles showed that Canada had already made indirect contributions for the defense of the empire.

Sir John Colomb replied and repeated the query, "Who will pay for the defense of the new lines?"

Mr. Gillies, of Victoria, in an eloquent speech, support the subsidies argument, and Mr. Dobell, of Quebec, G. R. Parkin, of the Imperial Federation orator and writer, Mr. Dobson, of Tasmania; Mr. O'Connor, of Sydney; and Mr. Lucas followed in support of Mr. Gillies.

Lord Lorne said the colonies contributed all that could be reasonably asked towards the defense of the empire.

Sir Charles Tupper made a powerful reply, again pressing the need of an imperial subsidy.

The Canadian Gazette this week shows continued enormous expansion in trade between Great Britain and Canada. The imports for April increased 32 per cent, and the exports 21 per cent. For the month of April, 1894, the total value of exports to Great Britain was 170,000 pounds; wood, 16,000 pounds; cheese, 26,000 pounds; hams and bacon, 10,000, and wheat 22,000 pounds. The exports to Canada have declined. For April the figures showed an increase of 19 per cent, and for four months of 1894, the total value of exports to Canada was 1,184,000 pounds. The total value of imports from Canada was 1,184,000 pounds. The total value of exports to Canada was 1,184,000 pounds. The total value of imports from Canada was 1,184,000 pounds.

The board of trade returns show that emigration to Canada declined from 8,557 in April, 1893, to 3,824 in April, 1894. For the first four months of 1894, emigration to Canada decreased to 6,232, from 15,259, the figures for the same period of 1893. The States decreased one-half, but to America it increased slightly. The total emigration is decreased by one-half.

In the suit for slander brought by Robert Hoehel, auditor of the Grand Trunk road of Canada, against Lord C. Hamilton, one of the directors, who, it was alleged, charged the plaintiff with dishonest conduct at the Grand Trunk meeting in April, 1893, the verdict was one farthing for the plaintiff.

The list opened in London some time ago for the fund being raised for a memorial in McGill University to the late Peter Redpath has been closed. The amount subscribed is £181.

DROWNED IN THE INLET.

VANCOUVER, May 9.—(Special.)—Two well known young men of this city lost their lives yesterday in the Inlet. L. E. Dean and Norman Hoehel were neighbors and friends. Both were recently married and their families were intimate. They were factory hands and having decided to take a holiday, a fishing excursion was planned and an early start made on Tuesday morning. Mr. Bealey gave them a boat, the safest one he had, reluctantly, it is said, as it was blowing almost a gale outside. He further told them to help themselves to a "leg-of-mutton sail." Instead they took a sail belonging to a larger boat and too dangerous for the high wind and were away before he could warn them. A short time afterwards two Italians noticed a capsize boat in the Inlet off Brighton House, Hastings, and heard a faint cry for help. It took them fifteen minutes to reach the boat. They found a man clinging to the rail and dead; he was still breathing. It was Dean; he was taken to the hotel, but those present were ignorant as to the proper method to restore animation in a person dying from drowning, so that scarcely anything was done before he expired. Dean was a member of the Fort Victoria branch of the Order of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance. Dean was from Peterborough, Ont., and Hoehel from South Carolina.

He had a violent cough, cold, asthma and bronchitis, but cured them by using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

CABLE NEWS.

T. P. O'Connor Thinks Rosebery Government Near the End of Its Tether.

Strained Relations Exist—British Mail Steamers Have Beaten the American Liners.

LONDON, May 9.—T. P. O'Connor, in the Sun, expresses the belief that the Rosebery government is near the end of its tether. He predicts that on the second reading of the budget next Thursday they will not have more than ten of a majority, and on this account it will be impossible for the government to carry through the rest of its programme. Other papers comment on the situation in a similar strain. The cabinet is said to be seriously considering the situation.

It is said to be Mr. Speaker Peck's intention to fill the chair of the House of Commons until after the dissolution of the present parliament. If, however, the ministry, having struggled through the coming summer, should propose an autumn session, then he will at once resign. To an autumn session, however, several ministers are violently opposed, notably Sir William Harcourt.

In the House of Commons the Postmaster-General has announced that the records showed British steamers to have delivered the mails a majority of times ahead of the American liners. It was also stated that the government was considering the request of Canada and other colonies for amendments to the customs act of 1873, so that the colonies could conclude preferential trade arrangements with each other.

The relations between the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer are considerably strained. Mr. Morley is not animated by the most cordial feelings towards his chief. Lord Rosebery privately consults Mr. Asquith, and if they deem it necessary to seek further advice they apply to Mr. Asquith and Mr. Haldane. Lord Rosebery's reference at Manchester to the necessity for a reform of parliamentary procedure is regarded as a proof of lack of harmony, and after the Prime Minister's allusion to this subject in Edinburgh a motion on procedure was made by Mr. Rolli, but Lord Rosebery's colleagues in the Commons, ignoring his orders, opposed the motion. Lord Rosebery has, it would seem, been attempting to play the part of Pitt in the cabinet and that has been resented, the result being that Sir William has ostentatiously taken a line of his own.

The meeting of Roman Catholics, over which Cardinal-Archbishop Vaughan presided, at St. James' hall last week, offered several points of novelty. Cardinal Newman, while an Anglican at Oxford, expressed horror of the Irish Catholics because they imitated the low ways of "popular" religions, had tea in chapels and festivals aboard steamers, but he himself lived to provide over religious teas of Roman Catholics at Birmingham, and Archbishop Vaughan acted as chairman at a variety entertainments in St. James' hall, without any taint of vulgarity. The proceeds were for the benefit of the social union and the company included all sorts and conditions of men and women. Father Bernard Vaughan, the Cardinal's Jesuit brother, had to sit at the address, which occupied most of the evening, to the views of his hearers, who differed widely in politics. Madame Albani had a unique experience, for Archbishop Vaughan arose to offer his arm as she left the platform, making a new precedent in the annals of cardinalate procedure and which the audience delightedly cheered.

The society of political economy of Paris recently sent to Mr. Gladstone an address expressing deep regret that he had retired from public life. In his letter of thanks, addressed to Leon Gey, Mr. Gladstone says: "It is a severe affliction to see the economic ground lost in the last thirty years, not only in Europe, but amongst the largest portion of the Anglo-Saxon race. I regret the untimely loss of your address of thanks, still more, because the French people in the nation good will. Great Britain remains to-day the solitary adherent of what was formerly regarded as the established economy. Nevertheless the time will come, and we shall patiently await it, when experience and reason will convert the minds of the unbelievers to this beneficent faith."

The jury in Bern, sitting on the case of the 75 men arrested for leading attacks on peaceable workmen early last winter, found a verdict against the majority of the prisoners, who were pronounced guilty of rioting. Wassillon, the Russian ringleader, was found guilty of inciting to riot.

Colonel Mallon, for recognized authority on Indian affairs, referring to a recent article in the Spectator, predicting an uprising by natives in India, says in a letter that a serious disturbance is impending and that prompt action on the part of the government is imperative. He advises the government to cease tampering with the marriage laws, opium trade and other matters of so-called reform.

The new Dutch cabinet is as follows: Premier, Roell; justice, Van Der Kaay; interior, Van Houten; marine, Van De Wyck; finance, Van Eyk; war, Schneider; public works, Sleyden; colonies, Bergama; Roell, Van Der Kaay and Van Houten were leaders of the opposition to Dr. Tak Van Peurliet, the late premier. The programme of the new cabinet is a moderate extension of the suffrage.

LONDON, May 9.—The Parnellites have decided to vote boldly against the second reading of the budget bill. Three or four Liberals intend to abstain from voting, and three Nationalists are ill. The government is relying upon a majority of nine votes only. The Conservatives predict that the government will be unable to carry the budget through the committee stage.

The Chronicle advises the immediate calling of a mass meeting of government supporters to decide which of its measures shall be thrown overboard in order that the others may be proceeded with. It appeals to the Liberals to concentrate their energies and rally around the government. "Otherwise dissolution is inevitable. The budget bill of only ten days, by a majority of only ten, followed by a reduced majority or even a minority on the clauses."

The Sun expresses great doubts that the Liberal party possesses the requisite government will, to say: "The average man will, probably, be unwilling to discipline the Tories to the party of shams and stunts."

The Daily Telegraph says: "The Government expects a majority of only 15. The whole edifice reared on the basis of which dissent, home rule and other demands of the Liberal and the Liberal groups other to the Socialists extreme left in the French chambers attempted to defeat the Government yesterday afternoon on the question of prosecuting M. Toussaint, the deputy who

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Short Sitting of the Westminster Assizes—Delegates to Workmen's Grand Lodge.

Wellington Organizing a Fire Brigade—Changes Consequent on the Nainaimo Blaze.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, May 9.—The Poultry Association met yesterday and discussed very important matters. A proper hall will be secured to hold meetings at which a course of lectures will be given and a variety of poultry, in suitable coops, will be on hand for criticism and comparison.

A pedestrian walking from Vancouver to the railway track on the highway yesterday shot an unusually large bear just outside the city limits. A desperate fight occurred between the hunter's dog and the bear, the dog being killed.

President Van Horne is expected to arrive here on Friday, having been delayed two days by severe influenza along the line.

The work on the new Salvation Army barracks in Vancouver will be proceeded with in about two months. The buildings are to cost \$21,000. The site of the old barracks will be utilized for the new shelter, while a plot of land on Hastings street near the railway track is the site of the new barracks. Negotiations are being made to purchase a steam launch for mission purposes. There is a talk of the Provincial headquarters of the army being removed from Victoria to Vancouver on account of the greater access which is afforded to outlying districts.

The last dance of the Alexander hospital series took place last night and proved to be another social success.

The case of Gallagher v. Horne was to have been heard with a special jury yesterday, but was adjourned until the assignee in charge of the business previously carried on by the plaintiff can be summoned to attend.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 9.—The Spring Assizes closed this afternoon.

The Macdonald murder case went over to the Vancouver Assizes, neither side being ready to proceed. This left a docket to be dealt with numbering only four cases, which was disposed of as follows: Arthur Potock, robbing a store at Mission, two years in the penitentiary; Thomas Carter, embezzlement, was admitted to bail while the Court of Appeal settles a technicality in regard to the wording of the indictment, which the counsel for the defence declared would be a defence charged; William Morton and Henry Tremel, originally charged with robbery from the person, pleaded guilty to common assault and got six months. The grand jury in their presentment advised the curfew bell regulation for boys in the cities of the Province.

Forty delegates went to Ladder's Landing to-day to attend the A.O.U.W. Grand Lodge meeting. Sheriff McMillan is in town.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, May 9.—A band stand is to be erected on Victoria Crescent.

Ald. Cocking's fire limit by-law has passed its second reading. The limits include all the business portion of the city, extending as far north as R. Hilbert's residence on Front street.

The Vancouver city board is making arrangements for an excursion to this city on the 24th.

A service of song will be held in St. Paul's church on Sunday afternoon next, in commemoration of the Whitman festival.

The case of Vipond v. the Corporation of the City of Nanaimo came up again yesterday before Judge Harrison and is still in progress. Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C. and E. M. Yarwood appeared for the city; J. H. Simpson for the corporation. The case will be for the prosecution. The examination of E. Priest, C.E. The city's case will probably occupy three days in hearing.

Ald. Ralph Craig has had temporary premises erected at the corner of Wallace and Front streets, until such time as the insurance company gets through with the settlement of the losses incurred by Sunday's fire; and he has bought out J. M. Donaldson's business on Bastion street. The other parties affected by the disastrous conflagration, with the exception of D. C. McKenzie, will all be carrying on business again within the next day or two. The arrangements for renewing the arc light system for street lighting purposes are completed, and by Saturday at the latest the city's thoroughfares will be as brightly illuminated as heretofore.

The Nainaimo foundry have just completed a number of hydrants for the water works company, which were yesterday placed at the points decided upon by the city council and the fire department.

Harvey Eastham, the fireman injured on Sunday, has greatly improved. He was conscious to-day and able to talk about the accident.

Mr. Rattenbury, the architect, is here to prepare plans for the new court house. He expects work on the building will commence as soon as the plans are drawn.

Arrived—Bark McNeill. Sailed—Steamer Montclair.

WELLINGTON.

WELLINGTON, May 9.—There was a large attendance at a meeting of the citizens held at Wellington this evening, for the purpose of forming a fire brigade. H. A. Dillon was moved to the chair, and after explaining the necessity for a fire department, it was moved and seconded that all those desirous of becoming members of the company sign their names. Some thirty did so, and A. J. McMurtrie was appointed to go to Victoria and confer with Chief Deasy as to the equipment necessary for the Wellington townships. G. W. Fraser was appointed captain and J. A. Thompson, president. A committee was also appointed for the purpose of collecting funds.

DOUBLE TARIFF RATES.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 8.—Senator Lodge introduced an amendment to the tariff bill in the Senate yesterday of which he gave notice some time ago, providing that as against Great Britain or any of her colonies a duty of double the amount proposed in the proposed tariff bill shall be levied and a duty of 85 per cent. on all articles on the free list, such duties to continue until Great Britain shall consent to take part in an international agreement with the United States for the coinage and use of silver.