The Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY FEBRUARY 9, 1894. VOLUME XXXVI. NO. 8

LATEST FROM HAWAII.

Celebration of Abrogation Day—Diplomats and Their Invitations to the Reception.

Strong Opposition to the Planter Interest and Chinese Importations—Sanctioned by Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The United Press correspondent at Honolulu, writing under date of January 17, per tug W. G. Irwin, says: To-day is to be observed as Abrogation Day. It is the first anniversary of the abrogation of the Hawaiian monarchy. Great enthusiasm is expected in the celebration. Among the chief exercises are a morning parade of the military forces, reception in the council room (formerly the throne room) and a mass meeting in the evening on Palace square, which has just been dubbed Union square by the Annexation club. United States Minister Willis has declined for himself and for the admiral and the U. S. naval officers the president's invitation to the reception. He closes his note by expressing the hope that more satisfactory relations may soon be established between the two governments. It would obviously be awkward for Mr. Willis to attend the reception by President Dole when he has just demanded the Queen's restoration, the demand not having been withdrawn. The situation is peculiar, and probably without a precedent. Last night no reply to a similar invitation had been received from Minister Wodehouse, the British representative, who is an almost open partisan of the Queen. No difficulty has arisen between him and the government. He lately complained to the President of a disparaging remark printed here from an American paper and received satisfactory assurances.

A hasty call on the morning of the 21st by Minister Willis upon President Dole gave rise to many surmises. The President says that the interview was wholly amicable, and called for the elucidation of an expression in Mr. Dole's long letter to Mr. Willis, which the latter was about to forward to Washington per the Monowai. Mr. Dole was glad of the opportunity to supply the needed explanation. The American league is rapidly growing, and is coming to the front as the chief political organization in support of the Provisional Government and the cause of annexation. It has developed a strong opposition to what its members regard as an endeavor of the planter capitalists to control the government in their own interests, in opposition to those of the white working classes. The night before last, (January 16), strong resolutions were passed opposing the further importation of Chinese, to 5,000 of whom the Government had agreed to allow admission. The Star, which goes with the League, recommends to the Japanese Government equal terms of suffrage with other foreigners rather than to admit the Chinese, believing that, with proper terms as to the qualification of voters, few Japanese would be able to vote.

The feeling in the league goes deeper than this. Their desire is to see Hawaii become a white man's country, and not mainly given up to the great estate of capitalists, manned by Asiatic laborers. To this end they prefer to see a portion of the profits of the planters sacrificed and some of the sugar estates given up, and the land divided into farms for white immigrants. It is becoming evident that party line are going to run mainly upon these issues for the future. The planting interest is certain to make a strong fight for itself. The planters as a class, however, are unlikely to antagonize any government which tends towards it. They will probable recognize the necessity of ample concessions to the popular demand in order to secure the establishment of stable government. It is not clear how the natives will come out of this contest. The influx of Asiatics is generally regarded as destructive to the aboriginal population, who are weak and wasting away. The resolution mentioned above, as adopted by the American league, contained the following expressions:

Resolved, that we view with apprehension the almost eager readiness with which the Provisional Government has co-operated with the importers of this horde of Chinese.

Resolved, that while we are fully alive to the necessity of a moderately cheap field laborer, we shall continue to object to the Chinese, viewing them as dangerous and distasteful, not only to ourselves, but also to our steadfast friends in the United States.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

MONTREAL, Feb. 1. — Phileas Dufresne, aged 28, shot his married sister through the head and then shot himself in the temple. Both are dead. Mrs. Brunelle, the murdered woman, kept a boarding-house. She lived apart from her husband. Last fall her brother returned from the United States, where he had been for years. Two weeks ago he had to leave his work in Montreal. Lately he had been depressed and slept with a loaded revolver under his pillow. Sometimes he said to his sister, "I am going to die and you will be all alone in the world; it would be better if we could die together." Last night he was heard walking in his bedroom all through the night. This morning the sister-in-law of the murderer left him in the house with the victim. The rest of the boarders were away. Returning about 11 o'clock, she found Mrs. Brunelle lying on the floor. She had fallen from the chair by the window where she was knitting. The sister-in-law raised an alarm, and then there was heard a shot and a faint noise. Re-entering the room, the sister-in-law found Phileas sitting on a chair behind the door dead. He had evidently only shot himself after his sister-in-law's return.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

TORONTO, Feb. 1.—It looks to-night as if the Knights of Labor, belonging to the Canadian branch, would secede from the General Assembly. It is said to be the intention of the officials of the order on this side of the border to call a conference and consider the advisability of establishing a General Assembly in Canada.

The best medical authorities say the proper way to treat catarrh is to take a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BRAZILIAN SITUATION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The Herald has received the following communication from President Peixoto through his Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 1.—Admiral Benham's action toward the revolters is highly gratifying to all loyal Brazilians and to the established Government, as showing which side has the sympathy of the United States."

President Peixoto has prolonged the state of siege in Rio until the end of this month in the confident hope that the revolt will have ended before the expiration of that period.

The Herald's Montevideo cable says: "The Brazilian minister received an official dispatch from Rio Janeiro yesterday which said only 'Nictheroy lost.' He cannot determine whether the telegram refers to the town of Nictheroy near Rio, which has been so long and stubbornly besieged by the insurgents, or to Peixoto's newly purchased dynamite cruiser of that name, which he bought in New York.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 1.—(Special.)—At Stoney Mountain, Mrs. Alex. McDonald's little girl, fourteen months old, fell from a table, breaking her neck and dying instantly.

Lieut.-Governor Mackintosh's progress through Eastern Assiniboia culminated yesterday at Moosomin, where he held a reception, and in the evening a banquet was tendered him by over a hundred citizens and the neighboring farmers, Mayor McCurdy occupying the chair.

The Winnipeg clearing house returns for the week ending Feruary 1 amounted to $795,538; balances, $177,255.

THE WILSON BILL.

Adoption of the Much Talked of Measure to Amend the U. S. Tariff.

It Has a Majority of Sixty and Its Passage Causes Great Excitement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Immense crowds flocked to the House to-day, and the galleries and corridors were filled. There was a full attendance of members on the floor, but 13 members out of 357 being absent from their seats when the vote on the final passage of the tariff bill was taken. The greatest enthusiasm was engendered by the speeches of ex-Speaker Reed, Speaker Crisp and Chairman Wilson. Mr. Wilson was taken bodily and lifted on the shoulders of his demonstrative admirers. The bill was reported to the House at 12 o'clock and the final vote on the passage of the bill was announced at 5:55, being passed by a vote of 204 to 140. There were many interesting and exciting scenes during the day.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Daily News says in a leader on the passage of the Wilson tariff by the House of Representatives: "The bill is a happy augury for an industrial revival in the United States. Still it is far short of what the traders in Great Britain consider a measure founded on rational principles."

FRENCH NAVAL REFORM.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The debate on the navy was continued in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. Admiral Lefevre, minister of marine, said the Government recognized that reform was necessary in the navy. The Government therefore nominated a commission to investigate naval matters. He did not believe the French ironclads, etc., were inferior to others, and defended the navy from the attacks made upon it, and concluded by saying the navy would always try to be equal to the tasks required of it. General Mercier, speaking with regard to the attacks on the coast defences, said the coast defences were fully up to the standard. He refuted the statements of M. Lockroy, and declared the odds were in favor of the coasts against the ironclads. The order of the day, expressing confidence in the Government, was adopted by 356 to 160.

DUKE ALFRED'S HOPE.

COBURG, Feb. 1.—In his speech in reply to the address of welcome to-day, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha said: "May God bless my efforts to strengthen the spirit of law and order and my people's love to the Fatherland, and to promote the welfare of all citizens. I hope that I shall be permitted to govern in peace as a German Prince." The popular reception of the Duke was enthusiastic.

PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The House of Lords resumed to-day the debate on the Parish Councils bill. The conservative majority passed a series of amendments, which the Marquis of Ripon, speaking for the government, intimated would not be accepted.

MONTREAL'S MAYORALTY.

MONTREAL, Feb. 1.—Ex-Alderman Joseph O. Villeneuve was to-day elected Mayor of this city by 161 majority over Hon. James McShane. The contest was fought on racial lines.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The train carrying the mail matter from the steamship Majestic left Liverpool at 8 22 last evening, and arrived at the Euston Square station, London, at 12.56 this morning. The mail bags reached the post office at 1.25. Only twenty-eight bags of the Majestic's mail were brought to London; they contained the matter for the continent and the south of England. The rest was sorted in Liverpool and some of it was sent thence to the north of England last night. The rest will go out in the first delivery in the morning. The steamer New York arrived at Southampton at 1.10 o'clock this morning, and her mails are not expected to reach London before 5 o'clock.

THE U. S. TARIFF.

Close of the Exciting Debate on the Wilson Amendment Bill.

Remarks of Messrs. Reed, Crisp and Wilson—Deeply Interested Auditors.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 2 —The crush in the lobby leading to the upper galleries of the House yesterday exceeded anything in the recollection of the Capitol police. Men and women struggled and fought for positions which would lead to the galleries. Women becoming frightened cried to get out of the tangled mass of humanity. The elevators carried up loads only to find an impassable barrier at the upper doors, so that the loads had to be carried down. One woman in an elevator, finding that she could not get out, and that the elevator hung at the top unable to discharge its burden, sobbed hysterically and fainted. A large man fought desperately at the upper middle door of the gallery for admission, and, failing to make any headway, jumped on the backs of the crowd and scrambled over their heads, crushing hats and smashing heads until he landed within the walls of the chamber. The officers were powerless to keep the crowd in subjection. The sergeant-at-arms of the House telephoned to city police headquarters for a detail of men, and a lieutenant and squad of policemen were sent to the House galleries to assist the regular capitol police in preventing a panic. By the time of their arrival the excitement had subsided somewhat, many having fought their way inside, while others, frightened by the confusion, were glad to make their escape. No one was injured.

Mr. Reed arose from the Republican side amid wild cheering and hand-clapping in the galleries and huzzas from his friends. When quiet was finally restored, with his back to his friends and his face to his foes, he began his address by saying the bill was odious to both sides of the House. It meets with favor nowhere and commands the respect of neither party. On this side we believe that while it pretends to be for protection it does not afford it, and on the other side they believe that while it looks toward free trade it does not accomplish it. Those who will vote against this bill will do so because it opens our markets to the destructive competition of foreigners; those who will vote for it will do so with the reservation that they will instantly devote themselves to a new crusade against whatever barriers are left. The argument that the bill should be passed to put an end to doubt, which is worse than any bill can be, was specious and insidious, as were the bill passed by both branches to day, uncertainty would reign just the same. Arguing at length on the benefits of the tariff from the standard of wages for the American laborer and for the American farmer, he said: "I am amazed to find how little the examples of England teach. England, when she became Free Trade was a workshop, wherein was manufactured the raw material of the rest of the world. Her coal and iron and the invention of the steam engine had developed her manufactures so out of proportion to the wages of the workman that she must have a larger market. At that time the only idea of a larger market was one that had more consumers. The notion that the market could be enlarged by those who were already consumers had not entered into the popular thought, yet her workmen were clamouring for more pay. Tariff had really ceased to be protection except on corn, nor on that in any true protective sense. It was only a tax like that on sugar. I confess to you that the question of wages is to me the vital question. To insure our growth in civilization and wealth we must not only have wages as high as they are now, but constantly and steadily increasing. The progress of this nation is dependent upon the progress of all. Why did the working people of California object to the Chinese? Because they knew that if they swarmed there in sufficient numbers the law of wages would make our own wages impossible. Men in America demand higher wages because their surroundings turn what used to be luxuries into necessities.

"On the question of the constitutionality of the tariff taxation I shall spend no time. There is still another argument, which I desire to present out of the large number yet unused. What has made England rich? It is the immense profits which come of converting raw material into manufactured goods. So long as she can persuade the rest of the world to engage in the work which is the least profitable and leave her the most enriching, she can well be contented. We are the only rival that England fears, for we alone have in our borders the population, the wages and the raw material, and within ourselves the great market which insures to us the most improved machinery. Our constant power to increase our wages insures us also continued progress. If you wish to follow the example of England, I say yes, with all my heart, but her real example and nothing less. Let us keep Protection as she did until no rival dares to invade our territory, and then we will take our chances for the future, which by that time will not be unknown."

Mr. Crisp at first spoke with hesitation, but as he proceeded his words came in a perfect torrent. He declared that while the protective system was built up ostensibly for the benefit of labor, it was actually for the benefit of the manufacturing classes, pointing out that the wages of laborers in protected industries went down, while those in unprotected ones went up as a result of the McKinley act. He referred to the artificial condition produced by protection, which was a Chinese wall, not only shutting out the world, but shutting in the United States. Mr. Crisp declared that thirty years [of protection were a period of unrest, during which the masses had constantly rebelled against burdensome taxation. They had always been stilled at the polls by Republican promises to reduce the tariff, but when elected the Republicans surrendered themselves body and soul to the manufacturers. He pointed to the Chinese as an example of protective policy for hundreds of years. Mr. Crisp said that for twenty-five years the Democratic party had been trying to get into power. It had told the people that, if given power, it would reduce the burden of taxation, and this tariff was a redemption of that promise. It was not a perfect bill, but was a step in the right direction. Referring to the various features of the bill, he spoke of the income tax, which was greeted by vociferous applause by the advocates of that measure. Crisp closed with an eloquent appeal to his Democratic associates to waive minor objections and look at the great Democratic principle involved.

He went on to say: "We reproach the Republican party with its profession of friendship for the laboring man, when at the same time it has never enacted any legislation which has really given him the advantages it professed to desire to give him. But, Mr. Speaker, there is one class of people who are prevented from coming freely into this country—the Chinese. The Chinese come here from a country, where the doctrine and the practice of protection have existed for thousands and thousands of years. The soil of China is fertile, its climate is delightful, it has the oldest known civilization. The rulers of that country have built a wall around it, and the people have traded with themselves and excluded the outside world, and the result is the collection of a class of workmen who are so reduced in the scale of civilization that the American people absolutely forbid them to set their foot upon our shores. If the American workingman wants to see a type of what the Republican doctrine of high protective tariff carried to its logical result will produce, we point to the Chinese who have thousands and thousands of years of experience in trying to get rich by trading exclusively with themselves. We have not done in this Bill all that we should, but it is a step in the right direction, and if we are not mistaken, when this step is taken, some of these manufacturers, who are now standing boldly in the way of reform will be in the foremost of those who want to enlarge and extend the commerce and production of the United States. Let us stand together; let us pass this bill; let us redeem this pledge as we will redeem every other pledge we have made to the people and if my friends, we can crystalise this bill into a law, all over the country, in the homes of farmers and wage earners, and every industry, there will be rejoicing that they are able to buy with their earnings more of that which is necessary to sustain life, that they have been relieved of some burdens which unjust taxation has placed upon them. And you will also have the comfort and consolation of knowing that in passing this bill you encourage agriculture, aid manufactures, revive commerce, and promote the general welfare and prosperity of all classes of our people." (Applause.)

Mr. Wilson received a grand ovation when he began the final argument in support of the Tariff bill. In the course of his speech he said: "I wish to remind the gentleman from Maine that we have grown greater and have prospered and have increased in numbers, and have increased in wealth, not because of protection. You may frame McKinley laws and in the progress of humanity they will be trampled under foot. You cannot muzzle science, or banish art. You may place tariff burdens on every industry of the country and still enterprise will preserve and prevail over them. Men will seek in all possible ways to better their condition and to advance their own personal welfare, and in that effort all men will advance.

"But I will tell you what your tariff laws are doing, and what your tariff laws have done. You cannot prevent the accumulation of wealth in this country, but you can take that wealth from the men who made it and bestow it on some men who did not make it. You cannot deal out prosperity to all the people, but you can deal out wealth to a part of them, and poverty to all the rest. Mr. Reed, in his report, and again in his speech to-day, has praised the operation of the protective system because it gives quite an extensive distribution of the benefits which it brings. New York is a lesson in the last census of the United States which calls upon every citizen to pause and ponder as to whether this is a time of growing prosperity or a time of decadence. It appears by the last census that of all the men occupying farms in the country to-day one-third are tenants, living on farms owned by others, and that of all the people occupying homes, other than farms, two-thirds live in rented houses. If that is the kind of general prosperity, if that is the proof of diffused welfare, then the protective system is entitled to the credit of it because I believe that it is, in a large measure, due to that system. The Democratic party is courageously and honestly moving in its fight to-day for tariff reform. Whenever that party and whenever the members of it are able to cut loose from local and selfish interests and to keep the general welfare alone in their eyes, we shall reach that goal of perfect freedom and will bring to the people of this country that prosperity which no other people in the world has ever enjoyed.

"If my time permitted, I would like to take up some of the arguments against the bill among my Democratic friends. The first argument is that this bill will create a deficit and therefore ought not to be passed. In the name of common sense, how could you ever pass a tariff reform bill if you did not reduce the taxes under the existing laws that you seek to reform? Have gentleman forgotten that there may be a system of tariff taxation under which the government receives little and the protected industries receive much; and that there may be a lower system of tariff taxation under which the government receives a great deal and the protected industries receive but little.

"The next argument which my friends on this side are using among themselves against the bill, or to hesitate, at least, in voting for the bill, is that the income tax has been added to it. I need not say to my brethren on this side that I did not concur in the policy of attaching the income tax measure to the pending bill. I had some doubts as to the expediency of adding the income tax measure to the pending bill. But when the committee decided otherwise, I threw my fortune, loyally and earnestly, with the amendment, because I have never been hostile to the idea of an income tax." Mr. John Sherman has been quoted as saying that an income tax is class taxation. It is nothing of the kind. It is simply (as the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Crisp, declared) an effort, an honest effort, to balance the weight of taxation in this country. During the fifty years of its existence in England it has been the strongest force there in wiping out class distinctions. I agree with the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Reed) that the question of general welfare, and the question of the general wages of workingmen are, after all, the vital questions in this controversy. We are trying an experiment, whether, in God's name, we can establish a country where every man born in it will be born with the possibility that he can raise himself to a degree of ease and comfort, and not be compelled to live a life a life of degrading toil for the mere necessities of existence.

"And now, one word more. We are about to vote on this question. If I knew that when that roll is called every Democratic name would respond in the spirit of that larger patriotism which I have tried to suggest, I would be proud and light-hearted to-day. I want to say to my brethren who are doubting as to what they shall do that the roll call will not only be put on the journal of the House, but it will be entered on the history of this country, and it will be entered in the annals of freedom. The men who had the opportunity to sign the Declaration of Independence and refused or neglected because there was something in it which they did not like—I thank God there were no such men—but if there were, what would be their standing in history to-day, if on the battle fields at Lexington, and Bunker Hill, there had been men who became dissatisfied, wanted this thing and that thing, and threw away their weapons, what do you suppose would have been their feelings in all the years of their lives, when the liberty bells rang on every anniversary of American freedom? This roll-call is a roll of honor. It is a roll of freedom, and in the name of honor and in the name of freedom, I summon every Democratic member of this House."

CAPITAL NOTES.

A B. C. Competitor for the Macdonald Statue—Fraser River Regulations.

The Dominion at the Antwerp Exhibition—A Fortunate Timber Speculation.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—E. Harris, of Victoria, was one of the sculptors who sent in a model for competition in the premiums for the Macdonald statue. Although the model is an excellent one, Mr. Harris was not successful in gaining one of the prizes. Mr. Hebert, the successful sculptor, will arrive here from Paris next week.

T. S. Higginson, Crown timber agent for British Columbia, is here preparing his annual report.

A large number of opinions have been received at the Fisheries department regarding the proposed new regulation for the Fraser river. Considerable diversity is expressed, but, on the whole, the opinions are favorable.

A. Lumsden, of Ottawa, sold a timber limit to an American syndicate to-day for $305,000. He purchased it two years ago for $90,000.

All the railway companies have sent in their annual returns. Several of the smaller companies had to be threatened with prosecution.

Hon. John Costigan celebrated his 59th birthday to-day, and was warmly congratulated.

The Railway committee of the Privy Council meets February 9.

The Government has been allotted 30,000 at the Antwerp exhibition.

NO PROFIT TO SHARE.

Gloomy Reunion of Many Workers—The Factories Were Closed.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle.)

The twenty-fifth annual reunion of the Dolgeville employes, to hear the result of the year's work and to receive their share of the profits on the co-operative plan, was held recently. Heretofore it has been a joyous occasion. This time it was anything but joyous. It has been Mr. Dolge's custom to invite his employes to a banquet after the annual inventory in January. The cost of these banquets has usually been $500. This time, owing to the closing of the mills and the hard times that prevail in Dolgeville, Mr. Dolge decided instead of giving a banquet to present his check for $500 for the relief of any extreme distress that may exist among the families of his workmen.

He invited the employes to meet him last night in the new shoe factory, where he addressed them, and in his speech he said: "Conditions have been created recently which impel me not to spend any money this year for festivities, or even for our customary dinner. Therefore, I have invited you to sit with me around these empty tables and ask you to accept my check for $500, with the suggestion to you to entrust it to a committee of three from your number, who shall use it to assist such of our co-workers as may need aid during the winter.

In reviewing our business for the years of 1891 and 1892, I was able to report to you that they were the most successful years we ever had. Each year I could announce to you a rise in wages, but at this, our twenty-fifth re-union, I am compelled to offer aid to men who have worked for us. For the first time in twenty-five years our factories are closed for the want of orders; for the first time in twenty-five years I stand before you to state that we have not made any progress during the year just ended.

"True, we have been more fortunate than many others. Most of you own your homes, and when the factories closed you had saved enough to carry you through the winter without asking alms of anybody. Unfortunately some of you who earn $2.25 per day in the factory will be compelled to work part of the year alongside Italians shovelling dirt at $1 25 per day."

Spokane Chronicle: If plans now forming come to maturity, the largest military encampment ever seen in the Northwest will meet in Spokane this year. It is proposed to unite all the regular soldiers in this part of the country with the National Guard of Washington and other military organizations, as are deemed worthy to join in the encampment. The Sons of Veterans and the Uniform Rank Knights are expected to be in the number.

GENOA, Feb. 1.—There was a riot to-day among the convicts in the prisons here. Several men displayed a black flag at a window and shouted "Hurrah for De Felice!" "Long live anarchy!" After a brief struggle, the wardens overcame the convicts and restored order.

BLAKE AT BOSTON.

He Reviews the Last Year's Events in the National Politics of Ireland.

An Appeal for Further Contributions—Americans Should Not Be Distanced by Canadians.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—In response to an invitation from many prominent Irish-American citizens of this city, Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., spoke in the Music hall last night upon the present status of Home Rule for Ireland. Mr. Blake was received with round after round of applause, and as he proceeded with his address he was frequently interrupted by loud expressions of approval. The names of Parnell and Gladstone were greeted with applause. Mr. Blake after reviewing the events which had happened in Irish politics since he spoke in Boston a year ago, confined himself principally to the discussion of the provisions and objects of the Home Rule bill and the autonomous features of the measure. He declared that there was no fear that the position of the House of Lords would prove a permanent barrier to Home Rule. The wisest of them do not pretend that they will have any right to disregard the measure when it shall be brought forward by the country again. The reason why the bill would not be introduced again in this Parliament and before an election was because the Lords would promptly reject it until it had been determined by the people at a general election.

Again, one reason why an immediate dissolution is not demanded is because such a course is favored by the Opposition. Then, too, the Liberals and Radicals who did their duty by the bill have other measures in hand which their allies, the Irish Nationalists, must respect and aid. As Parnell, in 1881, predicted, the suffrage has been widened and the alliance with the British democracy demands fealty. If the Irish should refuse to assist in their reforms, should they deserve their help in bringing about home rule for Ireland? The speaker then elaborated the propositions of the Home Rule bill, and emphasized their advantages. Referring to "Castle" control in the rural districts, he said that in five counties having a population of 660,000 Roman Catholics and 7,500 Protestants there were two Roman Catholic grand jurors and 114 Protestants. The Irish Nationalists intend, first, to settle their own differences, and, second, to maintain so long as the Liberals and Radicals are faithful to their pledges the alliance which Mr. Parnell formed with these two parties; to co-operate, but not to identify themselves with them.

In conclusion, he said that the Irish cause depended to-day, as it had done in the past, largely upon the sympathy of the liberty-loving people of the world. The friends of Ireland had quit sending money to that country merely to pay rent to the landlords, but now contributed it instead to the National movement. "We require for this year," he said, "about $240,000, of which $45,000 is needed for the payment of allowances to members. While some of us can maintain ourselves by our own exertions while we sit in Parliament, the majority are not wealthy and must sacrifice everything. We require $45,000 towards the general election expenses. Out of the total $172,500 which came to the party last year, Ireland contributed over $99,000, while the Irish abroad contributed $73,500. In several quarters in the States, notably in the State of Massachusetts, liberal contributions were made, but the aggregate contributed from the States was $43,000 only, while Canada sent $11,200, with probably only one-fiftieth or one-sixtieth of the wealth in the States. May we not hope that twelve million Irish-Americans here will give $150,000 when they see plainly set before them the reasons and object of the request."

He continued, "I know this is no time for collections in this country; I deplore for your sakes even more than for our own the sad circumstances which render it unfitting to propose immediate collections here. I do so because it is the last opportunity which is open to me before returning to the struggle, and because I feel that such a statement will afford a basis for action when the proper time arrives. It will be for those engaged in this general election a source of pride and pleasure in days to come, when the struggle shall be over, when the result shall be obtained, to be able to say that they stood steadfast to the cause, and that their resolution, determination and self-sacrifice materially contributed to such a noble issue."

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., said this afternoon that he doubted the truth of the rumor that Mr. Gladstone was to resign the Premiership of the British Empire. He believes that it is an invention of the enemy and says that the reasons given are utterly insufficient and not plausible.

BLACKMAILER HERZ.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The Intransigeant says Dr. Herz is printing three volumes of letters received from prominent politicians in regard to Panama canal affairs. It says ex-Premier Dupuy is implicated, through having solicited favors for his colleagues. Herz is said to hold a large number of checks from which the recipients of money can be identified. Some of the documents are said to have been sent to Chicago, whence they have been returned. Rochefort is said to have seen a telegram from Bournemouth from a representative of an English newspaper, stating that he had arranged a compromise of the Reinach family's civil suit, which will be dropped, if no exposure is made. The civil suit against Herz is brought by the liquidator of the estate of the late Baron Reinach, who committed suicide to escape exposure. The liquidator claims that Herz obtained large sums illegally from Reinach, and brings suit to recover. The hearing of the action against Dr. Herz before the civil tribunal was resumed to-day. The public prosecutor gave his opinion of the case, in which he declared that the court would take no notice of threats and asked that it grant the liquidator's claim and the claim of the Panama bondholders of 600,000 francs. The court postponed decision.

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