The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1890. VOLUME XXXII. NO. 11

THE SPECIAL REPORT

Of the Commission Presented to Parliament.

The Times' Parnell Letter was a Forgery.

The Clan-na-Gael Engaged in Promoting the use of Dynamite for Destruction of Life and Property.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The report of the Parnell special commission presented to parliament to-day finds that some members of the House of Commons were not members of the conspiracy to establish the absolute independence of Ireland; but that some of them, together with Michael Davitt, joined the Land League with the intention of accomplishing by its means the independence of Ireland as a separate nation. The commission regards Parnell and the other accused members of insincerity in their denunciation of the Phœnix Park murderers, and finds that the *fac simile* letter published in the Times, upon which this charge was chiefly based, as against Parnell, was a forgery. The respondents did not directly incite crime except intimidation, which did incite with the result that the crimes and outrages were committed by those incited. The commission also finds that the respondents defended agrarian prisoners, but the charge was not proved that they were intimate with the criminals or that they helped such persons to escape justice. It further finds that the respondents

INVITED CO-OPERATION

of, and accepted subscriptions from, Patrick Ford, an advocate of crime in the use of dynamite, but it is not proved that they were aware that the Clan-na-Gael controlled the land league or was collecting money for parliamentary funds. It is proved, however, that the respondents gave assistance of physical force to the party in America, and that in order to obtain that assistance they abstained from repudiating or condemning the action of that party. In regard to the specific charges against Parnell, the report says the charge that at the time of the Kilmainham negotiations Parnell knew that Sheridan and Boynton were organizing outrages, was not proved, nor is there any foundation for the allegations that he was intimate with the Invincibles or their plans, or recognized

THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDERS

as their handiwork. The commission also fails to find that Parnell sent Bryne a remittance to enable him to escape to France. The judges find that Davitt was a Fenian, and that he received money from the "Skirmishing Fund" for outrages, which money was not for the formation of the league, but for the promotion of an agitation leading up to it. Davitt was mainly instrumental in bringing about the alliance of the party of violence in America with the Parnell party in America. The report reviews the history of the league, and declares that the leaders combined to injure the landlords and drive them out of the country by means of a system of boycotting, thereby being guilty of criminal conspiracy. Touching the contradictory evidence of

LE CARON AND PARNELL

Over their interviews in the corridor of the House of Commons in 1881, the commission holds that the balance of probability was in favor of the accuracy of Le Caron. It was clear that Le Caron wrote to Devoy to come to Europe and see Parnell and Egan. Parnell denies that he told Le Caron that he had long ceased to believe in anything but the force of arms as a relief for Ireland, basing his denial on the fact that he never thought so. It was impossible that in conversation with the supposed resentment Parnell expressed himself in such a manner as to leave the impression that he agreed with those who favored the resolutions. The American conventions are quoted as proving the identity of the sympathy and sentiments of the Irish leaguers with the physical force party. The mass of evidence proved that that league in America since 1883 has been directed by the Clan-na-Gael, and has been actively engaged in promoting the use of dynamite for the destruction of life and property in England. It is not proved, however, that Parnell knew the position of the Clan-na-Gael.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Daily News says the report of the Parnell commission has vindicated at once the character of the Irish leaders and the integrity of the English bench. The upright judges, whose prejudices, if they exist at all, are against home rule, have cleared publicly an ugly cloud. The Post congratulates Parnell, who was immediately the victim of gross injustice. It remains for the British electorate to estimate alike the acquittal of Parnell and the condemnation of Davitt, though honor is due to Davitt as the chief denunciator of crime and outrage. The Telegraph is unable to say that the long and costly trial has borne very valuable fruit.

A LIBERAL CONFERENCE.

Gladstone will hold a conference with his parliamentary colleagues to-day as to what action the opposition will take on the Parnell commission report.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Serious Train Collision.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 13.—News has just reached here of a frightful collision on the Atlanta and Great Southern railroad near Coaling, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, between a south-bound special excursion train consisting of twelve pullman coaches carrying over 1,000 and a north-bound accommodation. Engineer Ed. Doolittle of the special was killed instantly, and some ten or twelve people on the accommodation were hurt. The trains were running at a great speed and both engines, baggage and several other cars were demolished. Particulars are meagre. The excursion train was en route to New Orleans. None of the passengers on the excursion train are reported killed. They were from Chicago and points in Ohio and Illinois.

The Brazilians Congratulated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—The Senate to-day passed unanimously a resolution congratulating the people of Brazil on their adoption of a republican form of government.

Lincoln's Birthday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The 81st anniversary of the birthday of Lincoln was commemorated by the Republican clubs last night at Delmonico's. Speeches were made by Senator Cullom and Congressman Dolliver.

Destructive Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—About half past 4 o'clock this morning fire originated at Adams and Market Street corner, and before the flames were under control that section of the building was completely gutted from the top floor to the bottom. The first alarm was speedily followed by a general alarm being turned in, bringing the engines from all parts of the city. The tug Geyser came to the rescue, and anchoring at the Adams street bridge, threw a heavy stream upon the burning structure. The fire started in the pressing department of Worth Brothers, manufacturers of clothing and uniforms, on the sixth floor, and spread from one floor to another with great rapidity. It required the greatest exertion on the part of the firemen to prevent the spread of the flames throughout the entire block. A fire wall running through the block sixty-six feet on Monroe street, and another running parallel with the river 175 feet west of the street, saved the north end of the building, occupied by J. V. Farwell & Co. The firms which occupied the burned end of the building are: Work Bros., manufacturers of clothing and uniforms, and Taylor Bros., manufacturers of hats and caps and clothing. The losses are: Work Bros., $325,000; Taylor Bros., $50,000; building, $175,000; Mendel Bros., $10,000.

Train Accident.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 13.—Through the negligence of a brakeman on an accommodation train from the West, due at 9.40 p.m., it ran into an open switch at Bellevue, Ohio, to-night, and crashed into a light engine on a siding. Both engines were wrecked and Fireman Young of the light engine was killed. Engineer Phelps of the passenger train was severely hurt. Fireman Simpson of the passenger train had both legs broken and was hurt internally. A lady passenger named Wooster had several ribs broken, but is not fatally hurt. Conductor Hoyt suffered a scalp wound and was badly bruised.

Trouble on the Reservation.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 13.—Last night serious trouble occurred on Mile Square. Shooting was common all night long. One man, the leader of the South Pierre boomers, called "Jesse James," was cut and shot, and is now lying in a serious condition. Another man named Walgemath is also badly hurt, and a number of others were sand-bagged and hurt. Meetings were held and committees were appointed for the county and city and for various other purposes, including one to confer with the North-western Railway Co. regarding the conflicting claims of the road and of the settlers who now occupy every foot of Mile Square. A vigilance committee yesterday went to a widow woman named Evans, who had moved a house on to a lot which she claimed had been jumped by a man named McKee, and ordered her to remove the building at once or they would move it for her. She defied them, and this morning a mob removed the house to the street. A car containing prominent North-Western officials came in to-night, and they will at once take measures to enforce their claims as owners of Mile Square. This will still further complicate matters and will surely lead to trouble. Men who were at the opening of Oklahoma say the disorder on that occasion was small compared with what can now be seen here.

GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.

Proceedings of the Second Day's Session at Vancouver—Banquet to the Grand Lodge Officers.

The Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., continued in session at Vancouver on Thursday.

There was a session at 10 o'clock a.m., at which it was decided to hold the next meeting in Victoria. At 2 o'clock p.m. general discussion of matters in connection with the order took place. In the evening at 8 o'clock the Grand Lodge members attended in a body the meeting of Western Star Lodge, recently instituted, and were received with grand honors. This was followed by Grand Lodge installations in the third degree. The officers appointed by the Grand Master were:

Grand Marshall—A. Henderson, Victoria.

Grand Guardian—J. A. Thompson, Nanaimo.

Grand Conductor—T. C. Gray, Vancouver.

Grand Herald—W. H. Huxtable, Victoria.

Grand Chaplain—A. Parker, Vancouver.

Grand Instructors—J. W. Flewin, Victoria, and S. G. McIntosh, New Westminster.

General Instructor, Rebecca Degree Lodge—Sister Past Noble Grand Dempster.

District Deputies—No. 1 District, P. W. Dempster; No. 2, J. R. Foulds; No. 3, J. Crossan; No. 4, R. Kilpatrick; No. 5, R. Campbell; No. 6, J. B. Henderson; No. 7, E. C. Davidson; No. 8, W. J. Young, M. D.; No. 1 Rebecca, Mrs. H. Bishop.

THE BANQUET.

After the proceedings of the day had concluded and the Grand Lodge had formally adjourned, a banquet was tendered to the Grand Lodge officers and delegates by the members of the local lodges. It was given in the dining room of the International Hotel, and, notwithstanding the fact that it was got up on very short notice, was entirely creditable to the caterer, Mr. Bochlofsky, who more than pleased the patrons. A large number sat down, all the available room being occupied by the guests. The officers of the Grand Lodge were seated at the head of the tables. Bro. J. A. Pyke, Past Grand Master of Western Star Lodge, was chairman, and Bro. A. W. Scoullar occupied the vice-chair. The toast list included the usual loyal toasts. "The Governor-General of Canada and the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia" had a happy spokesman in Bro. A. J. Phillips, Victoria. Bro. Cummings responded to the "President of the United States." "The Sovereign Grand Lodge" was ably represented by Bro. Wm. McColl, who gave a splendid review of the work of the Order as exemplified by that body. Bro. Wm. Davis sang an appropriate fraternal song. The retiring Grand Master spoke of the sentiment of the "Grand Lodge of British Columbia," and Dr. Bredemeyer eloquently and at length to that of "Our Order." "Canada, Our Home," brought a splendid and patriotic reply from Bro. Kenny, Lulu Island, who may be complimented on making the after dinner speech of the evening. "The Learned Professions" was represented by Bro. Forin and Dr. Beckingsale; "Our National Highway" Bro. Wm. Downie, "Our Guests," Grand Secretary Davey, Grand Master Quennell and Bro. Edmunds; the Ladies by Bros. A. R. Anderson, J. E. Phillips and W. H. Gallagher. Songs were rendered by Bros. J. B. Henderson and Dr. Bredemeyer. Volunteer toasts followed, after which the gathering dispersed by singing a parting ode.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 186 Adelaide street west, Toronto, Ont. sep4-w-ly

CAPITAL NOTES.

A Busy Day in the Parliament Buildings.

Weather Reports to be Furnished for British Columbia.

A Refund of Duty on Certain Mining Machinery Refused—The French Members Incensed at McCarthy.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—This has been an exciting day in the parliament buildings. The French members are greatly incensed against McCarthy, and will not compromise. A ministerial caucus this morning, by 44 to 44, decided against Beausejeit's amendment, and it is understood this will be voted down in the House, when the premier will move another amendment relegating the matter to the territories.

Many speeches were delivered in the House to-day. Sir Hector Langevin was very bitter against McCarthy and Mills. Rothwell made the best speech during the debate. The discussion again comes up to-morrow.

The Manitoba delegation have secured a promise from the government to collect the weather reports and post up the probabilities daily throughout the North-west and British Columbia. The Canadian Pacific cars will be marked with weather signals.

Hon. Mr. Bowell in the House this afternoon said that the British Columbia government had made application for a refund of the duty on mining machinery, but no refunds would be granted, because it was not shown what portion of the machinery could be made in Canada. When this was shown the refund would be granted.

Sir A. Caron acknowledged this afternoon that some time ago Adjutant-General Powell had tendered his resignation, which he refused to accept.

Sir John Thompson went to Toronto to-night. He will be called to the Ontario Bar to-morrow.

Rykert made an explanation in the house to-day relative to lands in the timber limits, but Powell gave him a sound dressing down for unwarrantably using his name.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Hull Riot.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.—The local authorities of Hull having failed to protect Miss Wright and her band of gospel workers from mob violence on Tuesday, after having given assurance that there would be no hostile demonstration, those interested in the work of the evangelists there have resolved to petition the Quebec government to protect them in the exercise of what they believe to be their civil rights.

Hon. Mr. Abbott's Illness.

MONTREAL, Feb. 13.—Hon. J. J. C. Abbott is far from recovered from his recent illness. His medical advisers have urged a temporary cessation from work. Mr. Abbott, accompanied by his daughter, left for St. Augustine, Fla., last evening.

The Report About Premier Greenway.

TORONTO, Feb. 12.—The News last evening says a dispatch from Hon. Thos. Greenway, premier of Manitoba, to his solicitors in Toronto, denies in toto the account of the scandal regarding him, which the news had from a Chicago source on Feb. 6th. On Feb. 9th the News expressed the opinion that there was no truth in the story, and Mr. Greenway's repudiation of it was looked for. The News extremely regrets the publication of the matter, which it did without intent to injure him in any way and tenders an apology to Mr. Greenway for the same.

SELF-APPOINTED EXILES.

Montana Democratic Senators Visiting Washington.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., Feb. 11.—W. H. Becker, of Montana, the democratic senator who was arrested at Bozeman last Friday, taken to Helena and forced to attend a session of the legislature, arrived in this city on the 11 o'clock train yesterday and was soon after in company with the five other Montana democratic senators, Thornton, Reed, Parberry, Hennessey and Baker, who have been in hiding here for several days. Becker says he got awfully lonesome among so many republicans, and determined at the first opportunity to escape. He was carefully watched until the west bound train pulled out on Sunday night, when the vigilance was somewhat relaxed.

He waited until 10 o'clock when he chartered an engine and car and started in pursuit of the regular passenger train, and although seven hours behind in the start, such fast time was made that the train was overtaken at Missoula and Becker got aboard. The senators now here will leave for Seattle to-day and probably visit the Washington legislature. They mean to keep away from Montana until the 20th of this month, when the legislature will be forced to adjourn. They say they will remain along the line of the Northern Pacific, however, in order to return to Helena immediately in case a compromise is effected.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

Mount Zoo, Japan, Scatters Destruction on the Surrounding Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—The steamer Gaelic arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama late last night. Japanese advices give the following details of one of the most terrible volcanic eruptions in the recent history of Japan:

Mount Zoo, near the town of Fukuyama, Bingo district, commenced to rumble at 8 o'clock on the evening of January 16. This continued two hours, followed by a short cessation, during which period the inhabitants of the neighboring village rushed away from their homes in great confusion. Soon the top of the mountain was lifted off, the din being equal to a dynamite explosion, and sand and stones belched forth, falling in the neighborhood of Fukuyama, where the smoke and fire were also blown by the wind. At the entrance of the town the ground was covered with sand and earth to the depth of over a foot. Stones and earth also fell at Midsumotsu, village, six miles away.

No previous eruption of Mount Zoo is on record. Only one man took his life, but some stock was killed and fifty-five houses destroyed. The total loss by the eruption is estimated at nearly $3,500,000.

PURSUED BY BLOODHOUNDS.

An Irate Father's Futile Efforts to Overtake His Eloping Daughter.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Feb. 12.—In the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ark., thirty-five miles northeast of this place, lives and labors the Rev. Mr. Hall, the father of one of the prettiest girls in the district, by name Minnie. William Smith is a farm hand who was employed by a neighbor of the preacher's. Last Sunday the old man, on returning from Sabbath school service, found his daughter and Smith together. Smith had one arm around Miss Hall's waist. This sight aroused the Rev. Mr. Hall's temper to an uncontrolable pitch, and he proceeded to do up Mr. Smith in one round, the young swain coming out of the fight with swollen eyes and a sprained wrist.

On the following night, by means of a ladder placed against the window of the girl's bedroom, she escaped, and accompanied by her lover, hied herself to the Indian Territory, taking with her one of the best horses on the farm, together with $100 in cash. On awaking this morning and finding his daughter missing, the reverend gentleman, with one other man, commenced pursuit with bloodhounds, leaving this place at 12 o'clock last night, and proceeding on to Braidt's station early this morning. Since leaving here it has been learned that the young couple preceded the pursuing party some hours, and succeeded in getting married and making their escape by the railroad.

ENDING A STORMY LIFE.

An Educated Wife Takes Poison After Many Escapades.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Marian Eaves, 28 years of age, the daughter of Judge Eaves, a prominent attorney of Greenville, Ky., attempted to commit suicide this morning by taking morphine. The woman has led a tumultuous life in this city. Ten years ago, after graduating from a fashionable Kentucky seminary, she was married to a man named Reno.

Shortly after her marriage she met Albert Wing, an old schoolmate, and eloped with him to St. Louis. A few days after the pair reached there Wing met a mutual friend and schoolfellow, Joe Glenn. He invited Glen around to see Mrs. Reno and all three renewed the fast friendship of their school days. Glenn soon captured the fancy of the fickle Mrs. Reno and one night Wing ordered him from Mrs. Reno's room. He refused to go and Wing shot him dead. The murderer was captured and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Mrs. Reno was arrested and gave the name of Essie Davis, under which name she has sunk to the lowest depths.

She was a handsome woman, of fine education, and made every sacrifice to secure Wing's acquittal. She is not expected to live, as the morphine had been taken several hours before she was discovered.

IS 127 YEARS OLD.

A Tennessean Has Proof that He Has Lived A Century and a Quarter.

CHATTANOOGA CITY, Tenn., Feb. 12.—William Thornton Bluefield, a resident of this (Hickman) county, claims to be 127 years of age, and he possesses remarkable proofs of his age.

Among these is a very ancient-looking family Bible, in which his birth is recorded as having taken place on January 3d, 1763, at a village six miles west of Lake Drummond, Va. This Bible was printed in the seventeenth century and is regarded as a remarkable curiosity. On the margin of several pages are the dates of births, deaths and marriages. The first of these gives 1739 as the year of Mr. Bluefield's father's birth, while the last records the death last year of Sames Caxton, of Baton Rouge, aged 76. This last named was a grandson of the surviving William Bluefield, and his age and relationship are strong proofs of the correctness of the old gentleman's claim.

When 27 years of age William emigrated to the source of the Haw river, in Carolina, where he married Martha Welts in 1792. At her death, which occurred in less than one year after the marriage, he went to Kentucky, where he led a wild and nomadic life until 1828, when he came to middle Tennessee. During his stay of thirty-five years in Kentucky he met Daniel Boone several times. On one occasion he stopped with Colonel Boone six weeks at Booneseborough, a short time before Boone's departure for Missouri.

AFTER TWO YEARS.

A Michigan Couple Who Once Created a Stir Captured.

DENVER, Feb. 13.—Sheriff Paddock, of Ingham county, Michigan, and Deputy United States Marshal Able, of Lansing, passed through Denver to-day with Frank Allen and Mrs. Gertrude Christina Whitacre, who are wanted in the Wolverine state on a charge of forgery. Their arrest is the sequel to an escapade that created much excitement two years ago. Allen and Mrs. Whitacre are cousins. Captain Allen, father of Mrs. W. and uncle of Allen, is a prominent banker in Portland, Ionia county, Mich.

For several years Frank was cashier in his uncle's bank, and during this time he became intimate with Gertrude. She, however, married Whitacre, who was her senior by several years. Her wedded life was not happy, and she returned to her first but secret love. February 13, 1888, Allen obtained $3,500 on forged drafts, after which he fled to Windsor, Ont. Four days later Mrs. Whitacre presented herself at a Lansing bank with a draft on New York for $2,000. She was identified and received the money and joined her love in Canada.

They were traced to Toronto, thence to Kansas City, at which point all trace was lost until a few days ago, when the Denver police located them near Walsenburg, in the southern part of this state, where they had taken up a ranch.

Attack Upon a Prominent Divine.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The Sun this morning prints a five column article on Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, entitled "Is Talmage a Humbug?" It dwells upon the preacher's advertising methods and describes his peculiar efforts to secure publicity for all his movements and sayings. It says he has acquired a large fortune by pursuing methods not hitherto considered proper in a clergyman, and accuses him of profaning sacred places for selfish purposes.

Another New State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Mr. Baker reported favorably to the House the bill introduced by Delegate Carey, providing for the admission of Wyoming to statehood.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

Debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech.

Negotiations in Regard to the Newfoundland Fisheries.

A Favorable Settlement with America Looked Forward to of the Canadian Fisheries Question.

IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The address in reply to the Queen's speech being moved, Mr. Gladstone said that he regretted that England had come in conflict with her old ally, Portugal, but it was better that action should be prompt. Gladstone congratulated the government on the amicable and satisfactory arrangement of the Samoan dispute, and trusted that the government would not suffer the Porte to gloss over the facts of the persecution of the Christians in Crete and the outrages in Armenia. He was gratified at the government's admission that crime and outrage had greatly decreased in Ireland, but doubted that the diminution of violence and the increase of prosperity were due to the operation of the coercion policy of the Government. On the contrary, the betterment of Ireland's condition was due chiefly to the improved state of agriculture. He hoped that the Local Government Bill would be conceived in a liberal spirit. If the proposals were niggardly they would merely produce new materials for agitation. Hon. W. H. Smith said the Government would exert its influence in favor of justice to the Cretans and Armenians. The Irish Local Government Bill, he said, would be drawn up on the lines of existing legislation for England and Scotland, with especial adaptation to the varying conditions. (Hear, hear, from Government benches.) He was quite sure that the bill would not be found too narrow.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In the House of Commons this evening, Sir James Ferguson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that the government was conducting negotiations with France tending to settle the existing dispute in regard to the Newfoundland fisheries. If no conclusion should be reached within a reasonable time a modus vivendi would be arranged for one proceeding further consideration of the matter.

THE DEBATE ON THE SPEECH.

The debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech was then resumed.

Labouchere said he had no reason to dissent from the government's course in the Portugal difficulty, holding that in the circumstances an arbitrary course was the only possible way to deal with the Lisbon government. He sharply attacked the concession granted through the Dukes of Fife and Abercorn to the British South African company, and expressed his inability to see that those gentlemen had any right to charge royalties on the mines in Africa.

CANADIAN FISHERIES QUESTION.

Sir James Ferguson announced that negotiations are proceeding under favorable auspices for a settlement of the Canadian fishery question between England and America.

Prof. James Bryce, pursuing the discussion of foreign questions, said that any benefit accruing to British subjects in Samoa were due to the spirited action of America.

Parnell Moves an Amendment to the Queen's Speech.

And Attacks the Government's Persistent Persecution of the Irish—Sir R. E. Webster's Reply.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In the Commons this evening, Parnell enquired what action the government proposed to take on the report of the special Commission?

Hon. W. H. Smith replied that the report had only been received yesterday evening, and the government had not yet had time to decide upon the course of action.

Parnell moved an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, that the Coercion Act be repealed. In support of his motion Parnell attacked the government's persistent persecution of the Irish. Almost every act of Balfour, he said, appeared to be directed to the end of driving the people to the commission of crime. While many of the actions of Earl Spencer, while viceroy of Ireland, were faulty, the law under his administration was directed against active crime and secret conspiracy. In the case of Balfour it was directed against the right to combine, freedom of the press and liberty of speech. While there had been unfair and criminal boycotting in 1880, 1881 and 1882, the action of the Nationalists had since been constantly modified and moderated in recognition of the efforts of the legislature to pass measures of amelioration. Balfour, he said, could not plead a revival of crime. The people were in expectation of soon getting their rights, yet Balfour was distinguished for petty persecutions and frivolous charges, often against old women and little children. The action of the government tended towards its own defeat. He could not possibly turn the tide of Irish aspirations. In spite of the petty exasperations of Balfour's policy the nationalists had not swerved from their pacific methods to obtain their aims. (Cheers.)

Sir R. Webster taunted Parnell with having made grave accusations against Balfour without adducing evidence to support them. While calling the administration to account for the future Parnell and his associates must bear in mind that they could not disprove the figures showing that crime in Ireland has been decreased and boycotting repressed.

A RIVAL OF NELLIE BLY.

George Francis Train Will Attempt to Girdle the Globe in Sixty Days.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—George Francis Train says that he can circumnavigate the globe in sixty days, and that he will do it, starting February 10. Train says that he made the trip twenty years ago from San Francisco in eighty days, and with the improvements since made in traveling, the journey can be made now much quicker.

Train says he will go by way of Vancouver, from which place the steamship Batavia sailing the 17th inst. will take him to Yokohama in fourteen days. Thence to Hong Kong he will journey in five days with no delays. At Hong Kong, by the Peninsular and Oriental line, he will travel via Singapore, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Brindisi, to Southampton, and thence across the Atlantic to New York.

The object of the trip, he said, would be to advance the interests of American shipping, commerce and trade. Citizen Train says that he hopes some of the great American newspapers will back him on the trip, but if they fail to put up the money he shall go it "on his own book."

CABLE NEWS.

The Free Education Project.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Daily News says that the members of the ministry have intimated to several prominent supporters of the Government in Parliament that the project of free education has been completely abandoned.

An Arbitrary Order.

ATHENS, Feb. 12.—Advices from Crete are that many more judges and lawyers have resigned their judicial and legal functions, owing to an arbitrary order requiring legal proceedings in courts to be conducted in the Turkish language, and that others are preparing to leave both the courts and the country.

British War Ship Ashore.

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 13.—The corvette Conquest, of the British navy, is ashore on the island of Pemba, thirty miles north of here. She lies in a dangerous position.

Comment on the Duke's Sentence.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—All the republican journals approve of the sentence of two years' imprisonment imposed on the Duke of Orleans. They declare that the possibility of pardon is precluded by the demonstration indulged in by the Orleanists. They even assert that a reduction in the sentence is impossible. The Journal says it hopes the government will not allow the provocation of the royalists to prevent it extending clemency to the young duke.

Reported Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—It is reported here that the Sultan of Zanzibar is dead.

The Cretan Outrages.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 13.—The Porte, acting on the request of the American minister, Mr. Hirsch, has confined in his own palace the Kurdish chief, Moussa Bey. Moussa is accused of having perpetrated robbery and outrages on Christians in Armenia.

The Parnell Commission's Report.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The report of the Parnell commission comprises 162 pages. Each member of the Parnellite party is treated separately. The judges find that the speeches of many of the Parnellite members of the House of Commons were intended to bring about the political separation of England and Ireland. Another view presented by the report is that in the present state of Ireland the speakers must have known that their utterances were calculated to foment crime in that country.

The Charges Against Moussa Bey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 14.—It has been decided by the prosecutor that in the coming trial of Moussa Bey he will not proceeded against on the principal counts of the indictment. The charges of rape and pillage will therefore be passed by, and he will simply be called upon to meet the minor allegations of the indictment.

The New Sultan of Zanzibar.

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 14.—The country is quiet, the death of Sultan Khalifa Ben Said and the succession to the throne of Seyouia Ali, his brother, having caused no disturbance. Two British war vessels are here from Shanghai, and the British war sloop Garnell sailed hence for Wombassa. The Garnell is sent to preserve order in Wombassa, which is picketed by native troops. Precautions have already been taken to secure the safety of the mission stations.

The New Duke.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In the House of Lords, the Duke of Fife took the oath on his elevation in the peerage. He was accompanied by his father-in-law, the Prince of Wales, and the Dukes of Norfolk and Westminster, wearing their robes of state.

Duty on Corn and Flour.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—An imposition of a duty of three francs on Indian corn; five on corn meal in whatever form, and three francs on rice in husk, and eight francs on broken and cleaned rice and flour has been voted by the council of agriculture.

An Opposition Policy.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Radical members of the house of commons are strongly in favor of a policy on the part of the opposition to the end of compelling a dissolution of parliament.

The Catholic University.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Presbyterian Church in Ireland has issued a manifesto denouncing chief secretary Balfour's recent speech in favor of the endowment of the Catholic University in Dublin.

A Weaver's Strike.

VIENNA, Feb. 14.—The strike of weavers is spreading rapidly.

Portuguese Republicans Jubilant.

LISBON, Feb. 14.—The Portuguese republicans are jubilant over the recognition of the new government of Brazil by the American Congress.

The Throne of Uganda.

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 14.—Advices have reached here that King Meranga has regained the throne of Uganda, having been assisted in his efforts by Europeans. A decisive battle occurred at the capital and resulted in the annihilation of King Kalema's forces. During the battle a dhow on the lake, containing twelve Arab chiefs, with 200 slaves and a quantity of arms and ammunition was blown up and all on board perished.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Strike of Seamen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The Pacific Coast steamships Corona, for San Diego and State of California, for Portland, were detained several hours to-day by the seamen leaving the vessels. They claim that they were employed principally to handle freight at terminal and way ports, and have been compelled to work nearly all the time during the trips. Both elements obtained non-union men in their places. It is reported that all the members of the union employed on the vessels of the company running out of here have been ordered out.

A Jury Disagrees.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The second trial of Benjamin Davis, charged with the murder of his wife last July, resulted in a disagreement of the jury to-day. The stood six to six.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Squatters' Grievances on the Island Railway Reserve.

Canada's Loss in the Death of Senator John Macdonald.

The Question of Site of Vancouver's Public Building—The Franchise Act and Immigration Question.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—Three weeks in session! Daily cost of legislation, $1,000. Result of three weeks work—one bill passed by the Commons. This is a record not very creditable to the Parliament of Canada, and it is about time that a change was made. Year after year the same story has to be told, and the responsibility has to be equally divided. The Government has but two days in the week in which its business takes precedence—Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays being private members' days. In the early weeks of the session a good opportunity is afforded members of bringing up questions of practical or abstract politics, but it is only when the House is thoroughly settled down to work, after Government business is in full swing, that members seem to be imbued with the idea that they must be up and doing, and their notices of motion come in with a rush. Night sessions set in in earnest on Wednesday and they will be the rule right along now. Some progress has been made with the estimates, but nothing to boast of, and henceforth it is hoped that the House will keep its nose down to the grindstone.

THE COUNTRY'S LOSS.

By the death of Senator John Macdonald Canada has lost an able and a good man. He was essentially a man of the people, self-made and yet, withal, a gentleman of education, practical, experienced. When, in 1887, it was announced that he had been called to the Senate, there were not a few kickers in the ministerial ranks, for was not the new Senator a member of the Liberal party? True, but he was not a hardshell grit, and the man who made him a Senator, Sir John A. Macdonald, had cause to thank his namesake for a kind action done to him many years ago. But the few Conservatives who "kicked" when John Macdonald was made Senator were but as one grain of seed in a ten-acre field compared with those who applauded the appointment. He was the last session of the Mackenzie administration that the Grits attempted a grand coup against Sir John Macdonald. When Premier, Sir John had had the handling of the secret service money, on his resignation there remained to his credit in the Bank of Montreal several thousand dollars of this vote. This sum, minus some hundreds, for which he had given a cheque to a secret service informant for work performed prior to the change of government, he transferred to the treasury. The Grits desired to have full particulars of the money paid out, but Sir John declining to give the name publicly of his informant, but offered to do so privately to members of the government on condition that it should not be revealed. The Public Accounts committee investigated the matter and brought in a report practically charging Sir John Macdonald with misappropriation of funds and demanding reimbursement. The report came up in the House for consideration when Mr. John Macdonald (the late senator) rose in his place and denounced the attack of his friends on the ex-premier as unworthy of a great party. He would not be a party to the dirty work in which a number of his fellow Liberals were engaged, and concluded an able speech with these words: It should ever happen that this country were involved in trouble, and if it ever came about that the high officer leading the government of that day, whoever that officer might be, should find it necessary to come and ask the country to put at his disposal a sum for security or service to secure the safety of the country, for the prevention, for the detection, and for the defeating of conspiracies, then I shall be glad that in this Legislature I have raised my voice, holding as I do, that the integrity, the honesty, the purity and the patriotism of such a minister ought to be a guarantee for his right and faithful discharge of that sacred duty." After that speech such a cheer went up from the opposition as has rarely been given by them to any ministerialist. The speech had its effect. The charges fizzled out and the two John Macdonalds ever afterwards were firm friends. No wonder then that when the opportunity arose Sir John should mark his appreciation of a political opponent by nominating him for a senatorship. The country applauded the choice, and to-day people of all classes are mourning the loss of one who was not only a merchant prince and a philanthropist, but in the highest sense of the term a statesman.

CLASS REPRESENTATION.

The principle of the representation of every class or interest in the legislative halls of the country is becoming pretty thoroughly rooted into our constitution. While it can be, and often is, carried too far, yet taking it merely as a principle there can be little objection to it. The latest phase of this question is seen in the proposal to give the working classes a representative in the Senate. Toronto is the centre of trades unionism in Canada and it has some able labor advocates residing there, any one of whom would worthily perform the duties pertaining to a seat in the upper chamber, and certainly furnish something in the way of a revivifier to that august, but somewhat somnolent assembly. The only difficulty would be on the score of qualification. By the 23rd section of the B.N.A. Act, the qualifications of a senator are stated as follows: "His real and personal property shall be together worth four thousand dollars over and above his debts and liabilities."

"He shall be legally or equitably seized as of freehold for his own use and benefit of lands and tenements held in free and common socage, or seized or possessed for his own use and benefit of lands or tenements held in franc-alleu or in roture, within the province for which he is appointed, of the value of $4,000, over the above all rents, dues, debts, charges, mortgages and incumbrances due or payable out of, or charged on, or affecting the same."

Now it is quite possible to get any number of good labor representatives who are thirty years of age, the minimum age of a senator, but to find such a man who would be considered thoroughly representative of the working classes, and possessing property in his own right to the value of $4,000 clear of all incumbrances, would not be so easy, and I am inclined to think that it would be a stumbling block in the way, even if the government were disposed to entertain the idea of selecting such a man.

VANCOUVER PUBLIC BUILDING.

The tangle over the question of a site for the Vancouver public building is becoming more and more complicated. The petition which Mr. Mara presented to the Minister of Public Works yesterday asking for the selection of a site on Hastings street, instead of the one near the C.P.R. hotel, has been scrutinized and it appears to have been fearfully and wonderfully made. Ostensibly there are over 1,800 names upon it. A careful examination, however, reveals the fact that the names of well-known citizens have been triplicated and quadruplicated. Names of whole families, even to the little ones going to school are given, as well as those of individuals not in B. C. The name of a firm appears and then the names of individual members of the firm are given. The petition is a mass of incongruities, and the promoters of the Hastings street site certainly have not benefited their cause by the manner in which the petition has been doctored. Meanwhile matters are at a standstill, and the ire of the Minister of Public Works is rising.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE.

Sir John Thompson's bill to amend the criminal law is in reality in one essential an extension of the Charlton Seduction bill, of which we heard so much two or three years ago. In that it provides that the seduction of a servant by a master or employer shall be a criminal offence. The bill also defines and imposes punishment for incest; makes more effectual provision for the suppression of polygamy, allows jurors refreshments when on duty; enlarges the powers of judges when dealing with convictions under the Summary Convictions Act; authorizes a justice to submit a case for the opinion of a superior court, makes certain provisions as recognizances under the Speedy Trials Act; and makes it clear that courts martial may send to county goals.

A QUESTION OF EXPENSE.

In supply last evening, Mr. Moylan, inspector of penitentiaries, got a raking over on account of his item for traveling expenses last year, the amount appearing in the Auditor-General's report reaching the tidy little sum of $1,600. Sir John Thompson explained that a large part of this item was incurred in making a visit to the B. C. penitentiary, complaints having been made in the press with respect to the management of that institution. He promised, however, that the particulars should be laid before the Public Accounts Committee, and Mr. Moylan may have to toe the mark.

THE ISLAND RAILWAY RESERVE.

The Government has decided to send an officer of the Interior Department at an early day to investigate into the alleged grievances of the squatters on the Vancouver island railway reserve. Mr. Dewdney, however, holds that their rights were reserved and protected under the act passed in 1884, and their remedy, if they feel aggrieved, seems to be against the railway company. In explanation of a former statement, Mr. Dewdney says that the settlers sent in a petition to the Department in 1882, but that none has been received since.

THE