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SITUATION STRAINED.

Hawaiians Expect to Learn of a Decision on the Question by Next Steamer.

of Honolulu, puts the case in this way :

minister of finance of the Provisional Government, has given his assurance to Samuel Parker that the Provisional Government would retire in a body and surrender control of the kingdom to the queen as soon as it is learned that the senate approves of President Cleveland's policy. The scheme of the provisional government for inducing the Hawaiians to foreswear their independence and forsake their queen think—wore a plaid dress, with full mercial houses just as they are. The

turns out a complete failure.
"The Chinese have organized as a body
to secure the restoration of the queen in
case the United States senate fails to do juscase the United States senate fails to do justice. The Japanese have taken the same course. These, bear in mind, are all spart from the Hawaiians themselves, and from white foreigners. The Hawaiians are going to hold a mass meeting next Monday to denounce the traudulent constitutional convention and the mock republic set up by the missionaries."

BURIED FOR A WEEK.

Rescue of a Body of Tourists Accidentally Shut Up in an Austrian Cavern.

GRATZ, Austria, May 8 .- Seven tourists, who were imprisoned in a cavern near here more than a week ago, were rescued yester. This bonnet differed in nowise from day. When news was received that they were alive, crowds of people gathered about the cavern to watch the work of the engineers, who have toiled night and day ever since they were ordered to the spot, when

since they were ordered to the spot, when the local authorities announced their inability to force an entrance into the cavern. The engineers had a very difficult task; the entrance being blocked by timbers, boulders and flood bars. It was necessary to use dynamite in order to clear away the obstructions which prevented the entrance of a diver into the cavern. The engineers were compelled to work allowly and with the atmost caution, as it was feared that a too severe explosion might bury the imprisoned people beneath tons of rock.

When the debris had been cleared away and all was ready Diver Fisher made another attempt and this time succeeded in descending into the mouth of the cave. He notified the engineers that although the tourists were alive they appeared like people half bereft of reason, for the nervous strain to which they had been subjected had almost driven them mad. The touriste must have taken considerable supplies of provisions when they went into the cavern, as they will had, according to the diver, a little bread and cheese left, and some candles burning. They informed the diver that they had passed through a period of most awful anxiety and terror. They had been able to hear the attempts to rescue them, but the work seemed to progress so slowly that they anxiety and terror. They had been able to hear the attempts to rescue them, but the work seemed to progress so slowly that they had almost abandoned hope. The noise made by the explosion of the dynamite cheered up the imprisoned people, though they were in dread of being buried beneath the falling rock. Six of the tourists were able to emerge from the cave maided, but the seventh was so exhausted that he required aid. Emperor Francis Joseph when notified of the tourists' safety telegraphed his extreme astisfaction.

GOWNS SEEN AT A TEA

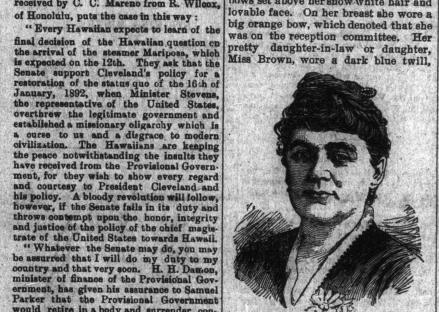
GIVEN BY THE PROFESSIONAL WOM-AN'S LEAGUE OF NEW YORK.

The Attires of Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Aunt Louise Eldridge, Mrs. Sol Smith Russell and Others - A Noble Organization. Charity That Drops Like Gentle Dew. [Copyright, 1894, by American Press Associa-

it was my good fortune to be one of the guests at a tea given by the Professional Woman's league, which has been such a means of good under the kind guidance of everybody's "Aunt Loui-sa" Eldridge. It is to the stage that we look for the newest and prettiest of all our fashions and to the actresses for taste in the choice and grace in the wearing of them. I am afraid I lost sight for a time of the noble object they are working for in my instinct as a gatherer of new styles, and I made mental note of some gowns that were there and hope that the kind hearts of the wearers will pardon this breach of faith on my part. The fact is that every gown was a model of quiet, good taste, an one fortnight and not more than and there was not a point out of harmony among the packed mass of femi-

ally. Well, she looked sweet in a dainty close bonnet, with lace, jet and tiny slate colored faille gown, made almost have known of instances where it has ADVERTISING — Per line First insertion, 10 cents; each outive insertion, 5 cents. Adding for her, as every woman an present wanted to embrace her, and are many other beneficent clauses in a more ornate frock would have been worn to ribbons. Then Aunt Louisa herself—the mother through the abounding love of her heart to all other women, some of us older than herselfhad a tiny black velvet bonnet, with jet and cherry velvet trimming, and a black and moss green silk. The waist was a simulated Eton jacket, bound with handsome passementerie.

Then came Mrs. Sol Smith Russell in a WASHINGTON, May 8 -Few members of rich black satin brocade, trimmed with Congress realize just how strained the situ- black lace. She wore a tiny black lace ation in Hawaii is. A letter dated April 5, bonnet, with a fine osprey tip and lace received by C. C. Mareno from R. Wilcox, lovable face. On her breast she wore a



nce and forsake their queen think-wore a plaid dress, with full yoke waist and sleeves, all of the plaid, with dark velvet trimmings. Clara Throop, whom they all called "Sun-shine," had a suit of reddish brown mixture, coat with revers and ripple collar, and coat and gown were both trimmed with thick soutache braid. Her shining curls make me forget exact-

ly what kind of hat she wore, but my impression is that it matched her costume. She was on the programme and read a very clever little fantasy of her own composition. Among the guests was Mrs. Hanna

K. Karany, the Assyrian lady delegated to the World's fair. This was the first day that she had laid aside her national swathing veil and put on a bonnet. others, except that there were three or four pink oleanders. But it was quite evident that the lady was not wholly at her ease in it. She wore a black silk dress made in kilt plaits and had a sealskin shoulder cape. Kilt plaits, by the way, are quite often seen now.

Miss Pauline Willard wore a pretty neutral tinted faille gown, with full bertha of lace, and deep falls of lace at the elbow puffed sleeves, and a dainty bonnet that was scarcely more than a blue band in front, while in the back rose a wide blue bow and an osprey spray. The blue was the same color as her lovely eyes. She was on the reception committee and made the tea, sandwiches and cakes taste twice as

good as they might otherwise have done, for she is so very beautiful. There was another superb beauty there -Miss Ella Aubrey-who sang two songs and sang them well enough to earn applause from her sister women. This young lady is a brunette and handsome. She wore a brown costume, tailor made and severely simple, and a speck of a bonnet that matched her gown in color. She did not need colors or any other device to enhance the beauty na-ture gave her. After her song Miss Annie Wood recited, and every one fell in love with her on the spot. She had a bluish gray faille gown, with a plain skirt, and a vest front to the corsage, berdered with steel passementerie and filled in with white crepe de chine. She did not have her bonnet on. Miss Memie Merrick, in a dark brown twilled silk, nade plain 1830 style, played a solo on the plano, and later Miss Hattie Leonard, Lillian Russell's sister, gave another piano selection. She is a very fine musician and a composer, and she has her full share of the good looks that belong to that family, including a fas-

cinating dimple. I was so occupied

with the music that I forgot to notice what kind of a dress Miss Leonard wore, but I know it was dark and pleasing; otherwise it would have forced self unpleasantly upon my conscio

Miss Charlotte L. Bolton was another handsome lady, and she, too, was on the committee, and she wore an ashes of roses faille and satin dress, lavishly trimmed on the corsage and sleeves with white lace. Over this she had a large bunch of long stemmed American Beauty roses. I think she did not wear her bonnet, as I can only remember a fluff of pretty brown hair. These are all the ladies present whose names I learned, but they do not constitute all the beauties, nor do they number all those whose costumes were worth copying, but those I have mentioned will serve to point a moral in proper dressing and adorn a tale of one of the most pleasant afternoons I have ever passed. I think every one must know what

this Professional Woman's league is. If not, I will briefly say that it is to help rical profession in case of need, provide them with food, rooms, nursing if ill, and with passage money and wardrobes and there was not a point out of harmony among the packed mass of femininity there.

First was Mrs. A. M. Palmer, the president. She is in the first place a beautiful woman, with whom I have been in love several years, though at a distance, as I did not know her personally. Well, she looked sweet in a daintook and they are to regard the aid as a loan to be represented. to be repaid when fortune smiles again. It is for women only, and no man has lowers as its component parts, and a anything to do with it whatever. I their working plan, but I can sum the whole matter up by saying that the Woman's Professional league is a mother to its children. OLIVE HARPER.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Working Women Oppose a Bill Shortening Their Hours of Labor. A curious delegation visited Albany ot long since. It was composed of men and women both, and their object was to petition the legislature not to pass the law shortening the hours of women and minors in mercantile houses. The delegation appeared especially in the interests of the women dry goods clerks. Representatives of the most influential merchants in New York appeared, asking that the law be not passed. One young woman who now receives a salary of \$4,000 said she had begun as a cash girl in the house in which she still is. and her pay was then \$1.75 a week. She and the other women clerks testified that none of them desired the shortened hours proposed by the bill. They did not think the present hours of labor injured their health. Of course there is no argument in this when it is remembered that the girls depend for their bread on the firms that hire them at the present hours, but it is a fact that among them were the employees of houses known throughout the city for the courtesy and kindliness they show to their clerks. The real argument against the outrage proposed was merely touched on by one of the delegation. He said that it was mercial houses just as they are. The effect would inevitably be to cut down the already too small wages of women and drive them out of employment. Those kindly philanthropists and good old ladies who ride about in their carriages trying to make the law shorten the hours of women who do not want them shortened do not know what they are talking about. They have more zea than sense or information. If their bill becomes a law, will these good old ladies of both sexes make up to the women out of their own pockets the wages lost by the shortened hours? That is the true test of their philanthropy. It is to be fervently hoped that as time goes on the hours of labor for both men and women workers will be shortened. But it must be done by the lowering of

the price of industrial products. stop women from working while men are permitted to go on is a legal outrage. In the present campaign for woman suffrage in New York the thing that pleases me most is the great number of young ladies—pretty and accomplished ones, too—that have taken it np. The most beautiful girl I know, and one who wears handsome and artistic gowns, is circulating a suffrage petition. It shows that what are commonly called shows that what are commonly called "womanly" women at last see the need of the ballot for their sex. All women of intelligence as well as all men of intelligence see that need.

Mrs. Cora Stuart Wheeler of Boston. who is highly commended as a lecturer by Edward Everett Hale, Hezekiah But-terworth and others, has a lively repertory of subjects this season. Among her topics are "Victor Hugo at Home," "My Neighbor's Nose and Chin," "Authors Whom I Have Known," "A Man or Two With a Habit or Two" and "A

Spanish Afternoon." Mrs. Rollin M. Squire is instructor in horsemanship at the Gentleman's Riding club in New York city. She teaches the members' wives and daugh-ters how to ride. Mrs. Squire has won first prize in horsemanship 15 times.

Mrs. Mary Lease says that when she stopped in Chicago on her way east six lecture managers wanted her. One desired to engage her for 1,000 lectures. Miss Mary Frances Billington is making a tour of India for the London Daily ing a tour of India for the London Daily Graphic, reporting for that paper the moral and material improvement in the condition of Indian women in recent

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

HEIDRAUM OPENION.

A PRETTY AUSTRIAN GIRL ON THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

A Breezy Interview, With a Thoughtful Foundation-Hot Water, Boys, Nerves and Culture—The German Hausfrau and the American Girl Emancipated.

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I thought of the surplus female popula-

tion of our New England states and hesitated before answering. It was evidently Herminie's intention to migrate if my answer should be in the negative. "There are 1,000,000 more in Austria," she went on, not waiting for my

reply. I asked the cause of this excess of womanhood and was told it was war. 'And there should be a war for women alone," she continued. Herminie was 17 and as pretty a girl as could be found in Austria. Therefore I marveled at many of her ideas and at her naive, outspoken way of expressing them. As she was a European maid, her marriage was not to be one of love, but de con-

At the age when the ordinary American girl is engaged in hunting up political subjects for the graduating essay, planning her angelic commencement robe and between times writing tender notes to the schoolboy lover, Herminie was giving all her thoughts to the one question of marriage. Wealth, social osition, settlements, were subjects so frequently discussed in her presence that I soon ceased to wonder when I heard the most worldly expressions drop from her lips. Her ideas on the settlement question were clear and decisive. The European way was far better than the American, for if the husband proved unworthy, if he betrayed or deserted the wife, she had the marriage portion for her own independent use and support. The American way, where the wife at the death of the husband receives onethird of his fortune, was good so far as it went, but it did not go far enough. It should endure through life, I told her of the fair Miss G. of Ohio, who loved and was wedded to a Belgian count. The count insisted that a settlement of \$10,000 be made upon him. Two or three years later the young wife died, but the parents were compelled to continue the yearly payments even after the count married again. The idea of a wife's money going to the comfort and minie's views.

"I was almost engaged once when I was 16," she told me one evening, "but the gentleman lived far off, and mein papa did not wish me to go so far away from him."
"And did you love this gentleman,

"A little," she said as her cheeks flamed into a scarlet that matched her lips. He was young, handsome, intelligent, the son of a Chicago millionaire and a suitable match in every way, and an American girl-but we all know what she would have done! However, Herminie was not an American, and here was no thought of a quiet trip to minister's, a few days' consternation. then a recall to the paternal mansion, blessings, live happy ever after, etc. There was no thought that she had a right to a word in regard to the man who was to be her husband. Her father's and mother's wishes were her law. If they chose for her a man of 60, well and good-she would marry him. Her respect for and courtesy toward her parents were things to be admired and imitated. Did she leave the house for an hour or two she must shake hands with both in a dignified fashion on leaving and returning. She must not remain seated while one or the other was standing. She told me, with a horrified face, how a great rude American had entered her mamma's presence one day, placed his foot upon a chair seat, his elbow on his knee, his head upon his hand and in this position entered into conversation. Knowing her dignified mamma. I could appreciate the situa-tion, and I did not know whether to admire the man's courage or to be ashan that it was a countryman who could be guilty of such a breach of decorum.

"In America do they call girls 'old girls' if they are not married at 25?" I replied that the term "old maid" had ceased to wound the American girls, for many of them elected of their own free will to remain single, preferring a life of freedom to one of matrimonial cares. The idea that a woman would wish to remain unmarried was so very new and unique to Herminie that for 10 minuter she refrained from asking any more questions while she contemplated this

new phase of character. For one who expressed as much curiosity about the American girl she certainly had no complimentary regard for her. To use Herminie's own words, she, as a class, was ill mannered and indolent, always lying on a sofa, with a novel in her hand and a hot water bag dressing, not daring to have a thought on her stomach. To lie down in the of her own. daytime was almost the unpardonable sin in the eyes of this thrifty little German hausfrau, whose hands were al-

than once. Your girls are always engaged three or four times before they "No, not always-not even often-

only occasionally. Which is best for two people—to discover they are uncongenial before or after marriage? As you have yourself told me, it is very common among the lower classes in Europe to live together without marriage. Your mamma's cook has a little boy and the chambermaid a little girl who will grow up without a father's name or protection. You say this is the case with most of the servants here. In the upper strata of society when a wife does not please her husband or he tires of her he takes another morganatically. Such a state of morals would not be tolerated in America. Therefore it behooves a girl to think well before she enters into the state of matrimony. Better a dozen broken engagements than one loveless marriage.'

"But you have your divorce courts for unhappy marriages," said this guile-less Austrian maid of 17.

I had been dreading a reference to this subject and had hoped that Herminie knew nothing about it, in which case I certainly would not enlighten her. But I reckoned without a true knowledge of her education, for there was little on the marriage question, either European or American, that she did not knew. "Yes, we have our divorce courts, and so has every other Protestant country, but they are places from which a sensitive woman shrinks.' "So many of our young men marry

actresses." she said one day, her thoughts turning to the ever absorbing topic. "The actresses paint and powder their faces and wear such pretty clothes that the men cannot help but fall in love with them." And so the gilded youths of Vienna were no more proof against the seductive wiles of the actress than elsewhere. The fascination of the footlights is worldwide, and wherever there is an actress there is a young man-one or more, according to the beauty of the siren. The Austrian archduke who died recently of pneumonia within a few hours of his morganatic wife had first seen that wife on the stage of a Vienna theater.

With her splendid health, her natural powers of absorbing information and her beauty, what a noble specimen of womanhood Herminie would have made with a liberal education! Under the care of a superficial governess until 16. she had learned nothing useful except the French and English languages. Then she' was considered "finished," studies, such as they were, were dropped, and she was permitted to go out occasionally with her mamma, to take care of her little sister, to wait upon her father and brothers and to do crewel embroideries. A book or a newspaper of any sort I never saw in her hands. t was always embroiderery, even on Sundays. That she longed for a larger and a freer life was evident from her curiosity and her questions about the American girl, although she had exressed such unqualified disapproval of wo or three of the few she had known. 'Did she go to parties? Did she go out pleasure of a successor in her husband's affections was not a pleasant thing to that she had only one. "What did she do all the time?

The Austrian maid liked the European way of men wearing uniforms best because "one knew right away whether a man was a gentleman or not by the clothes he wore. In America one could not tell a gentleman from a common la borer." At about this point in the conversation the strains of a German love song were wafted over from the next



her red lips into a whistling pucker for all the world like the naughty American girl would do under similar cir-

And now I ask which is the betterthe American girl, with her freedom, her culture, her intelligence and her hot water bag, or the German maiden, with her narrow views, her limited educa-tion, her endless embroidery and her strong, healthy body—the German hausfrau or the American girl emancipirt? LENA D. PEPPER.

A Woman Who Dares. Mrs. E. P. Buckingham of Vacaville Cal., has made a large forture at fruit raising. She has a beautiful home. Sometimes she stays there; sometimes she travels in Europe or in the eastern states and gets far more good out of life than if she were the daughter of a Vanderbilt or an Astor, hedged roundabout with conventionality and fashionable

At the first election in New Zealand man hausfrau, whose hands were al-ways busy with fancy work, and as for at least a third of the whole vote, and love man any the less woman should had his hand on her pulse for 15 years! at least a third of the whole vote, and love justice and liberty for her own sex. "We do not think over here that a "We do not think over here that a women can understand the Australian girl is very nice if she is engaged more ballot system even if men cannot. MODERN FARMING.

Annual Report on the Experimental Farms a Book of More Than Usual Interest.

Result of Tests Made in This Province-Hop Prospects-Chilliwack's Fine Soil.

An attractive volume, which would be a

ource of interest and no doubt of instruc-

tion to everyone engaged in the cultivation of the soil or in a kindred pursuit in British Columbia, has just been issued at Ottawa. This consists of the reports on the operations for 1893 of the Dominion government's experimental farms, the story being told in the most interesting way by the experts at the heads of the several departments. Though these reports are issued in the ordinary blue-book form, the work has been done in the best style of the government printing office, and they are in large clear type on toned paper, whilst, as agnew feature, there are a number of excellent pictures which illustrate very clearly the bearing of which illustrate very clearly the bearing of the reports in connection with which they appear. These pictures are from photo-graphs taken on the farms, and of course the British Columbia station at Agassiz was not overlooked in this respect. Besides a general view of the farm, there are pictures of cherry and peach trees in the second year after plant-ing, in beautiful leaf, and reaching two or three feet above the head of a man standing beside them. This is a convincing proof of three feet above the head of a man standing beside them. This is a convincing proof of the adaptability of the climate and soil to these trees. The varieties of fruit, particularly apples and raspberries, specially recommended are thus pictorially presented; and other Illustrations will familiarize those who study the book with the pests from which the fruit trees and plants suffer, and also with the natural enemies of these pests, so that the agriculturist will know which of the insects to destroy and which to harbor. Several diagrams illustrate by comparison the average growth of the wheat plant, Several diagrams little by comparison the average growth of the wheat plant, peas and Indian oorn in different localities, and a photograph of the last named plant taken at the Central station at Ottawa is avidence of the surprising height to which it may be brought when grown for ensilage purposes. In connection with the poultry department there are several diagrams department there are several diagrams which convey useful lessons to those en-gaged in this branch of farm industry. The few specially mentioned above give a good general idea of the nature of the illustra-

Professor Saunders, the director, in his own report, notes the gratifying interest taken in these government institutions by the farmers in all parts of the Dominion, who are rapidly learning to turn to advantage the scientific and expenses the government have so freely pert services the government have so freely placed at their disposal. British Columbia has shown considerable interest and during the year there were in this Province one hundred applicants for seed grain, for oats, wheat, barley peas and Indian corn, and they received 198 samples. Of the farm at Agaseiz, and British Columbia affairs generally, Prof. Saunders says:

ally, Prof. Saunders says:

"On the experimental farm at Agassiz there are now more than 1,100 varieties of fruits under test, about 800 of which are large fruits, and most of the trees are doing well. Some of the orchards have been planted in the valley land, others on the fertile benches at different heights on the face of the mountains, varying from 100 to 800 feet. The orchards located at the highest of these points have thus far been found to have the healthiest trees and are the first to leaf out in the spring.

in the spring. "The subject of hop growing is now attracting much attention in some parts of British Columbia, especially in the neigh-borhood of the experimental farm, where there are several large hop yards, which have given excellent crops during the pas season. A careful comparison seemed to leave no doubt that hops can be produced in British Columbia as good in every respect room, and instantly Herminie pursed as those grown in Washington." special mention of some magnifi ention of some magnificent apple grown by means of irrigation at Spence's Bridge, and states that one grown by A. Clemi's, and sent to the World's Fair, measured 15½ inches in circumference and

weighed 25 ounces.

Frank T. Shutt, M. A., the chemist gives the result of an analysis of soil from Chilliwack, B. C. This consisted of samples of the upper and lower layers of the surface soil and of the subsoil, said by Mr. Chaptonia and of the subsoil and soil and of the subsoil, said by Mr. Chap-man, who forwarded them, to be represent-ative of an area of about 4,000 acres, all taken up with homesteads of 160 acres each, and lying between the mountain range and the Fraser river. The analysis showed the surface soil to be exceedingly rich in organic matter and nitrogen. "With a proper admixture of sand and clay," the re-port continues. "a soil would result that in proper admixture of sand and day," the report continues, "a soil would result that in tilth and fertility would equal the most productive lands of the Dominion. Good drainage, a certain mixture of the subsoil and an occasional application of wood sales and lime or marl, are all that are necessary to ensure abundant crops, providing that climatic influences are favorable."

Superintendent Thomas A. Sharpe gives in minute detail the result of the experiments made with a great variety of grains, vegetables and fruits during the year.

The total expenditure for the farms for 1892 93 was \$75,000, of which about \$20,000 was for general expenses, those of the indi-

was for general expenses, those of the individual farms being thus stated: Central, Ottawa, \$20,978; Maritime Provinces, Nappan, N. S., \$5,225; Manitobe, Brandon, \$9,325; Northwest Territories, Indian Head, \$8,604; British Columbia, Agassiz,

CONSUMPTION

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THIRTY-

FOURTEEN M Lord Rosebery's Govern in the Division

Tariff.

The Result Awaited W Anxiety and Rece Roaring Che

LONDON, May 10 -Th Budget Bill in the House evening was begun before As it continued, signs of in the coming division becam sides. The member's seat the lobbies were packed; t filled rapidly and a great of ed outside. The heavy of was brought out by Rt. Baltour, leader of the Uni good or bad, he said, the b inconsistent with the trad finance. It was not a a class budget. In it assailed certain interests assailed certain interests others. They dealt unjustly as and publicans on the fa tion that excessive profits sive taxation. The gradu might be good in principle. might be good in principle, of application proposed by directly menaced trade an terests. The new estate du iquitously the large properting the empty the country he liver over the small sportions of the largest possibly by some American the exhaustive draft upon the perties under the estate in no wise bring nearer by a millenium which the govern millenium which the govern to help forward. Mr. Balfo sure the public had not see of the scheme, the greatest was the absurd pretension that he had done away wit malies of taxation. Sir William Harcourt, chi exchequer, defended his but tion to reject the bill, he as

the land and liquor interest-tion had contended that bee liquors could not bear the a tion. Would they then fav sugar and grain, or only ince In reference to Mr. Balf ipon the new estate duties a sir Wm. Harcourt quoted to ns of John Stnart Mill a support of graduation numon sense, he said, aduations a just and exp serein lay the fundamenta beral finance as now su buse. If the budget shot

principle of justice. He vote of the House on this pri prepared, when the time al ask the country's verdict. (I When Sir. Wm. Harcon speech the House was packed was written plainly on many ministerial ranks. The divis slowly, as the members went bies with painful deliberation came back there was no The return of the tellers was keen anxiety. They came in mbers had voted for the and 294 against it. When th these figures to the House th the Government burst into The Unionists replied with ed

restored.

In the division all the F William Saunders, Radical worth district of Newingto Unionists. Mark Beaufroy, shed and William McEwen, abstained from voting. Ro Reid, who had to stand agai vation to the solicitor-genera vation to the solicitor genera elected to day without oppose sent Dumfries, but he was u his seat in time to vote.

WASHINGTON'S MO

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., May in the presence of the chief the country, surrounded by tional advisors, by the justice preme court, by senators and n preme court, by senators and representatives, and men and women from many stament erected to the memory of George Washington, was ded veiled. The town was gorgeon in honor of the occasion, and upon the proceedings through and bright sunshine. Preside accompanied by Vice-Preside scretary of State Gresham an bers of the cabinet, Chief Just the associate Justices of the Stand fully one-half of the mem Senate and the House of Rewith many other notables. The monument is a plain morite, fifry teet high, and stand eleven feet 'quare. The bas simple inscription: "Mary, to Washington."

It has been paid for by contract the head of her hitherto near the head of her hitherto near quarter of a mile beyond to the efforts of Mrs. Margaret H ginia, and Mrs. Amelia C. Wathe late chief justice of the United the transport of the Sixty years agrows, a patriotic citizen of Nerrod to bear the whole exmonument. The corner stone May, 1833, by President And

fered to bear the whole are monument. The corner stone May, 1833, by President And in the presence of his cabinet court and an immense concounters. A sudden reverse in the New Yorker, however, purious completing his voluntary corner stone has long since disfore the invasion of vandal hunters.