FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1894

A LITTLE TOO PREVIOUS. The Times must have been misinfo as to the number of Chinamen employed at the Esquinalt fortifications. We have

made enquiries, and find, on good authority, that there are only too Chinamen at work. White men, as far as possible, have been employed at higher wages than are given to Chinamen, and we believe that it will be found that the white men who are willing to conform to the conditions required by the Department, will continue to have prefer-

We have been informed, too, that Col. Prior, previous to his departure for Ottawa, interested himself on behalf of the unemployed white men, and we think it will be seen not without success. We are quite sure that he will do all that lies in his power, while he is in Ottawa, to procure the employment of white men on the works to the exclusion of Chinamen.

NOT A PARTY MATTER.

We think it a pity that our evening con temporary cannot discuss any question without trying to make it a party one. Everyone knows that the Liberals of Eastern Canada are even less inclined to re-cognize the claims of British Columbia than are the Conservatives. To the Grits the whole Dominion lies east of Manitoba. The Northwest and British Columbia have been brought into connection with Eastern Can-ada in spite of their persistent and strenu. ons opposition, and they hardly realize even yet that these Western regions are integral parts of the Dominion entitled to equal rights with the most favored parts of Old Canada. If the Times imagines that this Province would receive better treatment at the hands of the Liberals, than it does at those of the Conservatives, it is greatly mistaken. The people of this Province have still a lively recollection of the narrowness and the injustice of the Grit Administration.

bian then said: "Facts are nothing to the very deep thinking to realize how far men News-Advertiser. It is above the consid-have fallen short of the Christian standard. eration of facts. It deals only in fiction." It is seen in almost every book and every

The News-Advertiser is displeased, however, with our conduct, and doesn't think it fair to quote "an accusation made three years ago against the News-Advertiser, and expressing a mistaken belief long recented."

It calls it "ancient history." It may be "ancient history," but we have not seen the wickedness of Chicago. They will look "ancient history," but we have not seen any formal recantation by the Columbian, nor has it been shown that what was true three years ago does not apply at the pre
the wickedness of Chicago. They will look at home as the self-convicted men did who slunk silently away when asked by the first stone at the first stone at the connection, the act provides for the appropriate the pre
Comox—W. B. Anderson.

To rearrange the names already on the lists for the constituencies divided by the new act, and to perform other duties in this connection, the act provides for the act provides for the appropriate the pre
Comox—W. B. Anderson. years ago "above the consideration of facts," and dealt in nothing but fiction; a newspaper which has not changed its manager or its editor, cannot to-day be accepted as reliable or worthy of consideration. If put to the test, we think, the Columbian or a city of the United States are exposed and the News-Advertiser would find great difficulty in advancing any reason for changing the opinion then expressed. In what respect has reformation been effected? If the Columbian has changed its opinion of its to imagine the judgment which Christ, if He Vancouver contemporary, that is entirely another question, and an evidence rather of " evil communications corrupting good man-

It has now voluntarily adopted the appella

What makes it more inexplicable, Mr. Beaven is the leader of the Opposition. Just last week the Columbian referred to him as one of the "palpable traitors" who voted for the Parliamentary buildings. Has the Columbian joined hands with and agreed to accept the yoke of a "Traitor," one whom it has openly condemned. The Columbian truly has fallen in with strange companions of late. It now runs in couples with the News Advertiser which in 1891 it described News Advertiser which in 1891 it described as "above the consideration of fact" and dealing only in fiction and hunts with the leader of the Opposition who only a few days ago it described as a "palpable traitor."

We wonder what respect the Columbian can command for opinions which it itself so utterly disregards when even occasion

AN UNHAPPY TITLE.

The title of Mr. Stead's book on Chicago "If Christ Came," is suggestive and it appears to us to be just a little pharisaical. It is undeniable that "if Christ came" to any city or town or village in any part of

Christendom—so-called—he would find very nuch indeed to grieve over and to condemr. city or town that is in a position to cast the about his neighbor, is simply a sland first stone at Chicago.

simple morality of the New Testament, we are tempted to think that it is very great presumption in them to continue to call themselves by the name of Christ. "If Christ came" the inhabitants of many other cities than Chicago would have cause to feel overwhelmed with shame that they had so utterly failed to appreciate the wis-dom, the practicability and the beauty of his teachings, and that their lives were not only not in accordance with the religion which he taught, but too often in direct and glaring opposition to its principles. So far have men in this age of the world departed from the spirit of Christianity, that there are men, not infidels, but who are called it the "Government's confidence trick," and remarked that "the bland and child-like confidence of its chief actor seems strangely reminiscent of the famous Heathen Chines of the Bret Harte legend."

Talking of legends, the Colonist thought fit to quote the Columbian's opinion of the News-Advertiser, as it was expressed in 1891, before those two papers were "thick as thieves" with each other. The Columbian than each of the renigion of the confidence of the same time strictly and be confidence of the famous alone. They are found in every town and village throughout the length and breadth of Christian code of the columbian's opinion of the News-Advertiser, as it was expressed in 1891, before those two papers were "thick as thieves" with each other. The Columbian than each of the columbian than each other. The Columbian than each other that it is impossible to succeed in life in any profession or in any line of business and at the same time strictly and conscipution to its principles. So the world departed that forthwith on its passage, the register of voters for the electoral districts as before existing shall be closed and that the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall appoint a person to be collector for each electoral district, whose duty it shall be to make up new registers of voters. Carrying out this provision an extra of the British Columbia Gazette was issued yesterday, containing the following list of appointments to be collectoral districts named:

Westminster-Henry T. Thrift, Riding of Dewings, Robert McBride, riding of Dewings, Robert McBride, riding of Dewings, Robert McBride, riding of Dewings.

It does not require very wide reading or which he taught, but too often in direct

It does not require very wide reading or We thought the quotation was peculiarly applicable, and, as we called in expert evidence and evidence that could be in no sense regarded as unfriendly to the News-Advertiser, we do not see how it could be in the world where, if a man acted in all things as Christ enjoins, he would be looked upon as a kind of moral phenomenon. And yet there are millions upon millions of Chri. tians in the world. "If Christ came" what would he say to them all? When men think over this and consider their own

self-satisfaction and self-righteousness, try lith of June for the purpose of hearing the to imagine the judgment which Christ, if He came, would pass upon the citizens of omitted. came, would pass upon the citizens of

another question, and an evidence rather of "evil communications corrupting good manners."

NO LONGER INDEPENDENTS.

**No Hon the Premier, not long ago, accused the members of the Independent party of the ing traitors to the cause they exposed, and collect them Oppositionists, great was the churun of the deal." the Hon. Mrs. Davie. The Mem Oppositionists, great was the churun of deall and loud and deep was the indignation expressed. Memer, Richen, Sword and Reven frothed at the mouth, swore (aland and loud and deep was the indignation expressed. Memer, Richen, Sword and Reven frothed at the mouth, swore (aland and swaring) and desuceable of the gentleman will be the party of the deal and the swaring of the swarin

The Government no doubt saw what the pettifogging politicians were driving at, and they wisely concluded that the best way to foil them and to expose the meanness and the unfairness of their mode of attack was the unfairness of their mode of attack was to comply with their unreasonable require-ments—to give them all the information they asked, relevant and irrelevant. They were very far indeed from acquiescing in the reasonableness or the necessity of many of the enquiries of the Opposition; but in order to leave Beaven & Co. without the shadow of an excuse for the contemptible course they were pursuing, they did what they could to gratify their malignant our losity.

This is what the News-Advertiser calls This is what the News-Advertiser calls "making a virtue of necessity." There is no "virtue" is it, and no "necessity." It is simply taking the most effective way of meeting the unfair attack of an unscrupulous and a malignant Opposition.

We do not find fault with the Opposition

enquiring closely into the transe the Government, or for criticizing them sharply. It is their duty to do this, but it should be done in an open, fair and manly manner. It is just as unfair and much indeed to grieve over and to condemr.

Even Chicago, bad as it is, has not departed against the integrity of a Government without reasonable grounds, as it is wantonly to morals set by Christ, than London or Paris or New York or any other centre of population. We, in fact, do not know of the lation. We, in fact, do not know of the lation to get the reputation of an individual. The man who, by whispered insinuations and significant hints, spreads an evil report about his neighbor, is simply a slanderer, just as mean to rouse suspicions against the integrity of a Government withand if he, after having circulated the When we come to compare the practice slander, goes prying and sneaking about people who profess and call themselves Christians with the sublime but true, he deserves the contempt of all honest and fair-minded men. This is precisely the way in which the Opposition are proceeding in this Naksup & Slocan business. They first concocted their slander, and then they went on a fishing expedition hoping that they might secure some evidence, out of which they may construct something like a

COLLECTORS OF VOTERS.

It is provided in the "Legislative elector

Vancouver City—John McAlister.
Yale—Joseph Burr, for West riding;
Wm. M Cochrane, for East riding; Ernest V. M. Pearse, for North riding; Ernest T. W. Pearse, for North riding, Lilloost—Ewen Bell, for East riding; Caspar Phair, for West riding, West Kootenay—W. J. Goepel, for South

Iding.

Bast Kootenay—Frederick Northry.
Cariboo—John Stepheneon.
Cassiar—W. H. Dempster.
Victoria City—J. B. McKillioan.
North Victoria—John Newbigging.
South Victoria—John W. Meldram.
Espaignals. W. D. P. B. South Victoria - John W. Meiuram.
Esquimalt—Wm. S. Rant.
Cowichan Alberni—H. O. Wellburn.
Nanaimo City—Herbert Stanton.
North Nanaimo—George Thompson.
South Nanaimo—Samuel Drake.

SHE HAD THE FLOOR.

HE HELP GIVES HER OPINION OF THE MISTRESS.

bridget's Address at the Club Meeting The Obverse Side of the Servant Girl Question - Good Reasons Why Young Women Prefer Factory to Private House, Copyright, 1894, by American Press Association, 1

F COURSE it was a club meeting. This particular club was peculiar. It was 122 open to all sorts and conditions of wom-

in an out of the way corner. They had net, the president said, to discuss the mer, the president said, to discuss the condition of the working girl, Mrs. Lincoln, who had servants of her own, asked the antique question, "Why don't those girls do housework if they're so badly treated in shops? I know several families," she continued, "who would give good wages and a good home, and who can't get good servants. These girls consider it degrading to do house-

The secretary, a quiet little woman who, report said, had once been a factory girl herself, intimated that there was a screw loose in Mrs. Lincoln's statement, because she had the names of 50 shopgirls who were willing to change and do housework, but no families could be found willing to take an un-

trained domestic.

There was a whispering in the little knot of servant girls. "Mrs. President," began a half frightened voice, and then the owner went at the heart of the question in a way that would have done credit to her more cultured sisters of Scrosis. "I've been hired help, domestic, working out girl and servant ever since I was 14. I don't know how to do anything else, and I've had ro chance to learn, or I wouldn't be doing housework. I'd as soon be on Blackwell's island if it wasn't for the feeling that you couldn't leave when you got ready as a prisoner in most people's kitchens. There's a good deal of nonsense talked about working out girls' good homes. Of course in the big mansions, where a number of servants are kept and there is plenty of room, a portion of the basement is set aside for the servants' dining and sitting room. It's nicely furnished, and they can have company there if they like. The sleeping coms are usually the worst. I worked in a fashionable house not long ago in an aristocratic locality. There's costly bric-a-brac in the reception room. The dining room is one of the most beautiful I've ever seen. There's a big bil-liard room in the basement. Up three flights of stairs is a mite of a back hall bedroom. There's a large size cot bed in it that leaves just room to enter. There are one chair, a small washstand and a cracked mirror. A strip of molding nailed to the wall over the bed does duty as a wardrobe to hang clothes on. In this room the two servant girls sleep. The kitchen was large and had two sinful woman.

We say frankly that we do not like the title of Mr. Stead's book, neither do we think the more of him for having chosen such a title for a work in which the sins and weaknesses and follies of the inhabitants of a city of the United States are exposed and expatiated upon. We do not admire the spirit or sympathise with the feelings of the man or woman who can, with a feeling of These are specimen home comforts. People who talk about the servants' homes only know about the parlor floor. Lots of houses have Queen Anne fronts and Mary Ann backs. In fact, it's always the mistress' story that's heard in

"There's plenty of nonsense about the wages too. They range from \$12 to \$30 a month. This, with board and lodging, is much better than what the factory girl gets as a rule. But the servant works from 5 in the morning until 9 at night. That is 16 hours work seven days in the week. It is work that requires skill too. Skilled labor paid for at the rate of 3 cents an hour and board and lodging! When you have dinner to serve at 7, it's 9:30 when your work is done. There's no such hing as an evening out. If you work in a shop, when the door closes behind in front of seven ladies. The eighth lady you at 6 o'clock, your time is yourswhen you do housework, there's not a minute that is practically your own. Of course in the very big mansions where a retinue of servants is kept things are arranged on business metheives the orders for the day. He hires, discharges, gives the days and evenings out. He renders an account of every-thing and the bills are settled by checks nce a month. Unless she wishes, the mistress never comes in contact with the majority of the servants. About the only servant that has a hard time in a big house is the lady's maid.

"Some mistresses are only thought-less. Others are naturally unsympathetic and domineering. I once took some newspapers from the wastebasket, and while I was waiting for something to boil I sat down to read. The lady ca in and began to berate me. She said she did not pay me to read newspapers. I have worked in a house for months and never had a word spoken to me on any subject but my work. Neither newspaper nor book was ever offered me. I did not ask their friendship, but it was like living in a deaf and dumb asylum and not knowing the sign lan-

guage. There is the ur of mistresses too. They regard wages cheated out of their help as money saved. I know a girl who worked for a rich and fashionable woman who pays \$75 for a pew in a fashionable church. The girl was given one afternoon and evening out. When she returned at 10 o'clock, she found the luncheon and dinner dishes to be weekled and the dinner dishes to be washed and the fur-nace fire out. It was 1 o'clock when she got the work done. She was so tired she couldn't sleep, and she was sick the next morning. She explained to the mistress, but she wouldn't listen, and finally the girl was obliged to go home and was sick abed for several weeks afterward. But she never got her half month's wages. Both the woman and her husband claimed she had for-feited what was due her when she left before the month was out. Take the societies that are interested in collecting

cieties that are interested in collecting the wages of working women—they will help all classes of girls except servants.

"Of course there are good mistresses and good homes and there are well paid shopgirls and good employers. There are some mistresses who don't regard themselves as imported Limoges and the servant as potter's earth just because she's a little off color in her culture. They're a good deal like hen's teeth, though—mighty few. And even a tenement home, where you can do as you please and have some one to talk to, has advantages."

Bridget sat down, and Mrs. Lincoln looked puzzled. M. E. J. KELLY.

LEADING A COTILLON.

Some New and Pleasing Figures of a Popular Dance.

It is the famous but frivolous Mme. le Montespan we have to thank for our erroneously named german. While riding one day on the outskirts of Paris she saw a crowd of country people celebrating a fete with many quaint dances. Impressed by the originality of some of them, on her return to court she proceeded to teach some of her ladies. The romping nature of the games pleased the gay women, and as Louis XIV looked with favor on any innovation suggested by his favorite his courtiers were not long in expressing their admiration.

There was only one drawback. The court gowns with their long burdensome trains retarded the sport of the dance, so Mme. de Montespan calmly detached her train from her cotillon or petticoate It is from this incident the dance received its name.

For a drawing room of ordinary size

not more than 24 couples should dance the cotilion. At the end of the room have two tables to place the favors upon. For the "forbidden fruit" figure have For the "forbidden fruit" figure have a good sized hoop living about 6½ feet from the floor. To this different favors may be tied; for the "fool" figure, a wastebasket and eight good sized rubber balls. For the "two-in-hand" eight pairs of children's horse reins are necessary. A sheet for "Over the Gar-den Wall," and eight scarfs of gauze for the "scarf" figure complete the prop-erties. For the ordinary favor figures, naturally any amount of favors may be

After the 24 couples are seated around the sides of the room, the leader will bid the first eight couples dance a waltz. At his signal each couple separate, each lady taking a favor for a gentleman, and presenting it to the one she desires for a partner. The men do likewise. It is generally best to open with a favor figure.

The "scarf" figure is danced by eight couples. Eight scarfs are given to as many men, who present them to the ladies they wish to dance with. After a waltz, the leader has the women form a circle, with a circle of men on the outside, with the scarfs serving as links, each circle rotating in an opposite direc-tion. At the leader's signal both circles stop, each man throwing his scarf over the woman in front of him, securing her as a partner for the two step which folows. The men face the women the listance of the scarf, which is held high above their heads. Each couple in turn goes under the seven remaining scarfs. This is followed by a waltz.

The sheet figure is danced by eight couples. A large sized sheet is held by the leader and some other man, taken from the eight couples. The eight women go on one side of the sheet and put the tips of the fingers of one hand above the top of the sheet, which are hastily secured by the seven men on the opposite side. The sheet is then withdrawn, and each man dances with the lady he has secured. The remaining lady dances with the man who has held the sheet

It is well to have another favor fig ure between this and the following fig-ure, which is called the fool figure Eight couples are needed to dance this At one end of the room a wastebasket is placed. At the other eight m sits in a chair with a fool's cap in he hand. The eight men, at a signal, try to put the rubber ball they have been provided with into the wastebasket, then rush back and secure a partner ods. There's a head servant, who refrom among the ladies. The man who upon his head and dances with the lady the chair.

The "two-in-hand" is danced by four couples, who separate, each lady securing two gentlemen, whom she har-nesses with her reins. Each of the original men does the same, the lady taking a gentleman from one of her pair—and the men a lady as a partner for the two step which finishes the figure. Then comes another favor figure. The forhidden fruit is danced by eight men, who have to jump for the favors bung on the hoop and then give them to a partner for a waltz.

Favors afford an extensive range of choice—for the men, boutonnieres, pen-cils, umbrella clasps, penholders, cigar cutters, etc., and for the women, fans,

DYSPEPSIA CURED B.B.B



Read the Proof.

Dank Sins.—I write you to say that for some time I had been suffering from acute indigestion or dyspepsia, and of course felt very great inconvenience from same in my general business. I thereupon decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after taking two bottles I found I was quite another man, for B. S. entirely cured me. I have also used it for my wife and family and have found it the best thing they can take, and from past experience I have every pleasure in strongly recommending B.B. to all my friends.

I write you because I think that it should be generally known what B.B. B. can accomplish in cases of indigestion.

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Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne hat the whole story of the defendant Freemawas literally untrue, and he regretted to say hat it had been sworn te.—Times, July 18 564.

that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 18
1864.

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of all kinds, from a "NEEDLE TO AN ANCHOR THE COLONIST Merchants and citizens in general should see samples and get prices.



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CABLE LETTE

The British Regi tration P taneous Elections-To P Lords on Record.

Government's Intentions To Lords-Mr. Gladstone's C A Budget Deficit.

(Copyright 1894 by the United London, March 24.—The dr istration bill which is to be the House of Commons, confir pression which has lately obtain Government will bring about a of Parliament next autumn. vides simply for a half yearly re with a three months' residence quand that all elections shall take p ON THE SAME DAY.

instead of spreading over sever The one man, one vote princi which the Opposition relied as for demanding the redistributio electorate areas will form a separ sure. The decision to introduce t sure as a distinct bill has taken thion by surprise. The Liberals aid destruction of the system of plure which will be accomplished by ilishment of the system of SIMULTANEOUS ELECTIONS

The Unionists will not take kind The Unionists will not take kind device, which completely takes to out of their sails. No other leadi sure will be introduced until the I tion bill is out of the way. The proof the Government is designed to House of Lords still further on reco OPPOSING NEEDFUL LEGISLATIC

opposing needful legislatic and it is difficult to see how it can its purpose. Before the appeal country the electors will be given new illustrations of the hostility House of Lords to popular legislatic evicted tenant's bill will contain which will insure its rejection, and man one vote proposal will be intaiter the passage of the registratic and be of a character calcula secure for it the condemnation of the Then there are the Welsh Church Dishment bill and the proposal to Scottish measures to a Scottish grammittee. A decleive exposition of the tude of the majority of the House of mons towards the House of Lords herranged, and this will put be forth version.

IN THE FORM OF A CHALLENGE through the resolution which is soon introduced by Mr. James Henry D Scotch labor representative of the Ki district. The resolution will be fram der the approval of the Government motion will define with precision the tions of the Government towards the of Lords. The message will be see discussed by the Cabinet before it is on

THE NOTICE PAPERS OF THE HOU reliminary to its formal introduction preliminary to its formal introduction is expected that the debate on the nation will be finished so that a division to the nation will be finished so that a division to the struggle over the resolution, all parliamentary whips are mustering forces. Mr. Gladstone's constituents accept the ex-Premier's letter to Mr. Containman of the Midlothian Liber a farewell address, but merely as a definite of the political situation as affected by a tirement from active leadership. Every is satisfied that Mr. Gladstone is still teader of the Liberal party, though Rosebery is nominally at its head.

MR. GLADSTONE.

MR. GLADSTONE operation upon Mr. Gladstone' vill likely be delayed for three months atil that time the ex-Premier will though it is possible that he may mak appearance in the House in the nations. If the operation is succeeded. Mr. Gladstone will immediately returned. public life and lead the election camas a candidate for re-election from as a candidate for re-election from lothian, and carry his party to vio This is one of the possibilities that Unionists dread, and one of the probs ties that the Liberals are looking forwa

ith feelings of confidence. A BUDGET DEFICIT. The latest calculation of financial ex increase the prospects that the budget show deficit much greater than was ex-ed. According to the Economist the d-for the financial year ending March 31 sount to £1,400,000. For the co-car the total revenue is estimate

£91,500,000, as against the estimated penditure of £95,000,000. As these fig. are approximately correct, there is control be a pretty sharp debate over the bushen it is discussed in committee in IRISH AS ADMINISTRATORS.

To day's issue of the Pall Mall Gaz Mr. Wm. Waldorf Astor's newspaper, tains an article with the captions in type, "Irish miegovernment—The Umunicipal degradation." The article says Irish have shown by their administration municipal affairs of certain American contents. national affairs of certain American const they are dangerous to civilization, oints to the moral that Home Rule reland would ruin the United Kingd Iding: "The Irish ought to be a lown."

America has obtained space in the A werp exposition largely exceeding that tured by Great Britain, taking the plaise area, in which there will be 1,500 U.S. dibitors. The U.S. promises to have biggest show on the grounds.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY. BERLIN, March 22.—The Czar, in an a

raph letter to the Emperor, congratu him on the conclusion of the Russo-Gentreaty, and expresses the hope that Kaiser will attend the Russian milit maneauvres next autumn. The Czar sires, he says, to maintain the peaceful rations between their peoples.

AGAINST THE LORDS. LONDON, March 22 .- At the demons

n in Hyde Park to protest against ion of the House of Lords in rejec ployers' Liability bill, it is estime hat 8,000 people were in attendance. The were twelve platforms in the park, fr ore twelve platforms in the park, frich the speakers addressed the assembly hiotopassed. Shortly before three o'clock en nong.— Shortly before three o'clock en cous processions from all parts of the cegan to arrive. Among those who to art in the procession were representative on every trade union in London. Resource were read from all the platforms of a game were read from all the platforms of game were read from the House of Coons, and also demanding that the Governors, and also demanding that the Governors.