

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY.

His Defence of the House of Lords Against the Attack of Lord Rosebery.

Objection to a Popular Vote on Rival Resolutions of the Two Houses.

London, Oct. 31.—Lord Salisbury, speaking in Edinburgh last evening, replied to Lord Rosebery's speech against the house of lords. The prime minister, he said, had drawn a big herring in the way of home rule, but it was evident that his Bradford address he mental-ly, if not actually, held his tongue in his cheek. Lord Rosebery had no more power than had anybody else to determine the subject which should be referred to the electors at the next election.

To submit a detailed measure to the electors was certainly an honest proceeding, and in the form in which it existed in the States was decidedly advantageous to good government and the stability of the country. However, Lord Rosebery had not stated his project, but had merely stated that a blank cheque be drawn in favor of his instruments in the house of commons. It was ridiculous to suppose that the English and Scotch electorates would place their necks under the feet of men in the west and south of Ireland who had sent Archbishop Walsh's battalions to Westminster. If Liberals would only drop this ruinous Irish policy the parties in the house of lords would be found more evenly balanced than ever before. He would warn the people earnestly against an unrestricted representative chamber. Urging new theories prompted new cowardice.

"I have heard," he said, "many propositions to change the constitution of the house of lords. Some of them I sympathize with; some of them are doubtless very bad. But everybody is agreed that all of them would result in making the house of lords the house of commons, and the house of commons the house of lords. Such proposals, therefore, did not suit the pre-arranged of them would result in making the commons supreme. But Lord Rosebery enunciated no programme or policy; he merely proposed to his followers a string of countermeasures with which their intellects doubtless will be engaged for the short time remaining to the present parliament. The lords threw out the measure passed in the commons solely by the support of members from the west and south of Ireland. By doing so the lords merely prevented the revolutionary changes in the constitution which those members desired."

"I do not contend that England and Scotland have the power of imposing new conditions upon Ireland, but I do claim that when a revolutionary change is proposed their voices must be heard, and unless there be a second chamber they could not be heard. Lord Rosebery's resolution will be passed against the voices of England and Scotland by the Irish, but does he imagine that it will possess any authority? Everybody knows that it is impossible that the house of lords be swept away to enable England and Scotland to abuse themselves. The proposition is ludicrous, although made by the house of commons. Lord Salisbury said that the resolution of the commons carried great force in the west. So they did, but they had been resolutions respecting the finances of the country and the guidance of the house in the exercise of undoubted rights. The commons may pass this resolution, but it will have no legal weight. The house of lords would also pass a resolution placing the case before the English people. Then dissolution would follow, and the electors, as usual, would vote about matters more nearly concerning their hearts without thinking twice of the rival resolutions. I do not mean for a moment to say that the constitution would endure if the majority of the nation were distinctly and steadily against it, but before altering it we must ascertain the real opinion of the nation, and although threats of physical force might be made, I should be very much surprised to see the English people applying force to ensure their own wishes subjected to those of the west and south of Ireland."

"Lord Rosebery complained of empty Liberal benches in the house of lords, not many years since this was quite different. The majority of the peers supported the Liberal government against the Conservative opposition after the death of Palmerston. Why this remarkable change? It is because Liberal opinions, not men, have changed. The latter had been far sighted enough to see that Gladstone's policy was fatal to the integrity of the empire, and had joined the ranks of those who desired to render the severance of England and Ireland impossible. The proposed changes in the house of lords would affect vast sections of society. By no means the rich alone opposed the government."

"Numbers who were attached to the religious institutions of the country and valued freedom, security of contract and sanctity of property, trembled in fear lest the new theories and new cowardice prompting them should shatter the hopes of a steady advance in the morality and knowledge of mankind. The struggle would be a desperate one, but there was no doubt as to how it would terminate."

In closing his address Lord Salisbury expressed confidence that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's domestic proposals would receive the hearty support of the unionists of all sections.

GRAND TRUNK MEETING.

Shareholders Defeat a Motion to Adopt the Report.

London, Oct. 30.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk this afternoon President Tyler moved the adoption of the report and accounts of the road, but an amendment was moved and carried by a vote of 161 to 100 that the adoption of the report be postponed until after the investigation. Sir Henry

Tyler challenged the vote, and a re-ballot will be held to-night. The directors upon entering the meeting were greeted with hisses and cheers in about equal proportions. Sir Henry said he had not gone over to Canada this year because his presence there would have caused applications for increases of wages as well as applications for employment, which could not be granted. He attributed the increase in the Grand Trunk's traffic business to the depression in the United States and the western railroad strikes. He believes now that the fiscal policies of the United States and Canada are settled there will revive. Sir Henry, continuing, said expenses had been kept low as possible. The directors saw no reason to oppose the proposals made by the committee for an investigation of the affairs of the company. (Cheers.) They had nothing to conceal.

Mr. Heygate, a shareholder, seconded the remarks of Sir Henry Tyler.

Mr. Joseph Price, manager of the association of American bondholders, acted as the spokesman of the committee to which Sir Henry Tyler had referred, and said the committee proposed to entrust their inquiry to Mr. R. S. Baker, formerly manager of the Northern Canada railway, who had consented to act. Mr. Price said he was a member of a deputation representing the owners of 500,000 pounds of stock, which deputation had waited upon the directors the other day. Some of the shareholders represented had urged the inauguration of a hard proxy fight at the present meeting, but he had discouraged that, because there was no doubt that the directors were face to face with a crisis and it would seriously embarrass the board to engage in a severe contest between them and the shareholders. The principal reason why the deputation waited on the directors was that they objected to the unintelligent form in which the accounts had been put forward and complained of the amount of assistance which the board had given to subsidiary lines.

Sir Henry Tyler, in his first speech, said, in addition to his previously reported remarks, that the directors had accepted the committee's proposal that the committee select its own agent, whom the directors agreed to allow to examine the books of the company, the committee to give its agent written instructions, which were to be agreed to by the directors. He had received a draft of these instructions yesterday evening, and the board would meet after the adjournment of the present meeting to consider them. The officials of the company were conducting the affairs of the road with the strictest economy and the directors were striving to preserve its credit and money and he took him over to the office and gave him it, and then produced a note for signature. Asked what this note was for he said as the preliminary expenses were to be paid by the successful candidate he wished this to show that he got the money. From that date till a date in August, he was never asked for repayment of that money. More than that, when Mr. Ladner subscribed \$5 for the Delta Political Organization, he said he would pay him (Lucas) next day. In August, when Mr. Ladner asked him for the payment of the note, he did him he would pay the note when the money came in which was promised for the political campaign. He signed the note as representing the Delta Political Organization. He moved into his present house on March 7th, and his rent was \$600 per annum. He had been married. Before April 4th, he had disbursed \$10 for repairs and the landlord owed him \$4. The note given by Mr. Ladner was simply a voucher for the Delta Political Organization. The note was never presented to him, and never to his knowledge at Mr. McKee's.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howay: He was appointed secretary of the D. P. O. on April 21st. He began to organize it shortly after October 1st, and before a secretary was appointed they had enrolled members who signed the rules of the association. He did not dispute that the money was due to Mr. Ladner, and it would be paid as soon as the funds came into his hands. After hearing counsel judgment was reserved.

The appeal in the case of Kitchen vs. Paisley from the decision rendered by the higher government officials, J. P.'s at Mission City, on the first day of September last, was heard at New Westminster before Mr. Justice McCreight and a jury of five. The case, as is generally known, is an arising out of an information laid by Mr. Thomas E. Kitchen, M. P., against the defendant, charging him with having while acting in the capacity of a collector of votes for the electoral district of Chilliwack, "wilfully and fraudulently and without reasonable cause" inserted in the list for that riding, the names of certain persons not duly qualified. The hearing occupied the whole of the afternoon and the evening as late as ten o'clock, when the jury brought in their decision. Mr. Henderson, as before, appeared for the appellant, Mr. Paisley, and Mr. J. A. Forin for the respondent, Mr. Kitchen. The jury consisted of the following gentlemen: Messrs. A. Baker (foreman), J. McQuarrie, R. W. McIntosh, P. J. Hart and Simeon Huff. The witnesses called were Samuel Mellard, postmaster and collector of votes for Chilliwack; Stephen A. Parsons, F. H. Goodall, Mr. Paisley, Martin McNally and Frederick Greer, who acted as Mr. Paisley's assistant. The previous conviction was subsequently amended, the single name of S. A. Parsons being substituted for the original 14 whose applications are held to be irregular, the direction of the remaining 13 being allowed by his lordship in order to show quo animo. Note was taken of Mr. Henderson's objection to the above change. After addresses by counsel the judge summed up the evidence and gave the case to the jury. He took occasion to deplore the fact that the legislature should have seen fit to unite political functions to those of a collector of votes, which had to be done in this particular case. He interpreted the term "wilfully" to signify "corruptly" for the reason that one of the penalties attached to this offence was a term of imprisonment for three months. This could not apply to a mere irregularity. And the question for the jury to decide, putting aside all others, was whether Mr. Paisley had acted with an evil mind—desires of obtaining some advantage at the expense of the administration of justice. He finally submitted the two following questions to the jury for their decision, and upon which latter the determination of the case would rest: (1.) Did Paisley receive and put on the voters' list the name of Stephen A. Parsons signed by Grant Jessop, purporting to be signed as a guest, he, Paisley, knowing that an application signed by an agent was irregular? and (2.) If he did so know, as he admits, did he in so dealing with the names of Stephen A. Parsons, act with a bad purpose, in other words, corruptly and not merely voluntarily?

In the course of his remarks his lordship took occasion to comment strongly upon the due office of Mr. Cavley, both as an agent and collector of votes. The jury were out 25 minutes and upon reappearing gave their reply to the above as follows: (1.) Yes; (2.) He did not act corruptly.

His lordship, thereupon, declared the conviction quashed. Costs reserved.

ACTIVE HOSTILITIES.

The Japs Surround Port Arthur—Chinese Officials Disheartened.

Shanghai, Oct. 30.—It is reported that Port Arthur has been completely invested by the Japanese and cannot hold out long. Advice from Moukden state that General Tso's force was not annihilated in the battle of Ping Yang. The greater part of it escaped and re-formed under General Nieh. It is believed at Moukden that the Japanese will require a much larger army than they possess to secure the Chinese palace treasure.

London, Oct. 30.—A Tientsin dispatch says the route of the Chinese troops on the Yalu river and the failure of the Chinese army to arrest the advance of the Japanese has spread consternation among Chinese officials. The Japanese legation here has a dispatch saying a second army under General Oyama left its rendezvous in Corea on October 23 and made a successful landing at Talien Wanswan.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Central News says the Soo Chinese property belonging to Sheng, the Tao Tai of Tientsin, has been seized and sealed by the government in obedience to orders from Peking. Sheng is the official who bought German rifles for 600,000 taels and sold them to the government for 3,000,000. When the fraud was discovered Li Hung Chang slapped his face. The seizure of his property followed quickly upon the denunciation of the board of censors.

"The Chinese army of the Yalu," says the correspondent, "has retreated to a well fortified position at Feng Huang Cheng, and bars the road from Moukden to Peking. Five thousand Chinese have been ordered to march from Feng Huang Cheng, make a detour, and attack the advancing Japanese army on the right flank."

A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says that it is reported there that the Japanese have completely surrounded Port Arthur, and that the Chinese forces defending that place cannot hold out long.

The Times publishes a Hong Kong dispatch stating that William Hill, an American, has been arrested and fined \$100 for sketching the defences of Hong Kong.

The Times publishes a dispatch from Yokohama stating that a third Japanese army, numbering twenty thousand men, is assembling at Hiroshima.

Tientsin, Oct. 30.—The news of the defeat of the Chinese north of Yalu river has caused consternation here. Chinese officials do not attempt to deny the serious nature of the disaster. The next fighting is expected at Port Arthur.

Yokohama, Oct. 30.—Another Japanese army, 24,000 strong, is assembling at Hiroshima.

PRUNING TREES.

Some Results of New Methods Noted in Alameda County.

It is really astonishing how ideas change from year to year. Five years ago the orchardist who pruned his trees before the leaves were off were not to be found. To-day half the orchards in this valley are pruned, and those who have not finished pruning are doing their best to hurry their work so that they may prune. It was thought that as soon as the fruit was off the trees should rest, hence the pruning was delayed until the middle of winter, January or December being thought early enough, and March was not considered too late. There are so many reasons in favor of the new way that it is rather astonishing how it has been adopted before. The wood is soft and easier to cut with the sap in it; the tree does not "bleed"; many experienced pruners believe that the cut heals quicker, leaving no dead wood; the trees' strength is rather unbanded than expended in keeping green for months useless foliage, and, finally, the comfort of the worker is no small matter. The work can be done as quick again in warm fall weather, and the land cleared of its rubbish much quicker than when it is cold and muddy and the ground is ready for the plow as soon as the first rains come.

Pruning is becoming more and more a study, and on the best ranches before the skilled workmen are employed. It does not do to thin out or trim back a tree until it looks neat and shapely. Every variety must be trimmed with a knowledge of its fruit-bearing methods, and believe that the methods of pruning are still far from being understood.

Every season, when the fruit has well formed, it has to be thinned, and as

much as four-fifths of it taken off. More careful pruning with a more thorough knowledge of the fruit-bearing habits of each tree will reduce this proportion of cut tree materially. Therefore, it does not pay, in fact, a rancher cannot afford to have his orchard pruned by an ordinary workman. As every year we are learning how to prune better, we are also learning new things about entirely new subjects. It was always supposed that prunes and almonds needed no pruning—a mistake; they need as much and as careful pruning as the peach the apricot or any other fruit. They bear better and larger fruit than they did under the old system of no pruning; indeed, many old almond trees that were almost entirely unproductive are now, after being pruned for two years, bearing good regular-sized fruit.

Prune trees are pruned heavily here, as the soil is so rich that the trees could not support the amount of fruit which would form on the spurs. For several years the size of the fruit, therefore, has been decreasing; the quality, in fact, was being sacrificed to quantity, as the trees will mature almost all the fruit which forms. It has not been five years since there were serious discussions in many of our fruit journals concerning the advisability of pruning prunes and almond trees. The talk was that the trees would be ruined. Now where the old notion arose it would be hard to say, but it has been proven a false notion.—San Francisco Call.

WHERE PARIS IS AHEAD.

Her System of Pneumatic Tubes and Telephones Unequaled.

In Paris the pneumatic tubes used in the dispatch of card telegrams and letter telegrams from one portion of the city to the other are placed in the sewers. The excellent sewer system has helped the development of this handy means of communication in a way which would not have been possible otherwise. It is quicker than the telegraph for messages in the city, and would be perfect if the slow Parisian factor were replaced by the smart London boy messenger. As we stand below the tube we can hear the whizz of the "chasse" distinctly. There it goes at lightning speed, bearing most probably some tender message from love-sick Jean at his office on the boulevards to pretty Jeanette, who is toiling somewhere near the Bon Marche, and fixing a rendezvous for the evening, when the day's labors are over. Wonderfully convenient these letter telegrams for correspondence—more so, than the telegram proper, making no awkward mistakes in times and places—and, best of all, preserving the calligraphy of the sender.

More serious things are doubtless passing across the coils which cover the remainder of the roof of the tunnel. These are the telegraph and telephone wires. Thousands of miles of them connecting the 240 postoffices, and placing hundreds of subscribers in the city within earshot. Overhead wires are prohibited in Paris so are sky signs—and how much the city gains in beauty these only know who have been in London, with its unsightly webs strung across the boulevards, spoiling whatever of the picturesque there may be about the streets, and constituting a serious danger to persons and property.

There is no comparison, either, in the efficiency of the telephone in the two cities. A whisper may be heard in Paris, while in London telephoning is generally and exasperating operation. A striking piece of evidence upon this point is afforded by the fact that it is well nigh impossible to telephone from Paris to any given subscriber in London, and that before the instrument could be of any practical use for long messages, the two great foreign news agencies, Dalziel and Reuter's, were obliged to have special wires laid underground to their offices from St. Martin's to Grande. On the other hand, any subscriber in any part of the French capital may be heard with ease from the general postoffice in London. In this and one or two other matters already mentioned John Bull has a good deal to learn from Jacques Bonhomme.

Rochester Union: Little Girl—Mrs. Brown, ma wants to know if she could borrow a dozen eggs. She wants to put 'em under a hen.

Neighbor—So you've got a hen setting, have you? I didn't know you kept any hens.

Little Girl—No, ma'am, we don't, but Mrs. Smith's going to lend us a hen that's going to set, and Ma thought if you'd lend us some eggs we'd find a nest ourselves.

He—If I'd known that tunnel was so long I'd have kissed you.

She—Grouches; didn't you? Somebody did.—The Great Divide.

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month. If they prove efficient there are raised o \$70 a month, and higher. Even the carriers in the here living is cheap, complaint of r pay, and have time and time petitioned the government to be without success. If it is too low eastern men, how can men be to live on in British Colum-

the men demand is that they be \$40 due them as provisional ice for four months and that arrears be made for the payment of wages in the future. They con- to the best way to settle the mat- to add the allowance to the wages like it a regular thing. The other vice clerks had the same trouble s ago, and it was settled in this

delivery wickets at the post office be closed for some time to-day w the postmaster, his assistant clerk, who were handling the s, time to sort the mail.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Results of the Day Among Amateurs and Professionals.

LACROSSE.

VANCOUVER'S DECISION.

Vancouver members of the executive British Columbia Lacrosse Association met on Tuesday evening to decide that the match between Victoria and Westminster should be played at Brookton Point next Saturday. They got their authority to order the to be played over is a mystery. A of the Victoria club will be held to the matter.

FOOTBALL.

HARVARD WINS.

York, Oct. 28.—The football game Harvard and Cornell universities played at Manhattan field to-day and in a victory for Harvard after a game, by 22 to 12. The game was art to finish one of the best com- matches ever played here, and had well boys worked with the same vim first half which they displayed in it. It is anything but improbable that it might have been different. Har- the first goal by Wriginton, from a. Brewer kicked a goal in about minutes. Ohi punted and Brewer's was blocked by Rogers. Beechman touchdown, and Ohi kicked a goal. Score: 6 to 6. C. Brewer touchdown for Harvard, and A. kicked a goal. Score: Harvard 12, 6. C. Brewer kicked a goal. Score: Harvard 22, 12.

THE VICTORIA'S FIXTURES.

Victoria Rugby football club has a membership this year. They have in the season promises to be a good the matches scheduled for the seas- as follows:

3—Jones' team v. Anderson's.
9—Vancouver at Vancouver.
17—Canterbury at Vancouver.

2—Nanaimo Hornets at Caledonia
4—Westminster at Caledonia park.

1—Scratch.
8—Nanaimo Hornets at Nanaimo.
5—England v. Colonies.
2—Vancouver at Caledonia park.

1—Scratch.
1—Portland at Caledonia park.
5—Nanaimo.
2—Nanaimo Hornets at Caledonia.

9—Westminster at Westminster.
6—Scratch.
2—England v. Colonies.
9—Scratch.

10—Hornets at Nanaimo.
second fifteen of the club meet to in the Board of Trade building to in their matches for the season.

THE TURF.

WINTER MEETING.

Francisco, Oct. 28.—The winter meet- the California Jockey club was in- uted on Saturday with considerable and under circumstances generally augur well for the great success fre- quented and eagerly hoped for. The attendance, track, large number class horses, and in fact everything to presage the best and most suc- cessful race meeting ever held west of the line. A large sum of money has been ad on improvements of track and es, besides changes have been made us of track management which are to materially add to the conven- ience of patrons and the protection of the public. Fully 500 race horses w stabled at Bay District, and this will probably be augmented to 1,000 end of November, when the great r- cks will have closed and the final contingent arrived. These horses age in classes from Baldwin's great n the end of the season. The winner, Rey El Santa Anita, Gad- d Lissak, down to the ordinary sel- lers. The programme for the first months embraces the stakes, rang- ing \$1,000 to \$10,000, and aggregating \$5,000.

Riley Chinn and Trevathan, and Ferguson occupied their accustomed to-day and when the flag dropped at to to the first race fully 5,000 peo- ple present. The new club house remained practically closed for want ouage last year, was well filled to- specially invited bon-ton of the Many carriages filled the space be- the steeple-chase and new training.

The members' quarters, the old use and the grand stand were well and the betting ring was crowded. A bookmakers attended to the wants eager betting public. The first race fur- loughs for two-year-olds, had but after, Rey Alfonso selling a hot at 1 to 2, followed by Lux, 3 to 1. Rey promptly dispatched to a good Rey Alfonso taking the lead and ling it to the wire. Playful, 6 to 5 hot, second; Niagara third. Time, 1:55.

A race—Six furlongs, selling affair, ht starters, George Polhemus, Lady ad Churea standing about even at to 3 to 1. Red Bird set the pace, closely by Sam Brown, Lady Jane themus. In the stretch the latter ed the bunch and won easily, Chur- wood, Rose Clark third. Time, 1:55.

A race—Mile and a sixteenth, purse, 6 to 1, won by a length from Hap- 2 to 1, who beat Mizard, 7 to 1, by in a head drive. Carmel set the pace stretch but finished last. Time, 2:05.

to the first race Holly attempted at auction twenty of his horses, or selling Paramatta for \$250, Major 240; Standfast, \$200; stamper's \$400; Ravine, \$400; Halifax, \$250; y, \$275; Long Charm, \$100; Fran- \$425; and Minnie Elkins, \$100, the pped for want of bidders.