The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1890.

PRIVATE INTERESTS VS. PUBLIC WELFARE.

Col. Baker in the letter which we published yesterday, touched upon one of the evils of the time. This is the consideration often given to private interests as against enterprises calculated to promote the public good. When it can be shown that a project is for the general welfare, individual interests should be made to give way. Instead of that speculators who have ends of their own to serve often succeed in throwing obstacles in the way of measures which, if carried out, would be of the greatest benefit to the community. No one doubts that a railway across the southern part of the province would be of immense benefit to it as a whole. A railroad from Crow's Nest Pass to English Bay could not but aid wonderfully in developing the resources of the province. It would run through districts that cannot be developed except by the extension to them of railway accommodation. It is said that the scheme is impracticable, that no company which does not possess unbounded resources and which is not prepared to wait any length of time for returns, need attempt to build a road along that route. But an American company has offered to begin and complete this enterprise that certain capitalists declare is impracticable. Why not give them leave to try? No one will be hurt, except those who put the money in the undertaking, if it fails, and if it succeed it will confer benefits that are really invaluable on the province. But this consideration does not silence the opponents of the scheme. They will not allow the American Company to throw away their money in attempting to carry out a scheme which they loudly and persistently declare to be impossible. Why? Is it because they love the American railway people so much that they cannot bear to see them lose their money? Not a bit of it. They would not be troubled in the least if they threw away ship loads of it into the Pacific Ocean. But they are opposed to allowing them to invest it in a road through British Columbia, because it will interfere with little schemes of their own. They expect to make a few thousand dollars in little peddling enterprises, and that is why they oppose the large scheme which will make their petty projects unnecessary or unprofitable. This is the secret of the opposition of A. B. C. & Co. to the British Columbia Southern Railroad. It is evident enough that they do not believe in their own declarations with respect to the impossibility of carrying out the enterprise. They believe that it will succeed and that it will knock their well-laid plans in the head. Hence the opposition.

Is there, we ask, a sane man in British Columbia who has no selfish end to serve who would throw the slightest obstacle in the way of constructing that Southern road. There are men who, rather than lose a chance of profit, present or prospective, would move heaven and earth to oppose any reform, no matter how advantageous it would be to the country at large. When it was proposed to run stage coaches on turnpike roads, the owners of pack-horses predicted the country would be ruined. At a later day, when men undertook to make roads on which carriages drawn by steam power could run, the owners of stage coaches, aided by the keepers of roadside inns, set up a doleful cry and declared that the innovation would reduce every tradesman in the country to beggary. In both cases the opponents of progress took care to keep the real cause of their opposition in the background. They argued against the changes on public grounds. They were disinterested patriots, who had the good of the nation at heart. It is precisely the same with the opposition which has been developed in Ottawa against the application for a charter for the British Columbia Southern. If the truth were known it would be found that the authors of the opposition are men who have axes of their own to grind.

Our Ottawa correspondent tells us that the Ottawa Citizen and the Montreal Gazette contain editorials denouncing the Kootenay railway bills as inimical to British Columbia's interests. What do the editors of those newspapers know about British Columbia's interests? Very little more than they do about the interests of a province in China or Japan. They are the mere mouthpieces of selfish schemers to whose interests the greatly needed railway will be "inimical." Do those editors know more about the needs and the interests of British Columbia than do the representatives of the province in Parliament assembled? Those representatives, with a single exception, declared that the construction of the lines which charters were applied for by the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway Company "would be the means of developing the vast mineral resources of the whole southern portion of the province, and thereby would be a great benefit to trade." They also affirmed that to defeat the measures would be straining to the point of abuse AS AGAINST THE VITAL INTERESTS OF THE PROVINCE, the sub-section (10) of section 92 of the British North America Act, 1867."

These gentlemen from all parts of the province know better what its requirements are than all the editors of newspapers in Eastern Canada put together. We said that there was one member who voted against Col. Baker's resolution. He was the Hon. Mr. Beaven, and he voted against it, not because he was opposed to the construction of the railroads, but because "he considered the principle of Provincial rights assailed by the passage of the resolution. He believed that the Provincial Legislature possesses the power of granting the charters and that the Dominion Parliament has nothing to do with either granting or withholding them."

The members of the British Columbia Board of Trade, it will be admitted, know what is favorable and what is unfavorable to the interests of British Columbia as well as the whole body of eastern newspaper men, and the whole railway committee of the House of Commons. Those members, without a single exception, endorsed the resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly.

The members both of the Legislature and the Board of Trade had the interests of the province at heart. They had no selfish interests to advance nor the interests of a hostile corporation to support. They knew that the roads if constructed would be beneficial to the whole province, and so they threw their whole influence in favor of the applicants for the charters. It will be a matter of very great regret if the interests of a few individuals or of a private corporation has more weight with the Railway Committee of the House of Commons that the declared wish of the whole body of its representatives in the Local Legislature.

RECIPROCITY.

Sir Richard Cartwright a few days ago at the banquet of the New York Board of Trade spoke very sensibly on the trade relations which should exist between Canada and the United States. He advocated reciprocity, a reciprocity which would be beneficial to both countries. For every dollar that a Canadian made by the trade between the two countries he wanted an American to make another dollar. He knew that the trade would not be permanent unless it were mutually beneficial.

There are some people who seem to think that a trade which benefits both the nations engaged in it is impossible. It is their settled conviction that what one gains the other loses. These good people confound trade with gambling. In gambling the gain of one man is the loss of some other; but a legitimate trade is a benefit to both the parties. The people of the United States want what Canadians have to sell and similarly Canadians want what the Americans have to sell. The nation or the individual who buys expects to make a good use of what is purchased. The seller makes a profitable use of the price of the commodities he disposes of and the buyer uses the article he purchases for his own advantage. Both are benefitted by the trade. A trade that does not benefit both the parties concerned in it, will not be kept up. It will very soon die a natural death. This principle is so simple and so clear that it is surprising that every one does not see it and act upon it; but people who are sensible on most every other subject are blind to the plainest truths when they come to talk about trade. But it appears that Sir Richard Cartwright talked to an appreciative audience in New York. The majority of the Board of Trade of that city evidently believe that a trade beneficial to both the United States and Canada can be established between the two countries. Such a trade they known has been already established for, as Sir Richard Cartwright says, Canada stands fourth in the list of the customers of the United States, and we see by the Dominion trade returns that the United States stands first on the list of Canada's customers. Canada sent last year to Great Britain $38,105,126 worth of her products, and to the United States $43,522,404 worth. There were in the same year entered for consumption in the different ports of the Dominion $42,317,389 worth of British commodities and $50,537,440 worth of United States commodities. Canada's whole trade with Great Britain amounted to $80,422,515, and her whole trade with the States footed up $94,059,844. Canada's trade with all the world amounted in 1889 to $198,862,614. Of this $174,422,359 was with Great Britain and the United States, leaving only $24,440,255 with all other nations. Sir Richard made very clear to the American merchants the relative importance of Canada as a customer by reminding them that "The United States sold Canada about as much as they did the whole continent of South America, with Mexico thrown in."

What the Canadian statesman told his American hearers relative to the political aspect of this reciprocal trade question was true to the letter, and must have gone a good way towards removing false impressions that have been made respecting the state of public opinion in Canada on Commercial Union.

Whatever doubt their might be on some subjects, "one thing," he said, "was certain. To propose to the people of Canada to barter their allegiance for trade privileges was the very best way to enlist every sentiment of manliness and self-respect against such a proposal. The connection of Canada with Great Britain was purely voluntary. British statesmen were even ostentatious in offering to let her settle her own destiny. Nevertheless, though ever since the early part of the century every intelligent Canadian had known that union with the United States would have promoted the material advantage of Canada, for three generations no political party had made annexation a plank, nor had any public man of note advocated it. It might be a matter of sentiment, but he spoke to citizens of a nation which had shown itself willing to lavish blood and treasure when a question of national life was at stake. No man could foresee the future, but he was sure that if union between the two countries was brought about it must be by other considerations than the advantages of free trade, potent though they might be."

This is simply another way of saying that Canada is not for sale. And she is not. Those Canadians who led United States citizens to believe that they had only to propose to Canadians to barter their allegiance to Great Britain for free trade with the United States, to see them begging to be admitted into the Union, did not understand their countrymen. It is just possible that there are some Canadians prepared to entertain the base proposal, but they are an ignoble few and they take very good care to keep themselves well concealed. But the majority of Canadians are ready on fair terms to enter into closer trade relations with the United States than now exist. But their attitude with respect to the United States must be that of neighbors and equals.

Forcible Facts.

THE testimony as to the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters is overwhelming and admits of no dispute. It is the best blood purifier extant. Its action on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels is perfect. It cures dyspepsia, constipation, bad blood, biliousness, sick headache, and all skin diseases. swf

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

AN AGITATOR OR A STATESMAN, WHICH?

Some of the Ontario newspapers appear highly pleased to see that Mr. McCarthy was able to make a great disturbance in Ottawa, and that he had power enough to bring about a serious governmental crisis. There are times when it does not require commanding ability to do great mischief. Under certain conditions a crank or a lunatic can make a commotion which the ablest men find it very difficult to quiet. Riel was not a genius, and many believe that he was not altogether sane, yet he was able to make a great deal of trouble in this Dominion, some of the effects of which are still to be discerned. Mr. McCarthy is a man of education and ability. He is very far indeed from being a lunatic. He found the material for an agitation ready to his hand, and he had very little difficulty in making use of it. He made trouble; a man of less ability might have done as much as he did. If matters had gone as far as he desired—if he had succeeded in bringing about a dissolution, which at one time seemed likely enough, would he be able to guide the storm he raised? As it was, he appeared to be very much in the position of a rash boy who in sport had set machinery moving which he was powerless to direct or to stop. It is not Mr. McCarthy's fault that the whole Dominion is not furiously agitated from one end to the other, that races and creeds are not at war with each other. What part would he take in the struggle? Would he develope into a leader of men and be able to bring order out of the chaos he had created? We very much fear that his power to bring about a fair and peaceful settlement would not be anything like equal to his ability to make mischief. It is exceedingly fortunate that there are wiser and more patriotic men in the Dominion than Mr. Dalton McCarthy, and that he was not afforded the opportunity of testing his powers as a leader and a ruler. We are greatly mistaken if he would not have proved to the world once more that it is very much easier to be a stirrer up of strife than a reconciler of differences. Those who boast now of the stir Mr. McCarthy has succeeded in making would then have to lament his utter inability to repair the mischief he had made. As it is, it will require men who possess qualities of which he has shown himself to be sadly deficient to restore the harmony, the good feeling and the mutual confidence which he has been instrumental in destroying. Sir John Macdonald, in our opinion, never had a more formidable adversary—one who has done so much to pull down the structure which he has with so much labor and such an exercise of skill been for years building up, than this same Dalton McCarthy. "Even in defeat," one of his admirers exclaims, "he is a victor." That is, in a sense, true. It may take years to do again what he has undone. But it is disheartening to think that some of the mischief may be irreparable.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

The accounts that reach us of the barbarity with which the Siberian exiles are treated are sickening. The punishment of men and women for alleged political crimes without trial is abominally unjust and cruel, but when we read that these victims of despotic power are treated with a brutality that is absolutely fiendish, we wonder how such horrible wickedness is permitted on God's earth. Delicate ladies, who resent the brutal familiarities of lowbred soldiers, are tortured in such a horrible manner that their companions, to escape similar treatment, kill themselves. Men, rather than submit to the punishments and other indignities inflicted on them by their demoniac jailers, deliberately take poison. It is said that the Emperor knows nothing of what is going on. The Emperor of Russia is neither deaf nor blind. He is not ignorant of the working of Russia's cruel penal system. He knows that men trusted with absolute authority over their fellow creatures thousands of miles from the seat of government would not be human if they did not abuse that authority. He knows that under that system delicate women are flogged until they become insensible or die under the lash. Is the power that must be maintained by such inhumanity worth having? We wonder if the cries of the sufferers are not always in the ears of the Czar, and that he does not see the marks of the lash on everything he touches. Those who read of the cruelties that are practised by the instruments of the man who is blasphemously called, in his own language, the Most High, need not wonder that nihilism exists and spreads in Russia, and that so possessed are the nihilists by the spirit of revenge that they will toil patiently for years and face every danger to wreak their vengeance on those who are guilty of abuses of power that, even to read about, make men who have never seen Russia and who do not know a single Russian, wild with indignation. How would they feel and what would they do if the victims of such abomidable and such wanton cruelty were their countrymen, their friends or their kindred?

But there is good reason to believe that the Czar knows of the outrages that are committed in Siberia. It was said that when he heard of the massacre of prisoners at Yakoutsk, he would punish those who were guilty of that dreadful atrocity. He did hear of it and what was the consequence? The man who was responsible for the murders, the acting governor, Ostashine, was promoted, and not one of the men, officers or soldiers, who took part in the massacre has been punished. The exiles have been tried by what is called a court martial. The judges were unfit for their position, and the trial was simply a mockery, and the consequence is that more murders have been committed under the form of law, and more women made to suffer punishment that must be to them intolerable. The excuse that is made for the Russian government is that it would never do to let the people believe that the administration can do wrong. Brutes and tyrants like Governor Ostashine must be upheld in their assertion of authority, no matter what atrocities they may commit. If they are punished, people would lose their respect for authority, and it would be impossible to govern the country. An end will come to this iniquitous system some time.

THE 'WRETCHED REPORTER.'

President Eliot, of Harvard College, not long since attacked the newspaper reporters in an after-dinner speech. He stigmatized them as "drunkards, thieves, deadbeats and bummers." He explained afterwards that he did not think that there were any reporters present. This did not mend matters, for it is not a sign of manliness to abuse men behind their backs. President Eliot must have been very unfortunate in his experience of reporters, for there are doing duty on the newspapers as reporters many men who are to the full as able and as honorable as he is himself. Men who occupy chairs in the universities, seats on the bench, and those who preach from the pulpits in America did work, and good work too, as reporters. Many of the ablest statesmen on the continent have served an apprenticeship on the press. There are, no doubt, men of bad character and loose principles on the staffs of newspapers, but such men are not confined to the journalistic profession. It is unjust in the extreme, besides unphilosophical, to judge a whole class or a profession by a few bad men who may happen to belong to it. Silly women and idiotic men are prone to make generalisation of this kind, but a Harvard Professor does not belong to either class. Even professors are not always wise and good. Drunkards and thieves and dead beats, and worse have been found among them, yet no one is so stupid as to conclude that professors are all bad men. We have noticed that newspaper reporters have many enemies—that there are some men who never have a good word to say of them. But these men are generally knaves and fools and cranks. It is the duty of reporters sometimes to expose men of these classes, to show the public how knavish and foolish and crotchety they are, and they never forgive the exposure. As far as our experience goes honest men and able men are, as a rule, friendly to reporters.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

VICTORIA needs more and better Custom House accommodation. The present Custom House is certainly not a handsome structure, and it is not, by any means, adequate to the wants of the port. The bonded warehouse is in one part of the town and the appraiser's office in another, and both are at a distance from the Custom House. What is needed is an enlargement of the Custom House, so that all the offices connected with it can be under one roof, and the importer can be able to transact his business without inconvenience and without unnecessary loss of time. Other ports, far less important than Victoria, have handsome Custom Houses and warehouses well arranged and provided with everything needed by the officials and the public. We believe that money would be saved by having all the buildings needed by the Customs authorities of the port near one another and owned by the Government. We trust that this need of Victoria will be forcibly represented to the authorities. Victoria ought to have a Custom House suited to its requirements, and it ought also to be a building of which the citizens might be justly proud.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Little Hope for the Kootenay Railway Bills.

The Orange Incorporation Bill Passed Without Amendment.

Hon. Mr. Abbott Resumes His Leadership of the Senate—Enquiry Into the Half-Breeds Claims.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, March 3.—The Orange Incorporation bill received its third reading by a vote of 86 to 61 this afternoon. All of the British Columbia delegation voted for it. Amendments for the six months' hoist and to prohibit processions in Quebec were rejected.

The House discussed all this evening Lister's motion for an enquiry into the claims of Bresaylor's half-breeds. Sir Richard Cartwright moved an amendment limiting the enquiry to the charges against Gen. Middleton and Hayter Reed of stealing furs. The Premier said the government would consider the amendment. The debate was adjourned.

Hon. Mr. Abbott has resumed the leadership of the senate. His health is much improved.

The Government bill to prevent the giving of secret information to foreign states relative to Canadian fortifications, etc., will be of the very strongest character.

Petitions in favor of a more rigid Sabbath observance law are coming in.

Seven graduates of the military college have achieved signal success in England. They have gained eight months on a two years' course at the school of engineers.

Canada will be officially represented at the Jamaica exhibition.

The government bill to amend the criminal law will not affect the act relating to marriage with a deceased wife's sister as supposed.

Sir John has informed Platt that the Dominion voter's list will be revised this year.

The "Ottawa Citizen" and the "Montreal Gazette" have editorials to-day denouncing the Kootenay Railway bills as inimical to British Columbia's interests. The bills will undoubtedly be killed in the railway committee to-morrow.

Constipation and Headache.

DEAR SIRS,—I suffered with constipation and headache, and got a bottle of B. B. B. on trial, and found that it did me so much good that I got several bottles, and it proved a sure cure.

MRS. ROBERT TAYLOR,
Shipka, P. O., Ont.
swf

The handsome cups to be given to the winners of Prof. Foster's glove contests, which are to be held in the Victoria Theatre on Saturday evening, are having the effect of making the boys practice hard; each one being anxious to win, and consequently several exciting bouts may be looked forward to. Besides the contests, club swinging and other athletic performances will be given by the professor's pupils.

RICHARD III UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Booth Had to Stick the Bills Because the Bill Posters Drank Up the Paste.

One night recently Edwin Booth sat down to a cosy little supper with manager Dan Frohman, of the Lyceum, and actor Edward Bothern, and during the little supper the conversation came around to Mr. Booth's experiences as a manager, and in answer to a question Mr. Booth gave a quaint little bit of autobiography which was too good to keep, and the story is going the rounds among the profession.

"About my first experience as a manager," said Mr. Booth, "was in the year 1854. I and four others were on our way to Australia to fill a professional engagement. Two of the party were D. C. Anderson and his wife. We were in a slow old sailing ship, and we were compelled to stop at the Sandwich Islands for supplies and to make some repairs to the ship. We found, to our surprise, that Honolulu had a rude sort of theatre, and as we were to be detained there for several days we thought we might earn a few dollars by giving a performance. We were told that the king—Kamehameha, I think his royal name was—was an enlightened monarch, who had visited Europe and come back with a great admiration for the drama, and that he would graciously patronize our performance.

"We determined to give 'Richard III,' and I was elected manager. Now, the full strength of the company was exactly five, and there are about twenty-five parts in the tragedy, as you know, to say nothing of the lords and ladies of the courts, citizens, murderers, messengers and the twp armies of Gloster and Richmond. So you can understand that the manager had no easy task of it. I was to play Richard, and by an ingenious scheme of doubling up, by which each of the others was to play at least two parts, we managed to arrange for some sort of a performance until I suddenly discovered that I had no Lady Anne. Mrs. Anderson was the only lady in our company, and she had to do two parts—the Duchess of York and Elizabeth.

"I was almost in despair until I learned that there was a white man in the town who, as I was told, had once been an actor in a humble way and would be glad to help us out, and that as he was an under sized man he might do to dress up as a woman. So I sent for him.

"Meantime I had another trouble. We had some bills 'printed' with a brush and marking ink, and I sent some natives out to bill the town. But flour was entirely too scarce and high priced in the Sandwich islands to make paste of, and as a substitute I was advised to buy some stuff called poi poi, the sticky juice of some tropical plant of which it appears the natives make an intoxicating drink. I innocently gave this stuff to the bill stickers.

"But the rascally natives, instead of using the stuff as I had intended, drank up all the paste, got drunk, and didn't post a bill! At the last moment I had to take a pail and brush and a bundle of bills and go through the town pasting the bills myself.

"The new member of the company who was to do Lady Anne almost gave me a spasm when I saw him. He was about four feet high, a stumpy fellow with bandy legs, cross eyed, and with all his front teeth gone. He chewed tobacco furiously, and he spoke with a German accent. His only knowledge of the stage was proved to have come from once working as a 'grip' behind the scenes of some theatre in 'the States.'

"But there was no help for it, and I had to engage him, after exacting his solemn promise that he would never appear in public as a royal princess of England, and not squirt tobacco juice over the stage during the play.

"I shall never forget that performance of 'Richard III.' Its like was never seen before nor since. The two English armies were made up of native Sandwich islanders, and to see the followers of Richard and of Richmond fighting the battle of Bosworth Field in burnt cork was something 'never before attempted on any stage.'

"But the Lady Anne! I regret to say that her appearance when made up was something worse than grotesque. If she had been homely in man's attire she was hideous in skirts, and when I had made ardent love to her as—

"'Sweet saint!'—'divine perfection of a woman fairer than tongue can name thee,' and fell down at her beauty which did haunt me in my sleep,' I thought I should burst with mortification, for her bandy legged waddle, her cross eyed leer, her toothless mouth and German accent were something indescribable. And, horror of horrors! while I was stood mourning at her dead husband's bier, her ladyship had broken her solemn pledge and was actually chewing tobacco!

"Oh, there never was such a performance as that! We shortened the play a great deal and left a good deal to the imagination of the audience, but I was in a cold perspiration until it was over. But our audience was good natured and by no means critical. We had a big house and they seemed well pleased."

"But there was a curious sequel to the performance," added Mr. Booth. "After the play, while I was dressing, King Kamehameha was ushered into my room. He proved to be a very pleasant, well informed gentleman. He had been educated in Europe and had traveled extensively. He spoke kindly of our Richard, and he surprised me greatly by exclaiming, as he patted me familiarly on the back:

"'Mr. Booth, I saw your father play Richard in New York twenty years ago.'"—New York Herald.

The Hawk Escaped.

Mrs. Anna Milller, the wife of a carpenter who lives at Deep Creek Falls, met with a peculiar accident—which goes to show that a gun is a dangerous thing, even if you have the muzzle of it pointed in another direction. A large hawk perched itself in a tree near Mrs. Miller's home, and the temptation to take a shot at the bird, in order to try her skill as a markswoman, was too great for her to withstand; so, procuring a shot gun, which happened to be in the house at the time, she proceeded to carry out her desire. After having taken careful aim she pulled the trigger and the damage was done. Subsequent results showed that the weapon had been overcharged, and the recoil loosen several of her teeth and broke her left jaw, splitting it from the chin nearly to the back part of it.—Spokane Falls Chronicle.

A Plucky Hindoo.

A plucky Hindoo of the Rajput caste, named Bashist Sing, on going one morning to his dhan field in the village of Turi, about five or six miles to the south of Gya, found a leopard coolly having his morning nap. He went back, fetched his sword and actually attacked "spots" with it. In the very first cut he must have disabled the brute, for he was not attacked in return and escaped without a scratch. Bashist, besides getting the material government reward, is now enjoying the admiration of his villagers as the "leopard slayer."—Pall Mall Gazette.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

Lord Salisbury's Reply to Labouchere's Assertions.

Mr. Gladstone's Brilliant Speech in the Commons.

He Appeals for Such Reparation as is Possible for the Enormous Wrong Done Mr. Parnell.

LORD SALISBURY'S EXPLANATION.

LONDON, March 3.—In the Lords this evening, the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to the assertions made by Mr. Labouchere in the House of Commons, explained that he did not meet General Sir Digbton Probyn with a view to enabling Lord Somerset to escape. Probyn wired him (Salisbury) asking an interview. Probyn did not mention the subject of his requested interview, and he (Salisbury) supposed that it referred to a proposed journey of the Prince of Wales. He met Probyn casually in the railway station, and had with him a brief conversation, in the course of which Probyn mentioned the scandals. Lord Salisbury declared that he never said a warrant was about to be issued for Lord Somerset, and he did not believe that General Probyn's character would permit him to do anything with the intention of defeating justice.

IN THE COMMONS.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone referred to the discussion which followed Mr. Labouchere's motion on Friday to reduce the vote of credit. Mr. Gladstone asked that he be allowed to make a motion that the House deems it necessary to declare that when a member prefers a charge against a minister, which charge is denied by the minister, such member should neither be restrained from refusing to accept denial or from persisting in pressing the charge because of the fact that the accused minister was a member of the House of Lords. (Cheers.)

Hon. W. H. Smith, Government leader, said that he would consider Mr. Gladstone's proposition, and would let that gentleman know during the evening whether or not the Government would agree to the presentation of the motion to-morrow.

John Long, member for Dundee, asked whether the department of agriculture were ready to grant the demand of the Scotch farmers for equal facilities with England to import cattle from the United States and Canada, and also whether the condition of the market cattle justified their slaughter at the port where they landed.

Mr. Chaplin, minister of agriculture, replied that America not having complied with the conditions of the act of 1878, the present restriction could not be relaxed. Communications, he said, with regard to the enforcement of the act were now being exchanged with the Washington government.

MR. GLADSTONE'S DEFENCE OF PARNELL.

Mr. Gladstone said in moving consideration of the amendment of Mr. Morley, introduced on February 24th, opposing the motion of Smith, that the report of the Parnell special commission be adopted, that it be adopted to avoid party recrimination. If the motion of the government had sufficed to do justice to the members impugned, he would have been willing and ready to support it; but it was utterly insufficient. Although he deemed it his duty to criticize some of the statements of the judges, he believed there was not a line of their report that was not written in honor and good faith. Ought, he asked, what respect, he asked, had the judges more weight or authority than other experienced men in deciding how far crime in Ireland was due to the league and to oppressive evictions. The judges had unearthed an obscure paper called the Irishman, filling several pages of their report with extracts therefrom, which Gladstone described as abominable. Were they equally liberal in according blame to other things equally abominable, in dealing with grand and capital offences concerning which they were especially directed? All that they had said was that the letter upon which the charges were founded was a forgery. The report convicted the respondents of joining the league with a view of separating Ireland from England. This occurred in 1880. In 1890, he rejoiced to believe that the idea of separation was dead. The grave charges that the Parnellites had made against the judges had incited intimidation were ten years old. It was a dangerous precedent to refer to these long dates in order to obtain matter to hurl at political antagonists. Changes, he said, have already taken place in Ireland, and reforms were impending which owed their impetus to the Parnellites, and would be accomplished without violence, largely through the wise moderation of the Irish party. The charges against Mr. Parnell were not made at random, but with the assurance of most careful scrutiny. For a long time Mr. Parnell had been pilloried before the country, as no man ever was before. Surely, members should not hesitate to give what acknowledgement they could to a man who had suffered an enormous wrong. The honorable gentleman declared that though in some sense the judges, the Parnellites and the government were equally on trial, it was mainly the character of the house that was under investigation, and when brought before the tribunal of history that character will gain or suffer in proportion as on this occasion the conduct of the house is wise and just. In conclusion, he appealed from the Conservatives as a party to the Conservatives as individuals. He begged them as men to acknowledge the law equal in its moral obligations, and to place themselves in Mr. Parnell's position. He earnestly appealed for judgment from the heart and conscience, and closed by saying—"I entreat, aye, demand, such judgment as will give scanty reparation for an enormous wrong."

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said the report was devoid of political prejudice and passion, and the house certainly ought to accept it. Citing Mr. Parnell as authority against the assertion that the conservatives before coming into office were pledged not to renew coercion, Beach demanded that Sir William Harcourt apologize for that calumny.

Sir William Harcourt replied that he had not heard the statement, and then left the house, declaring that he would not stay to be abused.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, continuing, said he inferred that the Parnellites had voluntarily supported the conservatives in 1885 in order to equalize the parties and secure balance of power.

CABLE NEWS.

The German Elections.

BERLIN, March 3.—The result of the elections in those districts in which second ballots for members of the Reichstag were ordered, is now known in all save 26. These districts, together with those in which unchallenged elections were had on the first ballot, show the election of 106 Centrists, 74 German Liberals and Democrats, 62 Conservatives, 39 National Liberals, 18 Independents and 35 Socialists.

Name Wanted.

LONDON, March 2. — The Conservatives intend to demand that Labouchere be compelled to name his authority for the statement last night regarding a conversation between Salisbury and General Probyn in relation to Lord Ashbur Somerset. It is reported that Sir Frederick Roblys, private secretary to the Prince of Wales, is Labouchere's informant.

European Snow.

LONDON, March 2.—A severe snowstorm and frost is reported in England and various parts of Europe. Among the regions so visited are Rome and the Riviera.

Twelve Cents a Day.

LONDON, March 2. — Carpenters in ship yards on the Thames have struck for an advance of sixpence per day.

Under Queensberry Rules.

LONDON, March 2.—During the case of Albingdon vs. the Pelican Club, the Marquis of Queensberry refused to swear, because he was not a Christian. Witness sent a note to Lord de Clifford, who immediately showed it to Albingdon.

Queensberry is so incensed that he intends to challenge de Clifford to fight a duel in France.

Kilkenny's Glorious Time.

DUBLIN, March 2.—Father Kinsella and fifteen others, imprisoned for their actions at Clongarry, have been released. Kilkenny had a glorious time over it.

Pope Leo's Birthday.

ROME, March 2.—The Pope was 80 years old to-day, and to-morrow will be the tenth anniversary of his coronation. In honor of these two anniversaries he gave a reception to-day to the College of Cardinals.

Riot at Dortmund.

BERLIN, March 3.—At Dortmund the announcement of the result of the ballot caused a riot, in which police and Socialists were engaged. The rioters stoned the police, who finally dispersed them at the point of the sword. Thirty arrests were made.

THE ENGLISH REFORMATION.

The Rev. H. Kingham delivered the second of the course of lectures upon the "Reformation" at Christ Church Cathedral on Tuesday evening; his subject being: "Foreign Aggression Resented." In resuming the subject the lecturer said: It is a great mistake to suppose that before the Reformation the Church in England was the Roman Church, and after the Reformation the English Church.

"Ecclesia Anglicana," is its legal title in all its ancient documents, and neither its name, nor its organization, nor the essentials of its faith and worship were changed. Its legal continuity has recently been established from the fact that a piece of property which the Church of England leased to the Crown, in the reign of King Alfred, for a period of 999 years, has reverted to the present Church of England as the identical corporation which leased the land. He then pointed out that the Bishop of Rome, as being the Bishop of the Capital of the Empire, and the only Patriarch in the West, was justly respected for his office, and his advice was asked in many difficult questions. But Roman ambition ultimately led the Bishop of Rome to interfere with the internal affairs of National Churches and to crave for political power. Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, who had for several years been proclaiming Roman supremacy, came in A. D. 678. The Roman Bishop, doubtless feeling flattered at this proceeding, sustained Wilfrid. But when Wilfrid returned, the King of Wessex compelled him to quit which ended that Wilfrid's APPEAL TO ROME was a PUBLIC OFFENSE; they burned the papal letters and cast Wilfrid into prison. The lecturer then referred to the reports having passed a gaff belonging to a sailing vessel, with all the blocks and tackle, out near Cape Flattery, which he believes to be part of one of the vessels reported missing from Puget sound or Vancouver Island, one of which is thought to be the bark Nellie May, lumber laden from the Sound.

Scaly Skin Diseases.

Psoriasis 5 years, covering face, head, and entire body with white scaly skin red, inflamed and bleeding. Hair all gone. Spent hundreds of dollars. Pronounced incurable. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

Cured by Cuticura

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely bald-headed; it then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head, and shoulders being the worst. The skin would crack and come from my head, shoulders, and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using two bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years. I thought the disease would leave a very deep scar, but the CUTICURA REMEDIES cured it without leaving any scars. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the CUTICURA REMEDIES. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight. I know of others who have received great benefit from their use.

MRS. ROSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, have cured thousands of cases where the shedding of scales measured a quart daily, the skin crusted, bleeding, burning, and itching almost beyond human endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, suffering terrible. What other remedies have made such cures?

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pp., 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

IT STOPS THE PAIN.

Back ache, kidney pains, weakness, rheumatism, and muscular pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

MONEY TO LEND

BY SOME;

And rickety houses with city lots for sale by others.

BUT FOR—

MILCH COWS

—OR—

FAT STEERS,

Fed on Grain and Timothy, and

GRAIN FED HOGS

APPLY TO— A. L. FORTUNE,
fy26 1mo-d-w Enderby, B. C.

WHO WANTS EXCELLENT BREAKFAST

—AND—

Heavy Side Bacon and Hams?

APPLY TO— KNIGHT & SHAW,
fy25-1m-d-w Enderby, B. C.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Labouchere's Suspension the Chief Topic of Discussion.

One of the Times Editors Blackballed at the Athaneum Club.

Mr. Gladstone Delivers a Two-Hour Speech in Support of Labouchere, Bristling With Telling Points.

LABOUCHERE'S SUSPENSION DISCUSSED.

LONDON, March 3.—Nothing that has happened in political circles in recent years has created the intensity of feeling which has been stirred up by the suspension of Labouchere, and the circumstances which led to it. Everywhere the matter is the chief subject of discussion, and the number and variety of long forgotten scandals which are recalled by the arguments over the present incident give promise of political and social earthquakes in the near future if the intentions of the Radical leaders can be carried out. The House of Lords was crowded with Tory commoners this evening to hear Lord Salisbury's version of the story told by Mr. Labouchere in the House on Friday night, and though the Premier's explanation was of a sort that did not explain his utterances they evoked almost incessant cheering from his political brethren. Mr. Gladstone's two-hour speech in the Commons in support of the position assumed by Mr. Labouchere, bristled with telling points and gave the lie direct to most of the assertions of the Conservatives as voiced by the attorney-general, Sir Richard Webster. The Conservatives are making a point, however, by asking who were occupying the offices of prime minister and attorney-general in 1871, when a peer was permitted to escape the punishment his connection with the notorious Boulton and Park scandal merited through the intercession of high officials, although not one of these questioners believes that Mr. Gladstone, who was then premier, was cognizant of the matter. The revival of that infamy is expected to serve the purpose of silencing the Liberals and preventing their probing too deep into the present scandal.

A TIMES EDITOR BLACKBALLED.

A short time ago Flanagan, one of the editors of the Times, and writer of the "Parnellism and Crime" articles, was proposed for membership in the Athaneum Club in Pall Mall, an organization devoted to literature, science and art, and in no sense political. He has just been balloted for with the result that he was blackballed to such an extent that his proposers have felt impelled to apologize for having presented his name.

ANOTHER GREAT STRIKE THREATENED.

A fresh strike is threatening among the coal miners of Westphalia, with every indication that it will be more general and widespread than any of the previous great revolts of the colliers against the oppression of the masters. It is thought, however, in view of the approaching labor conference, that the Emperor will use his influence to effect a settlement, or at least to postpone the outbreak.

RUSSIA PURCHASES A RAILWAY.

The Russian government has purchased a line of railway extending from Romny, the seat of one of Russia's five great annual fairs, to Libau, a seaport on the Baltic.

The West Coast Wrecks.

The bark Vidette arrived at Seattle on Sunday from San Francisco after a passage of eighteen days. The captain reports having passed a gaff belonging to a sailing vessel, with all the blocks and tackle, out near Cape Flattery, which he believes to be part of one of the vessels reported missing from Puget sound or Vancouver Island, one of which is thought to be the bark Nellie May, lumber laden from the Sound.

NOTICES.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next Session, for an Act to amend the "Crows Nest and Kootenay Lake Railway Company Act, 1888," by extending the time within which the said Company shall commence the construction of the work for a period of three years from the 28th day of April, 1890; and the time within which the said Company shall complete and equip the same, for a period of three years from the 28th day of April, 1893.

FRED. G. WALKER,
Solicitor for the Applicants.
Victoria, B. C., Nov. 29th, 1889. n30-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 1920 acres of timber land, more or less, situated on Kaslo Creek, West Kootenay; commenc