

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Continuation of the Debate in Reply to the Speech From the Throne.

Mr. Morley's Explanation—Redmond's Complaint—Labouchere Moves to Abolish the Lords.

LONDON, March 13.—In the course of his speech on the address, Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, spoke concerning Mr. Gladstone's retirement. "I can testify," he said, "to the regret we all feel for the loss of the late Prime Minister from the post which he filled so long and so splendidly. For my own part, I can hardly imagine the House deprived of the services of one who has ever been a great example of all that is most splendid in the conduct of Parliamentary debate." He then turned his attention to the Queen's Speech. He must dissent from the remarks concerning the decrease of crime in Ireland. The decrease hardly resulted, as suggested, from the application of the ordinary laws. It was rather due to the fact that the Chief Secretary for Ireland had behind him a powerful party who made it their duty to see that his power was not abused. Home Rule had been pushed into the background and he demanded that an appeal to the country on this issue be forthwith.

Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, stated that there could be no injury to Ireland through a suspension of the Home Rule bill. If he had supposed that the reconstructed ministry would not be accorded its vote on the Irish question, he would not be a member of that ministry. (Cheers.) Home Rule, he said, had neither been delayed nor abandoned, but would take its place in the course of sequence as had been arranged prior to Mr. Gladstone's retirement. As to the Irish party withdrawing its support from the Government, he was happy to say there was no sign of any such disastrous and mischievous event. There could be no mistake in the minds of any one who had read the speech made in the House of Lords yesterday by Lord Rosebery that he meant to do all in his power to achieve Home Rule, besides reducing the House of Lords to its proper place as the legislative organization, it is now supposed to be in the minds of the English people.

Mr. John Redmond said, that never during his experience in Parliament had a more difficult and humiliating task fallen upon a Chief Secretary for Ireland than the present one, which put him up to try the strength of his own character as a genuine friend of Ireland, to remove the impression created by the halting and ambiguous phrases of Lord Rosebery's speech. Whatever Mr. Morley might say, he declared that Ireland would not trust Lord Rosebery. He (Mr. Redmond) repudiated Lord Rosebery's doctrine that an English majority was necessary for the passage of Home Rule. The theory was insulting and humiliating to Ireland, who, alone, had the right to decide. If Lord Rosebery's doctrine was right, the Lords had the power to continue to throw out Home Rule or any other measure the House of Commons might pass. If that right belonged to the House of Lords through the privilege of birth, then he declared that Great Britain would ring with the cry for its abolition.

Mr. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain said the Unionists were satisfied with the address of the Government to their old policy, as it gave a definite lesson on which to meet them on all sides. Everybody, he thought, ought to be satisfied, except, perhaps, Mr. Labouchere, who was going about like Diogenes with his lantern, looking for an honest friend.

Mr. Labouchere moved an amendment to the address that the power now enjoyed by persons not entitled to Parliament through the usual franchise, viz. the House of Lords, should be abolished, to prevent the passage of bills, shall cease. (Cheers.)

LONDON, March 14.—Mr. Labouchere in introducing his amendment in favor of abolishing the veto power of the House of Lords, said that he was one of the many who were dissatisfied with the manner in which the Liberal party had been transferred to its new leader. What, he asked, had they been engaged in throughout the evening, except discussing the words used by Lord Rosebery in the House of Lords. Personally, as a supremely simple person (laughter) he gave the words their plain meaning. Therefore he concurred with Mr. Redmond in saying that the position of Home Rule had been entirely changed by the remarks of Lord Rosebery yesterday. (Cries of no, no.) What, he asked, were the facts? He understood that Home Rule depended upon an English majority in its favor. If that were the fact, why had the time of the last session been wasted over a bill that did not yet have a British majority? Why, he inquired, should the House of Lords be consulted on the question of Home Rule? Mr. Gladstone had declared that Home Rule was the absolute right of Ireland without any reference to a majority of the United Kingdom. For Lord Rosebery to say that Home Rule could not be granted until it had an English majority was a distinct retrogression of party policy. (Cheers from the Irish benches.) His constituents had given him a positive mandate that if there was no indication in the Queen's speech in favor of Home Rule, or a distinct announcement that the cabinet meant fight against the House of Lords, he must move an amendment to the address regarding the Lords, and why should he hesitate? (Cheers.) There could not possibly be a worse body of men to perform what the supposed duties of the second chamber, than the present Lords. He, for one, was tired of scouring round Radical liquor into a vat with a bung like Lord Salisbury used to let it all out. (Laughter.) It was said that object lessons like the House of Lords were required by the country. The Radicals had had enough of these object lessons, and were not ready to go into a fight to crush the House of Lords. The existing state of things was intolerable. He favored the absolute abolition of the House of Lords, but was still ready to accept a paralysis of their veto power. He could not for a moment suppose that the Lords themselves would prefer abolition to being kept like rooks in a rookery, simply to sit and complain.

Sir William Harcourt said he could not understand the process by which Mr. Labouchere reckoned to achieve his object.

Mr. Labouchere said he had a list of 500 stalwarts who were pledged to vote for the abolition of the House of Lords, if they were sent there. (Loud laughter.)

Sir William Harcourt said the method was impracticable. It must be left to the

Government to find a means to put an end to the intolerable situation.

When the division was taken 147 members voted in favor of the Labouchere amendment and 145 against it.

There was much excitement in the lobbies after the announcement of the vote. The division was moved purposely during the dinner hour, when one-half of the members were absent. Mr. Labouchere was congratulated on his victory, and was chaffingly asked when he would undertake the formation of a ministry. The majority of the Ministerialists do not approve Mr. Labouchere's victory, but they are perplexed over the Government's defeat. In looking up precedents it has been found that the only way of getting rid of an amendment like Mr. Labouchere's is by having the house vote on the address as a whole.

When the debate on the address was resumed, Mr. Joseph Kenny (Parliamentary) moved an amendment to the effect that the time had come when the cases of prisoners captured under the Treason-Felony Act might be advantageously reconsidered. Messrs. William Field and John Redmond (Parliamentary) supported the motion. Mr. Asquith, Home Secretary, said that the declarations made on the subject a year ago still expressed the views of the Government. He regretted to say that, having regard to the peculiar atrocity and exceptional wickedness of the crimes referred to, the Government could not accept the amendment.

After Messrs. Timothy Harrington (Parliamentary), T. M. Healy (anti-Parliamentary) and Charles Conboy (Radical) had spoken in support of the amendment the division was taken and the amendment was rejected by a vote of 238 to 98.

Mr. John J. Clancy (Parliamentary) then moved an amendment impugning the Government for virtually continuing in Ireland the methods of the late Government. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Timothy Harrington.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Conservative leader, intervened to ask the Government what his intentions were with respect to its defeat on Mr. Labouchere's motion.

Sir William Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer and Government leader, replied that the Government intended to proceed with the current business. Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, then replied to the charges made by Mr. Clancy. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Liberal Unionist leader, followed Mr. Morley and moved that the debate be adjourned. The motion was agreed to by Sir William Harcourt. Mr. Balfour expressed the hope that the Government would be prepared to state its policy to-morrow.

The House of Commons was crowded to-day. Sir W. V. Harcourt announced that the Government had decided that the amendment of the address in reply to the Queen's speech last evening did not show mature consideration. The Government proposed to present the new address merely to the knowledge of the House of Commons. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Conservative leader, said the opposition had no desire to take advantage of the Government's difficulty, but were prepared to assist in extracting them from it.

Henry Labouchere, amid cheers and laughter, defended his amendment. He said it was not intended to hinder the ministers in regard to those purely formal documents, the Queen's speech and the address in reply thereto.

Hon. Jos. Chamberlain said the vote last evening must either be rescinded or remain in the shape of a vote of want of confidence. (Cheers.) It was obvious the Government ought to dissolve Parliament and seek a fresh mandate from the country. (Loud and continued cheers.)

Sir W. V. Harcourt's motion to rescind the amended address and substitute one acknowledging the Queen's speech was agreed to without division. Russell, Irish nationalist, continued the debate on the address.

British army estimates for the coming fiscal year show an increase of £275,000. A representative of the Chronicle expresses the opinion that notwithstanding the earnest entreaties Lord Rosebery has received to remain at his post, the new Premier will shortly resign. He bases this among Irish and other parties on the Tories' abstention from voting on Labouchere's amendment as merely to embarrass the Government.

In truth to-day Labouchere says Rosebery's accession to the Premiership was a dangerous amount of ability and therefore his selection pleases the Tories.

The Daily News, in commenting on the division on Mr. Labouchere's amendment, says that the result is significant of public opinion; that the adoption of the amendment will do the Government no harm, but will stimulate the agitation against the House of Lords.

The Morning Post says of the adoption of Mr. Labouchere's amendment: "An amendment to the Address, successfully carried, has always been treated as fatal to the Government, and resignation has immediately followed. Lord Rosebery and his colleagues can hardly fail to treat the matter seriously."

The Daily News, Liberal, says of the approval of the cabinet's substitute address: "The solution of the difficulty is not only the best that could be found, but it is also convincing proof that the defeat of the Government implies no split in the Liberal party."

Standard, Conservative, says of the Government's course in the House of Commons yesterday: "Whatever applause the Government might have gained from certain quarters by denouncing the House of Lords, they have assuredly forfeited by this exposure of their insincerity. They have brought disaster upon themselves, and they fully deserve the ridicule which they will have to endure."

The Daily Chronicle, advanced Liberal, says: "If the Government is going to be a stable one, the sorry situation created on Tuesday must have no successor. We warn the Government that the Liberals cannot win the next election unless a clear statement of policy respecting the House of Lords be put before the country, which will not be satisfied with the existing expressions of public opinion."

OXFORD, Pa., March 13.—Simple but extremely impressive ceremonies marked the dedication of the new edifice of the United Presbyterian church, of this city, yesterday, and the congregation included many representative members of the denomination from other parts of the country. Founded 141 years ago, in 1753, this church is the one connecting link between the mother church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian church of North America. The new edifice, which is severely simple, in accordance with the ideas of the denomination, has been erected at a cost of \$12,000, of which nearly one-half was contributed by Mrs. Anna E. O'Connell, formerly a resident of Keokuk, Ia.

ST. THOMAS, March 14.—Mrs. Michael Hepburn, of St. Thomas, is dead from the effects of injuries received by the explosion of a bottle of furniture polish.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Speech From the Throne—The Governor-General to Visit British Columbia.

Arrival of Senators and Members—Opposition to French Treaty—The "Journal" Non-Suited.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 13.—The Supreme court to-day delivered judgment in the case of the Attorney-General of Canada vs. the Attorney-General of Ontario—the famous case involving the exercise of the pardoning power. The provincial act was sustained, Justice Gwynne dissenting. This was an action brought by the Attorney-General of Canada to have declared unconstitutional an act of the Ontario Legislature giving the power of pardoning to the Lieutenant-Governor for offences committed under the Ontario laws. The decision of the court upholds the Ontario act.

The steamship *Santanderino* vs. Van Vert, an appeal from Nova Scotia, was dismissed, Justices Sedgewick and King dissenting.

In the Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Co. vs. Stephenson, the appeal was allowed with costs, Mr. Justice Taschereau dissenting.

At St. John's, an appeal from Nova Scotia, appeal dismissed, Justices Gwynne dissenting.

Members of parliament are arriving from all parts. Hon. Mr. Laurier took up his residence here to-day.

The number of Chinese who paid the pole tax, last month, was 185 compared with 227 in February last year. Of the last month's arrivals 114 were landed at Victoria, 69 at Vancouver and 2 at Montreal. In February 1893, 195 paid the tax at Victoria, 30 at Vancouver and 2 at Halifax.

OTTAWA, March 14.—The Dominion Parliament opens to-morrow. In the speech from the throne Lord Aberdeen will express gratification that the volume of trade for the past year is the largest in the history of the Dominion. Canada's progress continues to show every mark of stability and permanence, and is a cause for thankfulness. The Canadian people share in a very great degree from the sufferings which have visited the population of other countries during many months past. The commercial depression prevailing abroad could not but affect the business of the Dominion, although the country is free from any extensive financial disaster or widespread distress. The revenues of the year are ample for all services. The peaceful conclusion of the Behring Sea controversy which settled between Great Britain and the United States with regard to Canada, and there is every reason to believe that Her Majesty's Government will obtain redress for those Canadians who were deprived of their property and liberty without a just cause while the controversy was in progress. A bill for the revision of the customs duties will be submitted with a view to meet the changes which have been effected in business operations of all kinds throughout the Dominion while the Government do not propose to change the principles on which the existing enactments on this subject are based. The amendment to the tariff is designed to simplify the operations of the tariff and to secure as far as can be done consistently with the principles and requirements of the treasury the imports which are now in force. Other measures promised include one relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency, another is to make more effective provisions for a steam navigation on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, for improving the law with regard to Dominion lands, and bills regarding the Indian Companies, Indian Affairs, Fisheries, etc.

At Government House I ascertained that during the coming summer Mr. Rossell and the Countess of Aberdeen will visit the Maritime Provinces, then spend some time in Quebec and afterwards visit the Northwest and British Columbia. That is no truth in the report that they will visit New York this year.

There was a tremendous influx of senators and members to-day from all parts. The only Province unrepresented is Nova Scotia, which presumably the federal legislators are busy this week.

Messrs. Grant and Robillard, members for Ottawa, received a deputation of temperance people who urged them to vote against the ratification of the French treaty. The deputation got no satisfaction.

The Ottawa Journal was to-day non-suited in its action for libel against Ald. McLean.

ANARCHIST SEIZURES.

ROMA, March 14.—Many anarchist suspects have been arrested since yesterday noon. Most of the arrests were preventative measures, although several were made in the hope of throwing some light on the murder of Ottorino. Much compromising literature was found in the lodgings of the prisoners. Beatty, numerous receipts for prepared bombs, the police have letters and records which they think confirm the former reports of an extensive conspiracy against the authorities throughout the larger part of Italy. The writers of the letters are supposed to have been involved in the plot, which was headed by Deputy de Felice. Many of the papers will be laid before the Crown prosecutors, who are expected to conduct the prosecution of the socialist leader. Two of the anarchists were arrested to-day. They had conspired a box containing a bomb to a match soldier. Among the letters seized was a red and white poster, which urged the working people to revolt, throw open the prison gates, pillage and set fire to the shops, out all the telegraph and cable wires in order that the Government might be prevented from calling in reinforcements from posted last night in several parts of the city, but were turned down by the police before morning.

LONDON, March 13.—A dispatch from Calcutta says that the decision of the viceregal council on the new duties proposed to meet the deficit of 35,000,000 rupees will be announced to-day or on Monday. It is understood that the duties on oil will be increased and that the duty on cotton will be reimposed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—It is stated here to-day that Hawaiian Minister Thurston, whose intended marriage to Miss Harriet W. Potter, of St. Joseph, Mo., was announced in Chicago yesterday, will sail from this port for Honolulu after waiting instead of resuming his residence at Washington.

A DASTARDLY DEED.

Attempt by a Bloodthirsty Dynamiter on the Lives of Respected Citizens.

The Residence of Mr. Sharp, Wellington, the Scene of an Unsuccessful Outrage.

(Special to the Colonist.)

NANAIMO, March 13.—Early this morning all Wellington was disturbed by a terrible report which came from the direction of St. Matthew's church. Men and women, aroused from sleep, rushed from their houses fearing that some awful catastrophe had taken place in the mines. This apprehension was quickly dispelled, and the feeling of terror gave way to one of violent indignation when the true cause of the disturbance was ascertained. A dynamiter had been at work; a villainous attempt had been made to blow up the house of which Assistant-Superintendent Alexander Sharp and his family were the inmates. Fortunately the dastardly outrage failed, though the whole front of the house was wrecked, the verandah shattered to fragments, the lawn in front plowed up and the fruit trees out to plant.

At the time of the explosion, Mr. Sharp, his wife, sister-in-law and nephew were sleeping in the back rooms of the house. They were naturally seriously alarmed by the unexpected occurrence. A bomb had been placed under the verandah. It consisted of a long piece of two-inch gas piping, plugged by the end with a wooden bung and filled to the depth of ten inches, and tightly packed with coal dust and a very heavy charge of giant powder being used, as several portions of the piping penetrated the walls of the house and lopped thick branches off the trees opposite. Provisionally the bomb exploded outward, the full force being spent on the lawn and trees, which gave ample evidence of the nature of the infernal machine. Doubtless the intention of the miscreant was to blow Sharp and family into eternity, and beyond question had the bomb exploded in the direction of the house the desired effect would have been obtained. No clue has been found to the perpetrator, but had he been caught this morning the infuriated miners, with whom Sharp is very popular, would have meted out swift punishment.

The police are now busily engaged on the case, but the prospects of capturing the guilty party are slim. The report of the explosion was heard here, but as no alarm was sounded, it was not thought that anything serious had happened. Mr. Sharp is an old employee of the Wellington Colliery Co., is a good straight bow and well liked by the whole community. No reason can be assigned for the cowardly attempt on his family's lives. The only theory conceivable is that the outrage was the work of a discharged employee or one of work, there being no opening at present. This importing of anarchist methods to the usually law-abiding community has caused a general feeling of bitter indignation. Every man employed by the colliery is anxious for a speedy apprehension of the perpetrator of the murderous design, and until the offender is brought to trial a feeling of distrust will prevail.

Chief Stewart and other provincial constables made a most thorough investigation of everything connected with the outrage. The trains and out-going ships have been watched for suspicious characters, but as no one has the slightest idea who the miscreant is, there not being at present even the least suspicion, the constable could easily make good his escape should he want to leave the district at once. For a long time past Wellington has been infested with men seeking employment, very few of whom have been taken on. Mr. Sharp has nothing to say with regard to the occurrence, and takes no further very coolly. A careful watch will be kept over the company's works and the residences of the colliery officials to guard against any further attempts of the kind.

Although the matter of the explosion was not generally discussed here yesterday, nor treated as in any way significant, all trains arriving from the line were carefully watched for suspicious characters, the police in concert in this arrangement, with a view to guarding every avenue of escape likely to be taken advantage of by the miscreant—for the theory of the police is understood to be that the dynamiter was not the work of any single individual, smuggling under a fancied grievance, but a secret, an unlawful organization. In fact, it is currently reported that the murder of Mr. Sharp was deliberately planned, but failed in execution, and that, weakening after the fruitless blow had been struck, some member of the gang has peached. The resident miners are not believed to have been identified with the outrage, an outside organization intended to employers and sworn to the policy of coercion, and a serious being suspected. Only one "suspicious character" was located here yesterday, but it was not thought necessary to detain him.

PASSENGERS BY "PUEBLA."

SEATTLE, March 14.—Five passengers of the City of Puebla arrived in the city yesterday and registered at the Arlington. They are all from British Columbia and are on the way to the Midwinter Fair. They are: Mr. and Mrs. John McLean, proprietors of the Occidental Hotel at Quennell Mouth; John Bowron, gold commissioner of the Cariboo district; J. Kirkup, Government agent at Revelstoke; and J. E. Hawkes, farmer and miner at Springfield farm. Mr. Hawkes and Mr. McLean are the only ones of the five who will go to San Francisco on the Walla Walla. Speaking of the members of the party last night, Mr. Hawkes said:

"The Government officials are on limited leave of absence. Mr. McLean and myself are going to stick to the fortunes of the Pacific Coast Steamship company and leave for the Walla Walla in the morning, and hope to meet the balance of the party the latter part of the week."

Mr. Bowron's home is at Barkerville, and he is both Government agent and gold commissioner of the Cariboo district, the richest in British Columbia. He says that more gold has been taken out of the same extent of territory on Williams creek than at any other place in the world, a strip of land a mile and a half long by twenty feet wide having yielded over \$20,000,000 since 1891. He is also placer mining, the quartz not being worked on account of the cost of getting in machinery over the 250 miles of road from the Canadian Pacific railway. Mr. Bowron says that this year a large amount of capital, some from Seattle

and Tacoma, is coming into the country, while heretofore the district had had to depend largely on its own resources for development.

Mr. Hawkes, speaking of Mr. Kirkup last night, said: "Mr. Kirkup, more commonly known as 'Jack' Kirkup, is Government agent at Revelstoke and general preserver of the peace. For a more full account of him I refer you to Frederick Remington's sketch in Harper's Magazine, October, 1891. Jack intends, if he can get there, to take in a large slice of the Midwinter Fair and Midway Pleasure and some of 'Tico, and we will do it. If his health doesn't fail, he will do it."

Mr. Hawkes is on his way to San Francisco in the interest of a scheme to take the gold out of the Little Sweet river, emptying into the Fraser about 100 miles north of Cariboo, by the dredging process now being successfully operated in New Zealand, from which on the subject in his pocket. He has obtained a ten-mile lease of the bed of the Little Smoky from the government, and knows "there's millions in it." While coming down from the Cariboo district, he inspected some of the dredges already at work.

FOR THE NORTH POLE.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The steamship *Britannic*, which sailed this morning for Liverpool, carried Walter Wellman and the American members of his party on the first stage of a journey which they hope will terminate at the North Pole. The most original feature of the Wellman party is the equipment of aluminum boats and sleds. With these Mr. Wellman expects to skim the polar regions and get farther north than any other man. They go from Liverpool to Norway, where they will be joined by ten young Norwegian scientists. They expect to sail about May 1 from Tromsø for the island of Spitzbergen. Their headquarters will be established at Dane's Island, about 700 miles south of the pole. The dash north will be made soon after with the boats and sleds, and Mr. Wellman expects to make about twenty-five miles a day getting back to Spitzbergen in September. The American members of the party are Walter Wellman, Prof. Owen B. French, astronomical observer; Dr. Thomas C. Mohr, medical officer, and Charles C. Dodge, artist and photographer.

CANADIAN-ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS.

LONDON, March 14.—A deputation from the Cork Chamber of Commerce boarded the steamship *Tautonic* on her arrival at Queenstown yesterday, and calling upon Mr. James Huddart, the promoter of the Canadian Pacific mail route between England and Australia, pointed out to him the advantages of Queenstown as a port of call for the new Canadian line. Mr. Huddart was also called upon by a delegate from Milford Haven, who pointed out the advantages of the Welsh port. Mr. Huddart promised to consider the claims of both ports. He will proceed to London at once and confer there with Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian High Commissioner.

RUSSIAN NIHILISTS.

LONDON, March 14.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News gives an account of a fight between policemen and Nihilists in Warsaw, Russian Poland, last week. Most of the Nihilists were students; several of them were women. The police surprised them in an old convent, where they were busy printing revolutionary manifestos and making infernal machines. The Nihilists were armed and began firing as soon as they found themselves surrounded. A female student emptied a revolver into a group of advancing policemen killing two outright. Three Nihilists were shot. The rest were captured and imprisoned in the city jail. The correspondent tried to confirm this story and obtain more details, but has been unable to do either.

STEAD'S OPINIONS.

LONDON, March 14.—The Daily News publishes to-day an interview with William T. Stead, who recently completed his studies of Chicago life. Mr. Stead made a violent and general onslaught on the corruptness of Chicago, its aldermen, law courts and other organs of authority. He said Americans generally had more to learn from the Old World than the Old World had to learn from them. "In Russia one is more likely to be converted to Republicanism," he said, "than in the United States. Nothing in America strikes an Englishman more forcibly than the Radical distrust of the sovereign people; one simply stands aghast upon coming to the country from England. I have never been in a more conservative country since I left Russia."

WINNIPEG WIBINGS.

WINNIPEG, March 14.—(Special)—At the Assizes to-day the trial of Chamberlain, the Toronto coronator, was proceeded with, but owing to objections raised by counsel was finally held over till to-morrow. Cowan, the Winnipeg coronator, failed to appear, and his bail was excheated.

At Morris last night Chisholm & McKee's general store and Dr. Carson's drug store were totally destroyed by fire. The losses and insurance are not given.

At the meeting of the Winnipeg Presbytery yesterday, Rev. Dr. G. L. McKay, of Formosa, was nominated as moderator of the next general assembly.

MERCIER'S LATEST.

MONTREAL, March 14.—Hon. Honoré Mercier, ex-Premier of Quebec, after delivering a lecture before the Le Club National, addressed the members in a private manner on the school question, and said that if the French Canadians failed to obtain the liberty that was their right, to teach their own schools and to pray to God as they wished, after exhausting every constitutional means, they would be anything, even revolutionaries, rather than submit to tyranny. He would, he said, himself be disposed to become a revolutionist. The sentiment was heartily applauded.

SUNING AND BEING SEED.

PARIS, March 14.—The Paris edition of the *Harald* recently reproduced several vignettes over a series of articles concerning the Paris restaurants. Caterer Le Rue thereupon sued James Gordon Bennett for infringement of copyright, alleging that the vignettes were taken from his bills of fare. La Rue's suit was dismissed to-day, and he was condemned to pay costs. The *Harald* has a cross suit against La Rue for damages caused by the seizure of an edition at his instance.

NORTH NANAIMO.

Large and Representative Meeting Held by Government Supporters at Wellington.

Mr. John Bryden Enthusiastically Endorsed as the Candidate at the Coming Elections.

NANAIMO, March 13.—(Special)—A large and representative meeting of supporters of the present Provincial Government was held in North Nanaimo to-night in Institute hall, Wellington. The meeting was called for the purpose of nominating a candidate to run for the coming election. After the policy of the present Government had been discussed by several local speakers and visitors from town, John Bryden, manager of the Wellington collieries, on motion of John A. Thompson, seconded by James Hamilton, was unanimously agreed upon as the candidate for the district. Mr. Bryden accepted the nomination amid immense enthusiasm. Before the meeting broke up a vote of confidence in the present Government was carried by acclamation. A manager of the Wellington colliery Mr. Bryden is known and respected by every voter in the district, and apart from being a supporter of the Government, will carry many voters on his own personal popularity and worth.

NEW SOUTH WALES POLITICS.

New South Wales political affairs continue to be in a very unsettled condition, and a change of government appears to be very generally anticipated as a result of the general elections to be held this month. The mails by the Warrimoo bring the sequel to the story told a month ago of the resignation of the Minister for Lands, Hon. Mr. Copeland, and in one paper the incident is thus reviewed:

The assembly met (on January 17) to prepare the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The leader of the opposition moved the addition of certain words expressive of the unjustifiable action of ministers in advising the prorogation of parliament on 8th December last, and an animated discussion was suddenly brought to a close by attention being called to the condition of the Minister for Lands, who was addressing the house in what was described as "an intoxicated condition." A scene ensued and the house was adjourned, prior to which, by order of the Speaker, the minister in question was removed from the house for the rest of the day's sitting. On the 18th, when Parliament again met, the minister in question apologized for his action of the previous day, and announced that he had resigned his portfolio. The debate on the address in reply was resumed, and when the amendment moved by the leader of the opposition was put to the vote, the result was 67 votes for the government and 66 for the opposition. Parliament adjourned until Tuesday, the 23rd.

On the 18th the Premier announced that the Minister for Lands had handed in his resignation of his portfolio, and certainly inferentially led the public to believe it was accepted. On the resumption of parliament on the 23rd ult., Sir George Dibbs said: "Since the house adjourned on Thursday night the cabinet has had full opportunity of considering the whole of the circumstances surrounding the position of the Lands department, and the effect of work which my colleague has had, which to a large extent in an unfinished state; and, having fully weighed the whole of the circumstances, the cabinet has arrived at the conclusion that the best interests of the country at large and the interests of the house will be served by the government declining to accept Mr. Copeland's resignation." The member who, on the 18th ult., called attention to the state of the Minister for Lands, gave notice of motion as follows: "That the action of the government in reinstating Mr. Copeland as Minister for Lands, in view of the condemnation of the house." The Premier, who was disposed to treat the matter lightly, as might be supposed after having condoned the offence complained of, decided to let the motion come off on Wednesday, the 31st ult., when attention was called by a government supporter to the presence of strangers in the house. The member then said that as a member on the government side had again been the means of excluding the press, and as the hour was late, he would not move his motion, but would leave the country to judge of the merits of the case. The motion therefore lapsed.

SPORTS AT THE FAIR.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—It has been finally decided that the Rugby football games between the Portland, British Columbia and San Francisco teams will be played on March 22, 23 and 24. Bicyclist Zimmerman will not visit this Coast after all this season. It was expected that he would take part in the Midwinter Fair contests, but he has made other engagements. Champions Johnson, Taylor, Bliss and Dinsberger will be here however. The bicycle tournament will open on April 21.

PROSPECTS REMOTE.

LONDON, March 13.—At the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce to-day, Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade, said a steady and improving trade was noticeable. He believed, however, that there was a remote prospect of a large increase of trade, while England's foreign customers were hampered by monetary troubles and groaning under heavy taxation.

SUNDAY CARS.

TORONTO, March 14.—(Special)—In the Private Bills committee of the Legislature the anti-Sunday Car Association bill came up for consideration, and after discussion it was decided that the next vote on Sunday street cars in Toronto shall be taken on January 1, 1899, and that if a second vote is required it shall be taken only after the expiration of three years.

GAMANQUE, March 14.—Rev. Father O'Gorman, Roman Catholic priest here, having refused to allow the body of an old Irishman to be brought into his church because the undertaker was a Protestant, the funeral took place without any religious ceremony.