The Victoria Weekly Colonist.

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1890. VOLUME XXXII NO. 22

THE MAY DAY MOVEMENT.

Celebrated in a Quiet and Orderly Manner.

The Predicted Disorder Confined to a Few Street Brawls.

The Absence of Rioting Attributed to the Military Arrangements Made to Overawe the Mob.

LONDON, April 1.—The terrible May Day bogie has come and gone, and a very insignificant and harmless fellow he has shown himself to be. What little disorder there has been on the Continent to-day, where it was predicted and feared blood would flow, has been confined to street fights and brawls of a proportion far beneath the character of riot. The sanguinary Socialist and the bloodthirsty Anarchists are displaying a degree of meekness that causes lambs to appear ferocious and positively dangerous by contrast. In London the street display of boasted strength, and the uncompromising determination of the men, were positively ridiculous in their meagreness. The parades were directed by neither Trades Unionists nor Socialists, and really seemed to have no definite object. The Socialists and trade organizations, however, declare that they are

RESERVING THEIR FORCES

for Sunday, when they will give an example of power that will cause society to tremble. On all sides are heard angry murmurs at the sudden and unwarranted action of the authorities in springing a large force of police on the scene of demonstration, together with the proclamations regulating parades and restricting their route. These they declare will be resented on Sunday, unless the programme of the officials is in the meantime modified, which, of course, it will not be. As a matter of fact, very few of those who did parade were genuine workers. The pocket-picking brigade was out in full force, and many of the craft were arrested. The third division of the procession was composed of

FIVE HUNDRED GIRLS,

representing strikers from the envelope factories. They carried among other banners one bearing the inscription: "Those who do not dare to celebrate today are slaves." Another banner bore the words: "Remember Chicago," and displayed pictures of chains, handcuffs, nooses, etc., with the names of Spies, Parsons and their companions on the gallows, and the last words of Spies. The socialist leader, Morris, delivered a fiery speech in Hyde Park and strongly advocated the organization of concurrent strikes throughout the whole world, with the single object of securing a universal eight-hour day. If a struggle with the authorities should result from the movement, he declared the working classes would find it much easier and pleasanter to

FIGHT TO DEATH

than to starve to death. Violent speeches were also made at several points in the east end. The general quiet on the continent is due to the perfect military arrangements, the presence of large bodies of troops under arms overawing the turbulent elements. Upwards of 5,000 were stationed in Vienna alone, and Berlin is literally crammed with soldiers. Only in Paris has there been any disorder worthy of the name of fighting, and this grew not so much out of the labor movement as the opportunities afforded by the occasion to the nameless class that ever works to engage in warfare with their common enemy—the police.

A THREATENED STRIKE.

The Liverpool gas stokers threaten to strike on Monday to effect their demands for shorter hours, if in the meantime the masters refuse to make a great part of the concessions asked.

All of the proprietors of the public houses in Cologne united in refusing the use of their halls for meetings which had been announced for to-night.

ORDERLY MEETINGS IN MADRID.

MADRID, May 1.—Groups of striking workmen visited the principal shops this morning, and endeavored to induce the men to stop work, which they declined to do as a rule. The strikers were finally persuaded by the authorities to desist from further attempts to hamper work. Small meetings were held in the streets and at various points, but were orderly. The Anarchists held a meeting in the Music hall, where an orator denounced socialism, and the tyranny of the masters.

NO DISORDER IN BERNE.

BERNE, May 1.—A procession of men about 1,000 strong marched through the principal streets to-day. There was no disorder.

ORDER PRESERVED IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 1.—Two thousand men assembled this afternoon and marched in procession through the Muerg Strasse to Alexander Plaz. The men were perfectly orderly and the police did not find it necessary to interfere with them. Another procession of 500 proceeded to the Platzer Ze. They were escorted by police to the northern shore. There were numerous excursions during the afternoon of men and families, at which the utmost good order and good nature prevailed. Telegrams from Spottin, Eilau, Wilhelmhuette and Mallwitz, Kiel, Labec, Bremen, Cologne and Nood Hausen state that the laboring classes worked as usual to-day.

NO DISORDER IN FRANCE.

PARIS, May 1.—M. Floquet, president of the Chamber of Deputies, received a deputation of societies to-day who presented a memorial praying for an eight-hour law. Reports from various cities and towns in the provinces show that while the streets are crowded there is nothing like disorder.

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Labor day in this city was even more quiet than the ordinary day, owing to the almost complete absence of construction, and the departure of several hundred of the carpenters and their families and friends to a picnic. To-morrow the carpenters and joiners will make their first move towards securing an eight hour day.

One of the largest contractors said this evening three-fourths of the carpenters and joiners in the city who were in the employ of forty-five builders had agreed to accept a rate of wages of $3.50 for nine hours and $4 for ten hours' work, and that among these workmen the eight hour day question had been for the present postponed. If such should prove to be the case, the expected demand for to-morrow will probably not materialize.

Brewery workmen have succeeded in their demand for a 9-hour day with a slight increase of wages.

The plumbers and gasfitters and plasterers have secured an eight-hour day, but the more important trades propose to await the success of the demand of the carpenters before making any move.

The eight-hour rule among the carpenters went into effect to-day in Oakland, but there will be a corresponding reduction in the amount of wages.

A MOB DISPERSED.

PARIS, April 1.—A row occurred in the Place de la Concordie this evening, but it was quickly suppressed. A procession attempted to pass down the Rue de la Cinyies towards the Elysee. The police barred the way and commanded the parade to stop, but the paraders defied them. The municipal guards then charged upon the mob with bayonets, wounding one man in the front ranks. The crowd then broke. A large number of arrests were made. The paraders arrested will be released at midnight, they having been charged simply with refusing to move on.

FIVE HUNDRED ARRESTS IN PARIS.

PARIS, May 1.—Midnight—At this hour an excited crowd throngs the boulevards, which are being patrolled by the police and military. A detachment of cavalry charged upon a crowd in the Place de Chatean-Deau, to-night, and effectually dispersed it. Several arrests were made. The total number of arrests during the day is nearly 500.

SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION A FIZZLE.

BERLIN, 9.45 p.m., May 1.—As a socialist demonstration, to-day's movement was a complete fiasco. Those who turned out were chiefly young men who were bent on nothing more serious than having a holiday, and there was no meeting or other manifestation of any consequence. The military were ordered out nominally for field exercise, and the police were instructed to ignore the workingmen as far as possible, and only interfere in case any of the men at work were threatened or molested.

NO TROUBLE IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, May 1.—The Prater is occupied by troops, but they are not likely to be summoned to duty. The streets are filled with people, but the crowds are orderly. A riot occurred at Prositz this afternoon, growing out of an attempt on the part of some workingmen to liberate some of their comrades who had been imprisoned. A mob of 400 made a rush on the prison with the intention of setting the inmates free, but they were met by a strong body of troops and repulsed. A few of the rioters were hurt at Tareske, Pola and Cracow. There was only a slight observance of the day by workingmen and everything was quiet.

IN HIS MANHOOD'S PRIME.

W. L. Cusack Meets With a Sudden and Awful Death.

With keen sorrow as well as deep surprise, the many friends of Mr. W. L. Cusack heard yesterday morning of his fearful death beneath the wheels of a railway train at New Westminster. The dead man had been seen so recently, full of life, health and good humor, that the tragedy seemed hardly possible. Fuller particulars, however, only confirmed the scarcely credited reports of the fatal accident, which is reported to have occurred as follows, in a Westminster special to THE COLONIST yesterday:—

"This morning the 7.40 train for Vancouver was some minutes late in starting, and when she pulled out of the depot she was run at a more than usually high rate of speed to make up the time. As the train approached Mary street, Mr. Wm. L. Cusack, travelling representative of Messrs. S. Y. Pitts & Co., of Victoria, came from the sidewalk at the foot of Mary street, and stood waiting for the cars. He carried a small valise and light overcoat in his left hand, and was smoking a cigar. Just before the train reached him he made a slight signal for the engine driver to slow down, but it evidently was not noticed. He then grasped the railing of the baggage car with his right hand, and swung round violently against the side of the car and fell to the ground, his feet being towards the wheels. The leg seemed to be under the wheels, and almost in an instant he was dragged under the train, where he was seized by a brakebeam, whirled and smashed around for a distance of fifty or sixty feet, and then flung out,—a mangled and battered wreck on the track. The injuries were of the most shocking description. The left leg was completely torn from the body, the pelvis process being completely exposed. The body from the waist downwards was torn and smashed beyond description. Strange to say, the head, hands and arms were undisturbed, with the exception of a small cut on the scalp. The train had such momentum that she ran up the ferry slip before she could be brought to a standstill. The engineer then backed down and the railway officials viewed the remains. The men were terribly shocked at the awful spectacle, and Conductor Trodden could not speak. The mangled remnants were then collected together, and covered with newspapers and cloths, and the police immediately notified the coroner, Capt. Pittendrigh, who summoned a jury without delay. A large crowd gathered to view the body as it lay under the cloth, and nothing but the sincerest expressions of sorrow for the untimely end of the poor gentleman, and horror at his untimely fate, were heard. The remains were taken charge of by Mr. Fales, and after being casketed, were despatched to his home in Victoria by the one o'clock train. The deceased was a native of Woodstock, Ont., but before attaining the age of 25 he left that city and has not resided there since. He lived a short time in Toronto then went to South Africa, making Cape Town his residence for nearly two years. At the urgent solicitation of his relatives he returned to Canada and engaged in commercial life with a Hamilton firm and later in Montreal. When the Manitoba boom set in in 1881, he became very enthusiastic over that country and went heart and soul into the organizing of a grand colonization scheme. His party reached the Northwest in the spring of 1882 and settled at Virden, then the end of the track. Mr. Cusack opened a general store and for a time did a thriving business. But bad crops, early frosts and other misfortunes almost impoverished the farmers who had been largely credited at Mr. Cusack's store, and the result was that he could not run the business profitably and was forced to sell out at a heavy loss. He left the Northwest six years ago and came to British Columbia."

The deceased entered the employ of Mr. A. B. Gray very shortly after his arrival in Victoria, remaining with him a year or thereabouts. Then he engaged with S. J. Pitts & Co., and until the time of his death was held in the highest esteem and trust by the members of that firm. About four years ago he was united in marriage to a daughter of Ald. Kelly, of this city, who by his sudden and awful death is left a widow with two little children. She is completely prostrated by her terrible affliction.

Last evening's steamer brought the body of the unfortunate victim of the terrible accident home, and the funeral will take place on Saturday. The deceased was one of the foremost members of the Commercial Travelers Association in this province, and was also prominently identified with one or two secret societies. By all who knew him he was regarded with affection, and his death brought poignant sorrow to many hearts.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

CAPITAL NOTES.

Charlton's Motion Censuring the Government Defeated.

General Strike Among the Building Trades in Ottawa.

Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws Conferred on Supt. Pope—No Supplementaries Yet.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

OTTAWA, April 30.—The whole of to-day's session was taken up with Charlton's motion censuring the government for not referring the Jesuits Estates Act to the Supreme Court. Sir John Thompson, in an able reply, justified the government's course in submitting the act to the law officers of the Crown.

Blake made a lengthened argument, pressing the view that the act should have been referred to the judicial committee of the privy council, and failing that to the Supreme Court.

Hon. Wilfred Laurier supported the government's action, and believed that Charlton's motion was ill-advised. The motion was rejected by 130 to 32; McCarthy, McNeill, Tyrwhitt, Wallace, O'Brien, and McCulla, Conservatives, voted against the government.

A ministerial caucus this morning was unanimous in pressing the government to formulate a vigorous scheme of immigration. After these assurances it is probable that a good sum will appear in the supplementaries.

Mulock's bill qualifying Canadian officers to command militia forces, has met with general acceptance in the House.

A strong delegation is here from the Montreal Board of Trade lobbying against the commines bill.

Surveyors will be sent to the railway belt of British Columbia this season to run sub-divisions.

The Halifax Board of Trade has sent a deputation to urge a subsidy for the Grand Trunk short line.

The government will insert a provision in the banking bill escheating unclaimed deposits and dividends.

OTTAWA, May 1.—The Territories bill passed the Senate to-day.

Bellerose's amendment to the dual language clause was rejected by 46 to 70. The feeling in the Senate seems against the commines bill. Pressure is being brought to bear on the Government to vote half a million dollars for immigration purposes.

Queen's University has created Mr. S. D. Pope, superintendent of education of British Columbia, an honorary Doctor of Laws.

The House was in committee all day, and every item in the main estimates was passed.

The Banking Bill was discussed tonight, and several important amendments made, including one imposing two years' imprisonment for alienating property from a bank on which a loan has been raised.

There is a general strike in the building trades at Ottawa to-day, the bosses refusing to concede to the eight hours movement.

ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

Victoria Trades Celebrate the Eight Hour Movement.

The Necessity of Unity the Chief Topic; but Victoria's Progress is not Forgotten—Chinese Labor.

Victoria Trades Unions commemorated the first anniversary of the nine hour day of labor, last Thursday, in the hope of next year celebrating the accomplishment of eight hours. The occasion was celebrated by a banquet in the large hall on Broad street, over the Arcade.

His worship, Mayor Grant, presided, supported on the right by O. J. Wallace, delegate of Seattle Bricklayers and Masons union, and on the left by S. O. Donovan, president of the Carpenters and Joiners' guild. Some two hundred altogether sat down. Several members of the Contractors' Board of Trade were present, as invited guests, and occupied prominent seats.

It was after half-past nine before active operations were commenced on the edibles, and it was considerably later before the orthodox toast was given, which opened the "intellectual" portion of the evening. That toast was "The Queen," and was warmly received.

To J. Russell fell the duty of proposing the toast of the evening, which he did in the following words: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—I feel proud to have an opportunity to propose "The well being of the city we live in," and although I am comparatively a stranger, having only been in Victoria one year, still in that short period I have before my mind's eye an array of improvements, which tell me that Victoria is neither lame nor lazy; but, on the contrary, she is steadily advancing in the right direction. For example, suffer me to mention some of the larger buildings, the major portion of which have been erected during the time I have been in the city. 1st. Then we will take the Dunsmuir House. This building reflects the very greatest credit upon its owner, and although it is not the first stone house that's been erected in our locality, yet it is as far above others as stars are above cabbage stalks. I am positive it has begun what may fittingly be termed the stone period for Victoria. 2nd. There is that blessing called the Jubilee Hospital. This institution deserves well of every man in Victoria, nor shall we have done our duty towards it until we place in the hands of its treasurer a handsome subscription towards its funds. (Cheers.) 3rd. The St. Andrew's Church, a building that seems to have given all the other kirks the building fever, a trouble that can only be overcome by frequent and copious contributions. 4th. Two additions to the city hall, making it quite a block to be proud of in our fair city. Besides these greater works I have mentioned there have been effected many other substantial buildings too numerous to mention. Then under general improvements we have the electric tramway, a real boon. A man can take his wife and family in these cars from Hillside avenue away out to the Jubilee Hospital or the outer wharf for 5 cents a head, and by and by, when Beacon Hill and Esquimalt are reached we will be on the road to happiness. Also the Johnson street sewer—a much needed work; also improvements to the public park, a very necessary adjunct to a city such as this, and one that shows clearly that there are men in this city that are able to see further ahead than some are prepared to give them credit for. In this particular instance they have shown their wisdom in making such wise provision for the present and future wellbeing of the city we live in. There has also been a tremendous quantity of street widening and improving done; and last, but not least, on my list, dumping of filth within the city limits has been prohibited. But, Mr. Chairman, bright as the past been, we may be pardoned for anticipating a brighter future, for is there not a larger volume of work in hand at present than there ever has been in this city? There is the new Methodist church, the new Catholic cathedral, the Canada Western hotel, the new mills, the extension to the outer wharf, besides at advertisement in the newspapers offering $2,000 for the best set of sewage plans. These are charming actualities, that prove beyond successful contradiction that Victoria is neither lame nor lazy. Then our scenery and our climate are grand. Oh, some one says that is going too far! Hadn't we frost and snow last winter, and lots of it? Yes, but we needed it to purify our blood, and besides that, to keep us from thinking we had died and gone to Heaven. And now, Mr. Chairman, join with me in bidding the city we live in God-speed. (Cheers.)

Mayor Grant responded and referred humorously to the interest in movement in his back. He said it had been the custom for years for people to go Maying on this day, and crown his queen of the May. They had met to-day not to crown their queen, but to place a garland of roses on the brow of their little year-old child, named "nine hours." (Cheers.) This was very necessary, for, if the working man is to obtain information he must have leisure. As a matter of fact, he held to the maxim of splitting up the day into three parts, eight hours for sleep, eight for recreation and eight for work. (Cheers and "eight hours a day.") He held that eight hours were sufficient for any healthy man to provide not only for himself but his family. Mr. Grant thought that capital and labor could meet and shake hands and proceed hand in hand in developing the resources of this or any other country. (Cheers.) Speaking of Victoria, Mr. Grant was only too proud of the honor of being chief magistrate of such a fair city. During the last three or four years, Victoria had advanced so much as to astonish those conservative people who had held to their dollars or been content to invest them out at interest. In fact, he thought that many laborers had by judicious investments made more money than those who had been quietly collecting their rents. He was pleased to see Victoria so rapidly progressing, and as an instance stated that during the last year there had been close on a million of dollars spent on improvements, and before the present year closed there would be about a million and a half dollars more. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion he hoped to see the day when labor and capital would go driving together developing the latent resources of our land; then only shall we see our harbors and bays covered with steamships; then shall we listen to the hum of machinery, the blast of manufacturing furnaces on our hillsides; then and then only may this province hold the first position in the galaxy of provincial stars that makes this Canada of ours. (Cheers.)

Some musical entertainment having been provided, Mr. Ed. Bragg proposed "The Press, Pulpit," on the necessity for which he dwelt, saying that men have to be united if they want to accomplish anything. He, too, looked for the day when eight hours would be considered a statute law of the land, when strife and bad feeling between man and man would be stowed away out of sight. (Cheers.)

Mr. O. J. Wallace's reply was epigrammatic: All that the members of the unions want or ask is a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.

Mr. S. O. Donovan spoke of the ancient nature of trades unionism, instancing masonry, the early English guilds and other organizations. Speaking of the brotherhood of carpenters, he pointed out that the order had on this continent a membership of but 2,000. To-day it embraces 600 local unions scattered over America with a membership of 70,000. (Cheers.) He earnestly trusted that the eight-hour day would soon be a realized fact.

Mr. Geo. Gerves in proposing "Local Union" spoke of the local organizations having grappled successfully with the labor question in regard to the employment of white help. They had been generously assisted by the contractors, who had proved their superiority of white over Chinese labor.

Mr. Hardy greeted such a large assembly to celebrate the death of "ten hours." He was glad to think that organization was going ahead in Victoria, and in this connection he was glad to say that his trade had been able to get their charter, and were now a local union of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America. It was a source of pleasure to him that a council was being formed in this city, and he hoped that all would make it their business to become members without fail.

Ex-Ald. Braden after having delighted the company with the song "Bonnie Mary of Argyle," which was vociferously encored, referred to the credit and an honor it was to Victoria. From personal experience he thought a half day on Saturday was very desirable, and said that his was probably the only firm on the coast that gave this half-day. He advised those present to endeavor to get this. (Cheers.) They could have their half-day and their eight hours and he would tell them how to go about it—there was an election coming on and they had the votes. (Cheers.) Vote on the condition that the member bring that into the House. Then there will be no more strikes.

Mr. Wm. Starke proposed the toast of "The Contractors." He wished to congratulate himself and all present on being transplanted into the great international union of Victoria. He believed that this society was based on just, right and equitable principles. He compared the condition of labor to-day and fifty years ago, and the lesson was patent: Stand firmly together and be united. In regard to the contractors of Victoria, he said that there was all honor due to them. During the past year not a request that had been made but had been met without hesitation. And so, if the speaker had any influence or voice in the matter, he assured them that no demand would be made upon them without a fair notice. (Cheers.)

The toast was responded to by Mr. Richard Drake, who, speaking of the employment of Chinamen, stated that if the plasterers would only specify a time that no contractor would employ Chinese labor, give, say six weeks, further than that, give no notice at all. (A voice—"May 1st. Uncle.") Any time they please, said the speaker.

Mr. Deane also spoke to the toast, and showed that neither himself nor his co-contractors were opposed to the union. He was not sanguine of the realization of the eight-hour dream, because Victoria can't afford to give eight hours a day and compete with Vancouver and New Westminster. We were all agreed upon the resolve that Victoria is to be the queen city of British Columbia. His dislike to the Chinaman was well known, and the reasons why they were not wanted were several. He congratulated the bricklayers on the manner in which they had done away with Chinese labor, so far as they were concerned, in this city.

The "Visitors and the Press" were also honored after which a royal bumper was drunk to the chairman, who had presided with tact and ability.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Balfour's Brilliant Speech on the Land Purchase Bill.

Further Interments in Westminster Abbey Prohibited.

Lord Salisbury to Give a Magnificent Reception to Stanley—Lawlessness in Hamburg.

BALFOUR'S BRILLIANT SPEECH.

LONDON, May 2.—Balfour's brilliant speech on the Irish Land Purchase Bill in the House of Commons last night, immensely aided the bill, and greatly added to his own reputation as an orator. The speech was marked by being free from the biting sarcasm, and the usual declamatory efforts of the Irish secretary, and his opponents freely joined the members of his party in extending their congratulations.

HARTINGTON AND CHAMBERLAIN.

The severe snub which the Marquis of Hartington administered to Chamberlain last night supplies abundant evidence of the growing breach between them, growing out of the question of the leadership of the Unionist party.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

In spite of the cavalier treatment which the Australian delegates to London received at the hands of the House of Commons, the question of federation is booming in Australia to such an extent as to compel recognition of the principle by the home government at no very distant date. In furtherance of the object, the National Australian convention has been called to meet within a few months to formulate a federal constitution.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The prohibiting of further interments in Westminster Abbey has now assumed an aspect which promises success for those who have long believed that the practice should cease. A commission has been appointed to consider the matter of selecting a special place for the actual burial of distinguished persons, which shall be under the exclusive control of the Abbey, and interment therein will be regarded as conferring the same degree of honor upon the memory of the dead as burial in the abbey has hitherto done. In addition to this, a suitable memorial will be dispensed in the abbey, testifying to the worth of the deceased and indicating his resting place. The plans of the commissioners also contemplate the ultimate removal to the new burial place of all the bodies now resting in the Abbey.

RECEPTION TO STANLEY.

Lord Salisbury will give a magnificent reception to Stanley next week, on which occasion the explorer will be welcomed by a most distinguished gathering. The statement that Stanley intends to become a British subject is unfounded. It is undoubtedly true he had thought of doing so, but was advised by his cousin, Lord Lathom, that his popularity stands the American copyright of his latest and most important book, and it will not take the risk.

JOINED EMIN'S EXPEDITION.

Father Schynze, the German missionary, who is responsible for the many statements affecting Stanley's motives and methods in his rescue of Emin, has joined Emin's expedition.

LAWLESSNESS IN HAMBURG.

The streets of Hamburg are infested at night with gangs of robbers, whose depredations make pedestrianism at a late hour extremely unsafe. The police seem powerless to remedy the evil, and citizens are about to take the matter in their hands to the extent of dealing summarily with every footpad caught.

IMPROVING THE DON.

The Russian Government has granted five millions for the improvement of the navigation of the River Don.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Immigrant Steamer Squeezed by Ice.

MONTREAL, May 1.—The Beaver line steamer Lake Nepigon, with a large number of immigrants, arrived yesterday from Liverpool. April 17 the ship encountered a field of pack-ice off Cape Ray, and for six days, without chance of escape, was at the mercy of the ice, in which she became tightly jammed. Finally the ice began to shove under the ship. She began to careen, and was in danger of capsizing, but at a critical moment the jam ceased and the steamer was once more in the water. She got nipped again April 22 and was got out by another steamer.

Another Landslide in Quebec.

QUEBEC, May 1.—A family of nine people narrowly escaped death to-day by another fearful landslide from the heights of Quebec. At one point a mass of rock weighing over 100 tons fell from the top almost immediately below, on Sillery church, and crushed through the lower and back part of a house, driving it four feet out into Champlain street. The house was owned and occupied by Mrs. Taber, her maiden daughter her widowed daughter and her family. All slept upstairs, and this alone was their salvation.

A Doctor's Fatal Mistake.

HAMILTON, May 1.—It has just leaked out here that a fatal mistake was made some months ago in the hospital here. A man was admitted to it suffering from an incurable disease in one of his kidneys, and it was resolved to remove the diseased organ. The doctor who performed the operation, unfortunately, removed the man's healthy kidney, and he died four days later.

Henry Norman in Luck.

MONTREAL, May 1.—Henry Norman, the well-known English journalist, writer from the residency, at Perak, Straits Settlement, to a gentleman in this city: "I start to-morrow for two or possibly three months in the jungle, with two Sikh soldiers, ten elephants, two servants, an interpreter, four thousand silver dollars, and four sporting rifles. The king gave me a concession of a big gold mine soon after I came to Siam. It turns out even more valuable than I expected. I am now, if not rich, at least independent of work for the rest of my life. I shall start for home in two or three months, as soon as I emerge from the jungle on the other side of the Malay peninsula, and expect to be in London in June. I'm not giving up journalism by the way; quite the contrary. I shall buy a paper. Best salaams to the boys.

Ontario Politics.

TORONTO, May 2.—The Empire keeps up its charges that the Mowat office-holders have been subjected to severe and compulsory assessments, despite the denials yesterday in the Globe, of the heads of all departments. John Dryden is considered to be the man most likely to succeed A. M. Ross as treasurer, supposing Mr. Mowat is returned. G. W. Ross has arranged to address a series of meetings next week all over the province. Mowat has left the city for a short visit.

Acquitted of Murder.

CAYUGA, Ont., May 2.—The trial of Joseph Cleing for the murder of David Lawrie, whose body was found in the canal at Dunnsville, seventeen months ago, was concluded here to-night. The prisoner was acquitted.

Strech for Higher Wages.

KINGSTON, May 2.—The moulders in Kingston foundry have struck for an increase of wages.

Obituary.

TORONTO, May 2.—John Nolman, the minister printer of Toronto, is dead, aged 61 years.

Navigation Opened.

PORT ARTHUR, May 2.—Navigation was oped this morning by the arrival here at 7 a. m. of the steamer Stella with coal from Cleveland for the C.P.R. Co. The steam barge Fay and consort Martin also arrived.

Plano Factory Sold.

TORONTO, May 2.—It is stated that negotiations by an English syndicate for the purchase of W. Bell & Co.'s organ and piano factory, of Guelph, have been completed, and that the price was three millions.

Canadians Abroad.

TORONTO, May 2.—At the annual meeting and tournament at Gibraltar, last month, the artillery men won the four-oared race over representatives of the ships and the other military bodies at the fortress. Three of the crew were Canadians, viz., Devontraubenzie, Piddington, and Caylie, graduates of the Kingston military college.

TITLED SCAPEGRACES.

A Grand Duke Who Worries the Czar.

His Nihilistic Writings—He Will be Sent to Turkestan to Keep His Brother Company.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—The Nihilistic escapades of the Grand Duke Constantinovitch form the most exasperating episode of the reign of the present Czar. They are sufficiently serious in a political way to disturb the government greatly. But the wrath which Alexander III. now feels has another cause than this, just as the treason of Constantine has another inspiration than mere love for the people and desire for their emancipation. It is even to be doubted if the Grand Duke cherishes these latter sentiments at all, save as a means to an end. His treason has its origin in a bitter personal enmity between him and the Emperor.

His father, the Grand Duke Alexander II, was ambitious to be Czar, and thought he ought to have been. The son inherits this desire and animosity against the present Czar. Constantine inherits all his father's intellectual ability and political aspirations.

Some years ago he won high rank as a poet through the publication of his verses. Now, however, his writings are so openly treasonable and so violent in their hostility to the government that any paper publishing them would be at once suppressed.

The Grand Duke prints them himself, and circulates them privately, though widely. Some time ago his doings were reported to the Czar, who was so incensed against them, he actually threatened him with deportation to Siberia. The Czar, however, is to-day reported to have said: "We will send him to his brother, who seems to be doing very well. Perhaps it will have an actual good effect upon him."

The brother here referred to is Nicholas, the eldest son of the Grand Duke Constantine. Nicholas, who is a man of extraordinary talent, became desperately enamored of a beautiful American adventuress, who had a marvelous facility for spending money. Fearing that she would forsake him unless he supplied her demands, Nicholas, in his disappointment, stole some valuable jewels which his mother, to whom they belonged, had used to decorate the altar in the chapel of the palace. This act was at once discovered and proved fatal to Nicholas' career in Russia, since it amounted to both larceny and sacrilege. The unfortunate young man lost all of his titles and rights, and exiled him for life to Turkestan.

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON.

Three Canneries Running Despite the Strike.

PORTLAND, April 28.—There has been a fine run of salmon in the Columbia during the past week, and although the differences between the cannery men and the Fishermen's Union has not been settled, three canneries on the lower river and two at the Cascades are running and have had more fish than they can handle. The canneries on the lower river have been supplied by non-union fishermen, principally Canadians, along the river, who set nets out and have been making good pay selling salmon at 75 cents each or 3 cents a pound.

There has been some net-cutting going on, which is charged to union fishermen. One man had four nets cut loose a night or two since, and is now watching his property with the avowed intention of shooting any one found meddling with it.

The canneries at the Cascades are supplied by fish wheels, which have been doing well, one wheel having caught three tons in a day. The Columbia is now rising from three to four inches a day, and as there is a vast amount of snow in the mountains it is expected that the river will be very high.

A good many salmon have been taken in the Clackamas river, a branch of the Willamette, but the warm weather of the past few days has started the snow to melting in the Cascades and the Clackamas rose two feet yesterday and about put a stop to fishing for the present. Some shad are being taken at Astoria.

FOUGHT FOR HIS HOME.

An Irish Tenant Baffles the Sheriff's Men.

DUBLIN, April 28.—It is learned that serious trouble occurred during eviction proceedings Thursday on the Ponsonby estate. Patrick Stanton, the tenant, defied the entire party of bailiffs and police, having placed an iron gate across a barricade inside the doors of his house.

The doors were soon cut to pieces with axes by the sheriff's men, but they found it impossible to remove the gate infide. They then tried to effect an entrance through the windows, but Stanton battered their bars with a shovel.

A large crowd of tenants assembled and a serious riot ensued, many receiving serious injuries. After a fearful struggle several tenants were arrested.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Rykert Anticipates the Committee's Report

And Tenders His Resignation as Member for Lincoln.

Four Victoria Sealing Schooners Assume New Names—An Equal Rights Candidate Nominated for Ottawa.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, May 2.—The reigning sensation of the capital is J. C. Rykert's resignation. He rose in the House tonight and complained that not having had fair play in the charges made against him, and which the electors had not had an opportunity of passing upon, he therefore had decided to appeal again to the electors of Lincoln. His resignation is due to the fact that the committee on privileges of election had decided unanimously to report Rykert's conduct as being discreditable, scandalous and corrupt. He therefore simply anticipated the report.

Four Victoria sealing schooners—the Pathfinder, Mollie Adams, Black Diamond and Juanita have had their names changed to the E. B. Marvin, the Pioneer, the Katharine, and the Mascot, respectively.

The house discussed for several hours the Government's proposal to renew the bounty on pig iron.

The Senate banking committee threw out the combines bill.

The equal rights association has nominated Donaldson, merchant tailor, to contest Ottawa for the local house.

Prendergast, ex-provincial secretary for Manitoba, interviewed the governor-general to-day and presented a memorial praying for the disallowance of the Manitoba school act.

The banking bill was considered in the house all the evening. The government has dropped the proposal to escheat unclaimed deposits. Hon. Mr. Foster said the government had no desire to raise a revenue from this source. The banks will hereafter make an annual return to parliament of these moneys.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The Inquiry Into the Death of Mr. Wm L. Cusack—Verdict of the Jury.

A few hours after the shocking death of Mr. W. L. Cusack on Thursday, Captain Pittendrigh, the Westminster coroner, impanelled a jury and held an inquest on the body, the Columbian furnishing the following report of the evidence taken:

The first witness was Mr. Michael Hayes, merchant of Front street; his evidence is as follows:—This morning about 8 o'clock, as I was coming out from breakfast, I noticed Mr. Cusack coover coming along; it was going at a more than usually fast rate. I noticed Mr. Cusack, the deceased, standing about three or four feet from the track, at the west side of Mary street. He had a small valise in one hand and a cigar in his mouth. I beckoned to him to signal the engine driver to slack up, and, as the train was going more quickly than usual, Mr. Cusack did so, but the train did not slacken speed. Just before the deceased attempted to board the train a young man jumped off the very step deceased tried to get upon. Deceased seized hold of the hand-rail and was swung backwards against the car, then he fell to the ground. He immediately caught the wrong rail. He fell two or three feet away from the wheels, but immediately, as it seemed to me, made an effort to get up, and whether it was his clothes that were caught in the wheels, or whether he stumbled against them, I could not say. At any rate he rose partly up, and, like a flash of lightning, fell backward under the wheels. I am under the impression that it was his coat that caught in the wheels. Then he was right under the car and effect turning him rolled over and over for a distance of about fifty or sixty feet before he finally got clear of the train. I think the brake-beam did the rolling as it is so low down that a human body cannot go under it. I ran to the spot, and, on lying in the middle of the track and found him horribly mutilated. He did not make a move and I think death must have been instantaneous. The train ran a distance of two hundred yards before coming to a standstill; she then backed down to the fatal spot. Regarding the speed of the train, I cannot tell what rate she was traveling at, certainly faster than any man could walk. She was going considerably faster than ordinary. I would not like to try to jump on a train going at the rate she was traveling.

Mr. James Wise, next sworn, said that about 8 o'clock this morning the Vancouver train was running along Front street. I was standing at my store door watching her coming up; the train was composed of a locomotive and tender, three or four freight cars, a caboose and two passenger cars. As the locomotive came opposite to me I saw engine driver leaning out of his cab ready on the river side, his hand on the lever, he was on the look-out ahead; the stoker was in exactly the same position on the other side, the street side, and he was ringing the bell. The doors of the baggage cars were open and several railway officials were standing looking out. Just as this car was passing me I saw Mr. Cusack step forward at Mary street to board the train. He was walking fast. As soon as I saw his intention I involuntarily said to myself, "They're going too fast for you, Cusack." The next thing I saw was deceased clutching the hand rail of the car, then he swung away as if he had been knocked off, and fell to the ground on the left side with his feet towards the track. It seemed to me that the wheels passed over one of his legs and as I ran to him, I said, "There's one leg gone at all events." I kept my eyes on him the whole time I was running, and almost in an instant he was caught up and whirled under the train where I saw him one moment in a crouching position, on his hands and knees, his hands on the ground. I was partly behind the train at the time and I could see him being smashed and turned round and round and the brake beam grinding him to pieces. The wheels passed over the lower part of his body several times. When I reached the body I raised his head a little and closely scrutinized the face and eyes, but life was extinct. One leg, the right, was lying out across the rail and was not injured. The lower part of the trunk was horribly mangled and almost severed from the upper portion. The train was going very fast. I am a pretty fair runner for a man of my age, but in my run to the train I gained nothing on it. The train backed down to the scene of the accident, and Conductor Trodden and other officials got off and viewed the corpse. They were deeply affected by the harrowing spectacle, especially Mr. Trodden, who could not find words in reply to my questions.

A friend of the deceased came into the room at the close of Mr. Wise's evidence and wished to know if it was a usual practice to slack speed for passengers at Mary street. He was informed that the train would stop if signalled.

T. C. Atkinson, P. M., said that this melancholy affair only showed the urgency of compelling the railway company to run at a low rate of speed inside the corporate limits, and he hoped the jury would strongly urge this.

The verdict of the jury is as follows: That the deceased, William L. Cusack, of Victoria, came to his death by being run over by a railway train, while attempting to get upon the same while it was in motion. The jury strongly recommend the railway company to prohibit passengers from getting on or off trains which are in motion, and that trains be not allowed to travel within the city limits at a greater rate of speed than four miles per hour; and that notices to that effect be posted in prominent places in the station.

A BIG JEWEL ROBBERY.

The Duchess of Edinburgh Loses Some Rare Gems—No Clue to the Robbers.

EDINBURGH, May 1.—While the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were attending the ceremonies of opening the Electric exhibition to-day, the jewels of the Duchess were stolen from her apartments in the Balmoral hotel. There is no clue to the robbers. The jewels are of enormous value, and comprise some rare gems, which she was wont to wear only on state occasions.

POLITICS IN CASSIAR.

Mr. R. H. Hall of the H. B. Co. Will Not Be a Candidate for a Seat in the House.

Already the residents of Cassiar are casting about for a good man to represent that important district in the next provincial parliament. Mr. Grant has led his constituents to believe that he will not be a candidate for re-election, and Mr. R. H. Hall, the manager for the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Simpson, was recently presented with the following highly complimentary requisition:

FORT SIMPSON, B.C., April 14th, 1890.

To R. H. Hall, Esq., Hudson's Bay Company.

DEAR SIR,—As the election is supposed to be near at hand, and from your long residence, intimate knowledge and thorough fitness to represent the District, we are anxious that you should contest this seat in the interests of the present government. We feel satisfied that you would be elected, and would wish for your answer at an early date.

JAMES M. L. ALEXANDER.
GEORGE WELLINGCROFT.
W. F. MADDEN.
GORDON LOCKERBY.
GEO. R. ROBINSON,
and others.

His reply to the above was as follows:—

Hudson's Bay Company's Office,