

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Tisdale moved that the committee appointed to inquire into the charges against Mr. Cochrane be granted leave to sit during the time House is in session.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Foster, replying to Mr. Rider, said there is a commercial treaty between England and France. It does not appear to be applicable to British colonies. It would seem that the higher tariff applies to imports into France from Canada, and in addition there is, I understand, a *surtaux d'entrepot* on any merchandise imported into France via British ports.

Mr. Foster, answering Mr. McMullen, said that John Campbell and Richard Thomas, clerks in the Montreal Customs Service, had defaulted. Campbell's shortage was \$3,500, and that of Thomas had not yet been reported upon. Campbell having secured the money for the Government, and having made no effort to cover up the fraud in the books, dismissal was considered sufficient punishment. Thomas died before the shortage was discovered.

Mr. Foster, replying to Mr. Landorkin, said that since 1883 the sum of \$6,555 had been paid to John Heney, wood contractor for the Government, as refunds of tolls paid on the Rideau canal.

Mr. Foster, replying to Mr. Brodeur, said that the Government had purchased land from Senator Guevremont, at the instance of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, at \$80 an acre, making for the 64 acres \$5,120. The Government were not aware that the land had been bought by Mr. Guevremont for \$500.

Mr. Foster, answering Mr. Davies, said that the contract for the basin at Perth, on the Tay canal, was \$44,437. The total cost of the work was \$53,614, of which \$9,985 was for deepening the east side.

The House went into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell), upon the item of \$25,000 for a subsidy to a line of steamers to run between Liverpool or London, or both, and St. John, N. B., and Halifax, questioned the justice of making a grant of money to a particular line of steamers, to the detriment of other lines. This subsidy would not stimulate the trade between Canada and Great Britain, but kill off all competing lines. It was also an injustice to the people of Canada to pay out their money for the benefit of a private enterprise.

Mr. Foster said that last year a contract was made with Messrs. Pickford & Black, representing the Furness Steamship Line, which would not expire until 1894. It would not do to break the contract now. This service dated back for many years, and last year it was agreed by the steamship owners to give much improved service.

Mr. Laurier said that Mr. Foster should have asked for an Act of Parliament confirming the contract for four years. When an appropriation was asked for yearly, Parliament had the right to grant or refuse that appropriation. The contractors at the time of entering into the contract knew that only one year's appropriation had been voted. Parliament was under no moral obligation to vote the money asked for.

The item passed.

Mr. Davies asked that an item of \$12,500 for the steamer Admiral between Campbellton and Gaspe be allowed to stand until the report of the Privileges and Elections Committee upon the Tarte charges is presented.

Mr. Foster said that the result of the deliberations could in no way affect the necessity of the service or the adaptability of the Admiral for that service.

Mr. Laurier pointed out that if it were found by the committee, as had been stated, that that vessel was only worth \$16,000, a subsidy of \$12,500 would be too much. He asked that the consideration of the item be deferred.

The item was allowed to stand.

Mr. Haggart laid on the table a correction of the census returns for the District of Alberta, which showed the population to be 26,123 instead of 20,066.

Mr. Haggart, explaining the item of \$2,000,000 for carrying mails, which shows an increase of \$244,000 over last year, said that the amount paid the Grand Trunk last year was \$329,952, and that this had been increased by \$8,295 for additional service in Wellington, Grey and Bruce, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie. The amount paid the Canadian Pacific Railway last year was \$372,825; for next year the subsidy would be \$483,500. The increase was made up of \$74,936 increased rate between Montreal and Vancouver, \$28,950 increased rate between Montreal and St. John, \$25,670 for the New Brunswick Railway, which was not included in the Canadian Pacific Railway grant last year, \$2,000 for Prince Albert service, \$1,081 for Winnipeg and Glenboro branch, \$300 for the Missouri branch, and \$160 for the Great Northern Railway. The increase between Montreal and Vancouver brought up the subsidy to \$105 a mile. Previously it had been \$75 per mile. The Grand Trunk was paid at the rate of \$160 per mile for 884 miles, \$124 for 369 miles, with \$25,000 added for increased accommodation between Montreal and Toronto, and \$5,725 for carrying American mails. He read a letter from Mr. Van Horne dated 27th January, 1891, which pressed for an increase to \$150 per mile. For several years the company had been pressing for increased payment. He reported to the council in favor of \$105 per annum, believing it was fair and just, and it was granted.

Sir Richard Cartwright, on the vote for the Indians of New Brunswick, called attention to the fact that \$1,015 was paid last year to missionaries, and asked an explanation of it. It occurred to him that missionaries might be better employed nearer home.

Mr. Dewdney said that was a bonus to clergymen who had been doing special work among the Indians.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Of what denomination are these missionaries?

Mr. Dewdney—They are all Roman Catholics.

Sir Richard Cartwright—This is a departure with which the House should have been acquainted. This should have been brought down as a special vote. Out of \$6,000 spent among the Indians of New Brunswick \$1,000 has been appropriated for the payment of salaries of a number of clergymen. That was not contemplated by the House when the money was voted. Clergymen in various parts of the Dominion have devoted a great deal of time to the spiritual welfare of the Indians. If we are

going to pay these men, I do not know where you are going to draw the line. This is a question of considerable importance, and I would like to have further information as to how long these gentlemen have been paid, and what relations they occupy towards the Indians.

Mr. Girouard presented the report of the Privileges and Elections Committee, embodying and endorsing the following report of a sub-committee upon the resignation of Thomas McGreevy, the contestation of his seat, and the issue by the Speaker of his warrant for a new election in Quebec West.

The acting Sergeant-at-Arms, upon the orders of the day being called, arose and said: I have the honor to report that witness Senecal left Ottawa on or after the 24th ult., and though I have made careful inquiry I have been unable to ascertain his present whereabouts. In consequence of his absence the order for him to attend at the bar of the House this afternoon was left with the members of his family at his Ottawa residence.

Mr. Lister moved, "That Andre Senecal, not having attended this day at the bar of this House, pursuant to the order of this House of the day of 27th August last, he be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House, and that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly."

The motion was carried.

Mr. Bowell moved the House into committee on his resolution providing for the cancellation of \$1,500,000 worth of mortgage bonds of the North Shore Railway Company now held by the Government.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Barron, on the motion by Mr. Foster that the House go into Supply, drew attention to the Trent Valley canal.

Mr. Welsh protested against spending any more money on railways and canals until the question of the construction of the tunnel between Prince Edward Island and the main land is settled.

Mr. Girouard, upon moving the adoption of the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections upon the tendered resignation of Thomas McGreevy, said that the law now made no provision for requiring the clerk of the court where an election was being contested to report that fact to the Speaker of the House.

Sir John Thompson said that it was not necessary for the House to deal with this question during the present session. He did not think the provision should be retained preventing a member from resigning his seat under the circumstances.

Mr. Bowell's resolution for the cancellation of the North Shore bonds was read a third time.

Sir John Thompson introduced a bill founded on the resolution, which was read a first time.

Sir Richard Cartwright, upon the motion to go into Committee of Supply, said that no one who looked at the census returns could regard them with anything but regret. According to the official statistics which had been prepared, the Government was misinformed as to the true population by as much as 520,000 souls, showing, he repeated, either gross ignorance or wilful misrepresentation. Not content with publishing these statements, they denounced and vilified every person who drew attention to the true facts, and which facts were just as accessible to the Government as to others, and their subsidized organs had pursued a similar course. It was an old principle of English law that when a woman lost her chastity she was unfit to give evidence. The subsidized press was a political strumpet, and was no more worthy of credence. There were 104 of these false prophets, which were fed with the crumbs that fell from the Government's table. During the last few years the conduct of the Government in devoting several millions of dollars to the subsidized press had prevented many facts relating to Canada from being made known to the people, and he proposed to turn on the search light. In the older province during the past twelve years there had been no appreciable increase in the wealth of the people. Of the total increase of 504,000, at least 377,000, if not more, was due to increase in the towns and cities, and the direct result of this census confirmed in the strongest possible degree the statement that he had so often made—that the result of the Government's policy of excessive taxation was to favor a few large cities and individual towns at the expense of the entire remainder of the community. It was the flower of our population that we were driving to the United States, not the residue. Could Canada have kept her young men swept out of existence. He would not say that the Conservative party conspired to drive the young men into exile, but he would say that some of their leaders viewed with complacency the exodus of young men, knowing that they would have better chances of retaining power with the residue.

Mr. Foster said that the only end Sir Richard Cartwright had in view was to further the interests of his own party and injure those of his opponents. There had never been any deliberate falsification of returns of the population by the Government, as charged by Sir Richard Cartwright. It was a disappointment to Canada that the rate of increase in the population had not been as great during the past ten years as could have been desired, but this was a disappointment that was being experienced by the United States, England and other countries. Sir Richard Cartwright should have been honest enough to state that there were conditions, wider than the administration and deeper than the fiscal policy, which should be canvassed.

Mr. McMullen pointed out that the annual expenses of the Toronto Custom House were \$66,000, while at Montreal the annual cost was \$166,000. He asked what the revenues at these ports amounted to.

Sir Richard Cartwright, upon the item for paying Indian missionaries in New Brunswick, said that if missionaries were paid in this province, he could not see how the Government could refuse to pay other clerical gentlemen in other parts of the Dominion who might be rendering similar services to the Indian bands. It would be found impossible to confine the payments to one province.

Mr. Dewdney—They are paid in the same way in the Province of Quebec and have been for some years.

Mr. Fraser said it was not part of the functions of the Government to pay clergymen of any denomination. It was no part of the Government's duty to enter the

religious field. It was wrong in principle. The Government was laying up trouble for itself, and the quicker it cut off this exorbitance, this relic of bygone days of Church and State, the better for the country.

The House adjourned at 11.25 p. m.

Temperance Topics.

A distinguished Englishman, returning to his own country after a careful study of American institutions, on being asked what he had seen that was most unlike England, answered: "The wineless dinner table of the great middle class."

Every saloon in North Dakota is closed, the result of the Supreme Court decision that liquor in original packages cannot be sold in that State.

Kansas, with 100,000 more people than Texas, has only one penitentiary with 906 prisoners, under prohibition. Texas, with less population and a liquor traffic, has two penitentiaries with 3,000 convicts.

There are now five Free Churches in Glasgow which refuse admission to membership to anyone engaged in the liquor traffic.

Of the 30,000 criminals in German prisons, 14,000 were arrested for crimes committed under the influence of intoxicating drinks. And yet it is continually asserted that beer and wine do not degrade the Germans!

Coffee-houses have been established in England by business men on business principles. Sixty-five such restaurants are successfully operated along the docks in Liverpool. More than 30,000 men visit these houses daily, to the just detriment of the ever-open saloon. The receipts amount to \$150,000 a year, paying 10 per cent. dividend to the stockholders.

The members of the Congregational International Council, recently convened in London, were tendered a breakfast at Exeter Hall, the morning following the adjournment of the meeting. There were strong words spoken for total abstinence, as was most fitting, since the hosts of the occasion were the members of the Congregational Total Abstinence Society, the Secretary of which said that out of 2,700 ministers, 1,650 are total abstainers—about sixty per cent. When this society was formed, only thirty per cent. were abstainers. These figures were encouraging, but much more encouraging was the statement, applauded by the English brethren, that American Congregational ministers were abstainers almost to a unit.

Cut in Texas.

Mr. Gustav Nauwald, Jr., Tivydale, Fredericksburg P. O., Tex., U. S. A. writes, "I was cut by a scythe and knife in my hands and feet; I suffered three weeks. A half bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured me."

The Russian Czarina.

People usually sympathize with the Czarina of Russia, considering her a frail little woman, always dreading the explosion of a bomb; but, contrary to public opinion, Her Majesty is the bright star of Russian society, the leader of fashion and the helper of the poor; and it is a noted saying that Dagmar is the happiest wife in St. Petersburg, as the Czar, unlike his subjects, is a most devoted husband. If any one needs sympathy it is the Princess of Wales, the Princess is supposed to pass a serene existence, yet her life is very unhappy, constantly fearing the developments of new scandal with either her son or husband as the hero.

A Ten Dollar Gold Piece for a Cent.

Some time ago, a gentleman bet that if he stood at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth streets, New York, and offered gold Eagles to the passers-by for a cent each, he would find no purchasers. The experiment was tried, and it turned out just as he said. No one would believe that the coins were genuine. It seemed too good to be true. An equally remarkable offer is that made by the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the sovereign cure for Consumption. Think of it, restoration to life and health for a mere song. There is not a case of Lung-scurf—in other words, Consumption—that will not yield to it, if it is taken in time. It is the greatest blood-purifier ever known, and is guaranteed to benefit or cure in all diseases of the throat and lungs, or money refunded. Only extraordinary curative properties could warrant or sustain its makers in selling it thus, on trial.

He Was a Diplomat.

A salesman should know his goods and his customers; and if, beyond that, he has some general knowledge of human nature, he will often find it useful.

"I am very sorry," said a clerk in a dry goods store, "but I have nothing exactly like the sample. The very last remnant was sold yesterday."

"But I must have it," said the customer. "Otherwise how shall I face my wife?"

"Well, now," answered the salesman, "if I venture to suggest, why don't you invite a friend home to dinner with you?"

A Philosopher's Opinion.

Voltaire said to a beautiful young lady with whom he was dining, "Your rivals are of nature." This could not have been said if the young lady was suffering from disease, and pain had left its signs on the features. Women who want to keep beautiful, and be the "perfection of nature," should use "Favorite Prescription," to assist Nature, when needed, to correct irregularities, aid circulation and digestion, and thereby clear up the skin, rendering it soft and beautiful. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only medicine for woman's peculiar ills, sold through druggists, and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded.

Pete's Wish.

One day, after having gone on an errand and forgotten what he was sent for, he exclaimed bitterly to his sister:

"Oh, dear! I wish I was a snake!"

"You wish you were a snake!" said his sister, horrified.

"Yes, and a great long one—as much as six feet long."

"Why, what for, Pete?"

"So I could tie knots in myself to make me remember things!"

Even if we could see ourselves as others see us, most of us wouldn't stop to look.

"German Syrup"

Here is something from Mr. Frank A. Hale, proprietor of the De Witt House, Lewiston, and the Tontine Hotel, Brunswick, Me. Hotel men meet the world as it comes and goes, and are not slow in sizing people and things up for what they are worth. He says that he has lost a father and several brothers and sisters from Pulmonary Consumption, and is himself frequently troubled with colds, and he

Hereditary often coughs enough to make him sick at Consumption his stomach. Whenever he has taken a cold of this kind he uses Boschee's German Syrup, and it cures him every time. Here is a man who knows the full danger of lung troubles, and would therefore be most particular as to the medicine he used. What is his opinion? Listen! "I use nothing but Boschee's German Syrup, and have advised, I presume, more than a hundred different persons to take it. They agree with me that it is the best cough syrup in the market."

Juvenile Precaution.

Anxious Mother—What in the world did you do during the terrible thunderstorm?

Little Dick—I got under a tree.

Mother—Horror! Don't you know a tree is a most dangerous place in a thunderstorm?

Little Dick—Oh, I jumped out every time it thundered.

Sure Signs.

He—Do you think they have been married long?

She—No—on their honeymoon, I guess. She is trying to appear economical and he is trying equally hard to appear generous.

Field for His Talents.

St. Peter—Who are you?

Applicant—An humble Texas rain maker.

St. Peter—Um! You'd better apply one story below. They've been complaining of drought there ever since the country was settled.—New York Herald.

The Old Man Would Have His Joke.

Two boys, who owned a cattle farm out West christened it "focus," at their sire's request; The old man thought it quite a good conceit. For there the sun's rays meet—their sons raise meat.

The lads prospered, and they and their families enjoyed the very best of health. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets were always found in their medicine-chest—the only positive cure for bilious and sick headache, dizziness, constipation, indigestion, and all disorders of the bowels and stomach. Strictly vegetable, small, sugar-coated; only one required for a dose, and their action is gentle and thorough. The best Liver Pill on earth.

A New Thing in Torture.

"I think I'll give up that dentist of mine."

"What's the trouble? Does he do poor work?"

"No, his work is excellent; but when he does any filling, and has stuffed my mouth with tissue paper, he begins talking on the tariff question. The man's a fool."

aneful Day.

New York Press: Mr. Benedict—What's to-day the anniversary of? The Johnstown flood, Garfield's assassination, the firing of Fort Sumter, or—

Mr. B.—Why, it's the anniversary of our marriage.

Mr. B.—H'm! I knew it was something like that.

While engaged in reforming the styles of woman's dress the Chautauqua world-improvers utterly forgot a very important point. Beauty is all well enough, but the invention of a device whereby a woman's pocket could be found without the aid of a search light and a sheriff's posse would have been of much more practical value.

—Poet (in newspaper office)—Have you an efficient staff editor—Perhaps not; but I have a very effective club.

There is less tile about the Derby than there is about the silk hat, but the latter is more fashionable.

New York has one clean street, and the city is so surprised it scarcely knows whether it is tuberculosis or Bright's disease that ails it.

He—By Jove, I wish I could prove the depth of my affection for you! She—You might break your engagement with Miss Brown as a start.

Mrs. Elma Stuart has been an invalid for many years, during which time she has had 38 different doctors, all of whom had different treatment for her disease. Strange to say Mrs. Stuart lived through it all and has written a book on "How to Get Well and Keep Well." Doctors and their pills are "not in it." Her precise is, in brief, to eat rare beef and drink warm water.

—Madge—Does Anna play the piano?

Millicent—Well, she labors at it; one can hardly call it playing, you know.

Australia, it would appear, has some gigantic caterpillars. A. S. Orloff, of Sydney, mentions one moth larva, abundant during the summer season, which is from seven to twelve inches long.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

MOUNTAIN MEDICINE.

Some People Who Should Stay Away From High Lands.

The London *Lancet* has a timely editorial dealing with the benefits derived from visits to the mountains, and possible injuries that may result to those unfitted for such atmosphere:

"The very aged should rarely, if ever, be sent to high latitudes, inasmuch as they are apt to be unduly depressed by cold, and are for the most part unable to practice those habits of activity without which the mountain climate is usually either useless or positively hurtful.

Those with weak hearts or weakened blood vessels constitute another unsuitable class. Rheumatic and renal cases are obviously not adapted for a cold and bracing climate. Cases of profound nervous exhaustion, acute insomnia and utterly damaged digestion are generally unsuitable for the mountains."

The Height of Impropriety.

Mrs. Grundison, jun.—There goes Lucy Holroyd, all alone in a boat with young Snipson as usual! So impudent of them! Her elder sister—Yes; how shocking if they were upset and drowned—without a chaperon, you know!

He Knew the Governor.

A young son of the governor of an eastern state was asked in school the other day who the governor was. "My father," was the reply. "What is his name?" "I dunno," said the child, "only mamma calls him Billy."

Why She Liked the Marriage.

Old Hardfeature (on the marriage tour)—Do you like the tunnels, darling?

The darling—Yes, if you must kiss me, I don't want to see you!

Curves or Angles.

Clack Review: Clara—Mr. Bristle, the artist, wants me to stand for him as a model. Maude—What! Is he studying geometry?

Mr. Vernon Mount—Yes, darling; we can get along without a piano, but we must have a furnace; and I don't know how we can afford it. Mrs. Mount (who has been reared in luxury)—I tell you what we might do, love. We might pass our winters in Florida.

There are three curious families living near Milan, Tenn. One family is composed of 4 persons, whose average height is 5 feet 6 inches. The second family consists of father, mother and daughter, who together weigh 900 pounds, while the third has 10 members, with a weight of only 513 pounds.

—A banana-eating contest, at Tarpon Springs, Fla., ended in a tie between two of the racers, each stopping on the sixty-first banana, it is said.

D. C. N. L. 38. 91

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