

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Sir John Thompson, before the orders of the day were called, said: I want to make a short statement to the House at the instance of the late Minister of Public Works. I might remind the House that at the time of the occurrence, when the resignation of the late Minister of Public Works was announced to the House, the House was notified that another Minister had taken charge of the Department of Public Works in consequence of the resignation of our late colleague. I was somewhat surprised at a subsequent stage, two or three weeks afterwards, at a question being put across the floor of the House as to the position occupied by the late Minister, because it indicated a misapprehension on the subject of the position of the hon. member for three Rivers (Sir Hector Langevin), which was not anticipated at the time the resignation was announced.

But a day or two ago the question was asked in the Senate, and the hon. gentleman himself feels that any ambiguity on the subject that may exist in the public mind and in the minds of members of Parliament should no longer exist. He therefore addressed the following letter on the matter to the Prime Minister:

OTTAWA, 7th Sept., 1891.
MY DEAR PRIME MINISTER,—I see that at the last meeting of the Senate a question was put to you by one of the Senators to know whether my resignation as Minister of Public Works has been accepted. This question comes after a similar one in the House of Parliament makes me feel that there is some misunderstanding about my position, and in order to put an end to it I wish, as intended by me, to ask you that my resignation may be accepted without delay.

I remain, dear Sir Hector, yours very truly,
Yours very truly,
HECTOR L. LANGEVIN.
Hon. J. C. Abbott, Prime Minister, Ottawa.
The Prime Minister has written to Sir Hector Langevin as follows:
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, OTTAWA, 7th Sept. 1891.
DEAR SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN,—I have to acknowledge your letter of this morning requesting that your resignation may be accepted without further delay, and to say that in accordance with your wish I shall regard your resignation as final, and shall lay it before His Excellency immediately.

I remain, dear Sir Hector, yours very truly,
J. C. ABBOTT.
Mr. Laurier said—Mr. Speaker, the statement just made by the Minister of Justice shows that after all there was some reason for the anxiety which was manifested in the public mind as to the position occupied by the present member for Three Rivers (Sir Hector Langevin). Some time ago the Minister of Justice stated in answer to a question put by myself that the resignation of the hon. gentleman might not be accepted. In point of law it may be so, because no one is compelled to serve unless he is willing to do so. The moment his resignation was tendered, and the Prime Minister did not insist on it being taken back, from that moment it was accepted. Now, however, the position has been made clear, and we understand that from the time the hon. gentleman placed his resignation in the hands of the Prime Minister he ceased to be an adviser of His Excellency.

Mr. Foster, in reply to Mr. Rinfret, who asked the question for Mr. Amyot, said that the subsidies paid to the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Co. up to the present amounted to \$524,175.
Sir John Thompson, in reply to Mr. Delisle, said that the reasons which justified the appointment of judges were not satisfactory expressed in the question as to whether the position of judge is conferred on members of the legal profession as a reward for political services, or as a crowning of their success in their professional career. In answer to the second question, as to how it happens that since 1878 no judge has been selected in the Province of Quebec from amongst the advocates belonging to the Liberal party, he said that the question was not properly before the House, because it assumed a fact of which the Government had no knowledge. The administration of justice was entrusted to men of both political parties.

Mr. Edgar asked Sir John Thompson if the revising officers had been informed of the extension of time for putting in their declarations. He had information that in Muskoka the revising officer closed the preliminary lists and had them printed on August 1st and had gone on to hold his final courts. He supposed that most people were understood to know what the law as passed was, but the Government should have taken every step to advise the revising officers. Sir John Thompson said the revising officers had always been communicated with by the Secretary of State, under whose charge they were. Mr. Chapleau had told him that the revising officers were notified by telegraph on the evening of the day the law extending the time was passed. The House went into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Somerville asked for an explanation of the services rendered by Mr. Fabre, Canadian agent at Paris, for whom the House was asked to vote \$3,500.
Sir Adolphe Caron said that Mr. Fabre was of assistance to Canadian visitors and commercial men who had business in Paris. This same man had been appointed by the Mackenzie Government to the Senate. Mr. Mackenzie—I repent of it.
Mr. Somerville said there was no justification for this item. If the Government wanted a pet in Paris let them put their hands into their own pockets and pay him. This country could not afford to have its money squandered in this way. He pointed out that this man had only induced one immigrant to come to Canada in eight or ten years.
Mr. Lariviere said that if this man was in any other country than France there would not be so much opposition. He had been able to render Canada great service in Paris, the capital of the world. ("Oh! oh!")
Mr. Laurier said there was not the shadow of ground for the insinuation which had been thrown out. He regretted that the last speaker had appealed to the national prejudice, of which there was already too much in this country. It was not because this man was in France that he was attacked. He was an immigration agent, and posed as High Commissioner for Canada at Paris. There was not a shadow of justification for the item.
Mr. Foster said that it was not advisable, now that the year has been started, to do away with the office. He promised that during the recess the Government would look carefully into the matter with a view to ascertaining what steps should be taken.

AFTER RECESS.
Mr. McMullen objected to the further expenditure of \$10,050 upon the improvements at the Hot Springs reservation, near Banff station, N. W. T.
The item was passed.

Sir John Thompson moved the House into committee to consider his bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act.
Mr. Cameron (Huron) criticised the clause providing the form of oath to be taken by the deputy returning officer, poll clerk, or agent before voting. The bill proposed that the officer should swear that "I am actually entitled to vote for a member of the House of Commons for this electoral district at the present election." He (Mr. Cameron) contended that the oath should be as he had framed it in his bill, which was the foundation of portions of the bill under consideration. The officer was, under the bill which he had introduced, obliged to swear that he was a bona fide voter. Why had this been struck out?

Sir John Thompson replied that the form of oath drawn up by Mr. Cameron would create confusion.
The clause was finally amended to meet Mr. Cameron's views.
Sir John Thompson proposed a new clause with the view to the better protection of the ballots after they have been placed in the ballot boxes. The clause which he submitted provided that at the conclusion of the poll the ballots should be placed in an envelope and securely sealed up.
This was accepted.
Sir John Thompson moved an amendment imposing upon deputy returning officers the duty of delivering the ballot boxes to the returning officer.

The clause after discussion was carried.
AFTER RECESS.
The committee rose and reported progress on the bill to amend the Dominion Election Act, and asked leave to sit again.
The House went into Committee of Supply.
Sir Richard Cartwright, when the item of \$25,000 for expenses for the enforcement of the Act to prevent the adulteration of food was under consideration, asked Mr. Costigan if the Government proposed to take steps to punish persons guilty of introducing injurious substances into food.

Mr. Costigan said that the law was amended last session gave power to proceed vigorously against offenders in this respect. The offence under the Act consisted in the introduction into foods of substances injurious to health.
Sir Richard Cartwright—I understand, then, that it is the intention of the Government to carry out the law rigorously; that in any case brought to their notice, in which tradesmen or merchants have adulterated food in such a way as to be injurious to the customers, the Government are prepared to punish them.
Mr. Costigan—Yes.
Sir Richard Cartwright said the names of persons adulterating foods should be published.

Mr. Costigan said this was being done now.
Mr. Armstrong said that wider publicity should be given to the results of the analyses of foods. He called attention particularly to the adulteration of mustard, which in some cases amounted to 40 per cent.
Mr. Costigan said it was the duty of his department to see that the law was carried out, and he proposed to see that it was carried out.
Mr. Somerville said that he had information that a sale of public property near Billings bridge, Ottawa, was made to a brother of Mr. Wallace, member for West York, by private arrangement, and not public auction. If it was a fact that a valuable strip of land was sold to complete the piece of land Mr. Wallace had there, the committee was entitled to some information as to the price paid for the land, and the reason why the Government had departed from the ordinary course of putting ordnance land up to auction.

Mr. Dewdney said that the law provided that land should be sold by public auction, except in cases where long leases existed, in which the lessee was given an opportunity of purchasing. No unusual course was pursued in regard to the sale of land to Mr. Wallace's brother. This land in question was a small strip 100 feet in width at one end and running to a point in front of the land purchased by Mr. Wallace from Mr. Williams, who had previously held the lease of the strip. The land was sold to Mr. Wallace under the usual conditions. He did not think that there was more than an acre in the strip.
Mr. McMullen said that \$175 for this property, which was within a stone's throw of the electric railway, was too little. The transaction, unless satisfactorily explained, appeared suspicious.

Mr. Dewdney said the price was considered a very fair one.
Mr. Wallace said Williams, the original holder of this land, was offered it at one-quarter what was actually paid for it, and refused it. Instead of buying the land he assigned the lease to the purchaser and present owner. The land was 40 or 50 feet wide at one end and ran to a point. It was not worth a dollar to the Government. The value was fixed at about four times as much as the original holder was asked, and that price was paid. The purchaser paid at the rate of about \$125 per acre.
Mr. McMullen criticised the expenditures on account of Dominion lands, which, he said, were not warranted by the revenue derived. Last year the expenditure was \$445,521, while the receipts from all sources were \$462,302. The balance to the good of \$16,800 was not sufficient.

Mr. Dewdney said that the revenue had not come up to the expectations of the Government, but this was partly due to the fact that there was now due over \$3,000,000 upon pre-emptions, upon which 6 per cent. per annum was being received. It was expected that as a result of this bonifid harvest a large part of this would be paid in. It had been considered best not to press the settlers too hard, but to give them a reasonable time within which to pay.
Mr. Mackintosh emphatically denied the statement published in *L'Electeur* to the effect that he had visited Quebec, and Mr. Blanchet had come to Ottawa, at the instance of the Government, with a view making war on Mr. Mercier. He had gone to Quebec, it was true, but it was only to meet his family. On his return he had accidentally met Mr. Blanchet, who was coming to Ottawa on private business.
Mr. Armstrong asked that the evidence taken before the Privileges and Elections

Committee in regard to the Tarte charges be distributed among the members of the House, not members of the committee, who would be called upon to pass upon the report when presented.

Sir John Thompson said the committee were about to deliberate on their report, and in the meantime the evidence was being revised before being distributed.
Sir John Thompson moved the House into committee on the bill to further amend the Dominion Elections Act. Section 2 was so amended as to provide that a petition filed within thirty days after the declaration of the result of the poll.
Mr. McCarthy moved an amendment to clause 10 of the Act, providing that notice of petition must be served upon the respondent or respondents personally within ten days after the filing of petition, or if such service cannot be effected within that time, it may be done as the court or judge may direct.

Mr. McCarthy took exception to clause 15, which provided that when the court finds that the candidate was guilty by his agent or agents of any offence that would render his election void, and when the court finds further that the candidate was not cognizant of the offences, took precautions to prevent corrupt practices, and that the offences were trivial, his election shall not be void, nor shall he be subjected to any disability therefore. He (Mr. McCarthy) was not willing that the Election Act should be made less stringent than it is in regard to bribery, and moved an amendment which would except bribery from the offences by agents for which a candidate should not be held accountable.

The amendment was not accepted.
Mr. Mulock moved the addition of the following clause: "No greater council fee or fees shall be taxed as between party and party in respect of their condition with trial than \$50; when the trial shall continue beyond one day a sum not exceeding \$40 for each additional day the trial shall be engaged at the trial, except as to such witness fees and other actual disbursements in respect of evidence taxable in ordinary actions between party and party as may be allowed by judgment or order of court allowing costs; no greater sum (including counsel fee) than \$300 shall be taxed or taxable against either party as costs in the cause."
No decision was arrived at in this matter.

AFTER RECESS.
The consideration of the Bill further to amend the Dominion Elections Act was resumed.
Mr. McCarthy moved an amendment which would limit an appeal from the trial court to questions of law alone.
It did not meet with the approval of the committee.
The committee rose and reported progress.
Mr. Kirkpatrick's bill respecting the Rathbun Company was read a third time.
The House again went into conference on the estimates.

Mr. Charlton, when the item for the completion of the Nanapanee post-office came up, moved in amendment that the appropriations for the erection of post-office buildings should be made on some uniform rate, having regard to the postal revenue of the town or city in which such building is to be erected, and where public convenience requires such building, and where the importance of the town where it is proposed to erect it warrants the expenditure.
It was lost on division.
The House adjourned at 11.35 p. m.

O, this dull, depressing headache,
That won't wear off,
This hawking and this spitting,
And this hacking cough,
I've lost my sense of smelling,
And taste's gone too,
I know catarrh's what ails me,
But—What shall I do?
My hawking and my hawking
Keeps up a steady din;
I'm haunted by the fear that
Consumption may set in.
I feel supremely wretched;
No wonder I'm blue,
I know my health's falling,
But—what can I do?
Do? I'll tell you what to do, my friend,
If you'll lend me your ear a minute, Go
down to the drug store and buy Dr. Sage's
Catarrh Remedy, and take it according to
directions given, and you'll soon find that
this miserable headache is a thing of the
past; the hawking, hawking and spitting, so
disagreeable to others as well as yourself,
will come to an end, and in a short time
you will feel like a new man. A new man—
think of that—and all for fifty cents, which
is the price of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy,
the unfailing cure for this terrible disease.

The Eye of an Artist.
Miss Decollete (at full dress reception)—
Who is that handsome stranger I was talking
with, papa?
Papa—Why do you wish to know?
"Because he is so polite. He apologized
for watching me so intently, and said it was
merely from force of habit."
"He is Dr. Knowall, the eminent anatomist."
—New York Weekly.

Sweeter Than Honey in the Honeycomb.
"What in life is half so sweet,
As the hour when lovers meet."
Nothing is sweeter to the youthful and
robust in health, but, alas! to many "Court
in poetry, and live in prose," after marriage.
This is especially true of the wives whose
changed relations bring on weaknesses and
derangements peculiar to married women,
so that their lives become "prosy." To all
such, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a
great boon. It cures weak backs, head-
aches, neuralgic and "bearing-down" pains,
displacements and irregularities of the
female organs. It is likewise a restorative
and invigorating tonic, strengthening the
nerves, and imparting new life to the tired
and debilitated, bringing back the "roses to
the cheek," and the "rainbows to the eyes."
Sold by all druggists, under guarantee from
its makers of satisfaction in every case, or
price (\$1) refunded.

DO YOU BLEED?
One of the Forms of Insanity That Afflict the Race.

Melancholia, says a medical authority, is a grave disease, especially because of its strange and terrible tendency to induce suicide and homicide. As the patient's reasoning processes seem to be perfectly clear, friends are seldom sufficiently on their guard. The danger is always present, however, for is the highest degree of intelligence or of moral worth any safeguard against it.

The New York Medical Journal has a report of a lecture on the importance of recognizing melancholia in its earlier stage by Dr. Burnet, lecturer in the Kansas City Medical College, of which report we make free use. "There is a marked difference between sadness and melancholia," says Dr. Burnet. "In ordinary sadness there is a cause comprehensible to the individual, and he will seek to remove it. In melancholia there is no apparent cause; there is some implication of the higher faculties, and the patient is usually indifferent to his condition, surroundings and future progress."

There are several forms of the affection: Simple melancholia, melancholia agitata, melancholia attonita, and melancholia with stupor. The first two are the most difficult of recognition, and it is these that especially endanger the lives of the patient and his friends.
The first important symptom of simple melancholia is sleeplessness. Another symptom, of the greatest importance, is a dull pain in the back of the neck, extending to the back of the head. It is only within a few years that this symptom has been recognized.
The third symptom is depression of spirits, accompanied by slower mental movements and retarded speech and actions. When the first and the last symptoms are connected with pain in the neck the diagnosis may be considered as conclusive.

In melancholia agitata these three symptoms are very marked, but it is not so difficult to diagnose the disease, since the agitation is of itself a strong indication. These are generally terrifying hallucinations, an utter indifference to one's self and one's surroundings, aversion to food and inability to sleep, except under the influence of drugs. The propensity to take life may come on suddenly or be gradually developed. It is not uncommon to see melancholics whose morbid tendencies are first brought on by some suggestion.
Every case of melancholia should at an early date be put into the hands of a competent physician, who can have the entire control of it.

A Principle in Decoration.
The great trouble with folks is that when they attempt to arrange the movable articles of a room—the bric-a-brac, pictures and such things—they don't know what they are after. They don't understand what I may be permitted to designate the theory of arrangement; and results are consequently haphazard—sometimes good and sometimes bad. Now, the human face preserves certain defined rules of expression that can be literally followed in matters of house decoration. Thus: When the lines which form the mouth and eyes remain parallel with the lines of the nose, then the face is in what I should call repose; when the lines are lengthened to form downward angles, the face expresses joy; when lengthened to form upward angles, grief is depicted. Apply these principles to your home surroundings and the expression will be the same. Straight lines, as well as curved lines, produce the effect of solidity, durability and support. This is a constructive axiom, accepted from the earliest ages. On this principle wainscoting, doors and mantels are built in straight and curved lines. But it would be manifestly wrong to furnish a mantel with ornaments, whose tops or proportions would give a rounding or straight effect, unless you desire such a room to be stiff and prim.

Injurious Manufactures.
The Trades Unionist, an English labor paper, is printing a series of articles on the chemical industries, showing how they affect the laborer employed. The effects are summarized as follows: "To be literally eaten up by vitriol; to be compelled to work in a poisonous atmosphere, where it is necessary to breathe through a dozen yards of flannel; to have to grease such portions of the body as are exposed to poisonous fumes; to have one's teeth turn so soft that a crust cannot be chewed; to have the gums rot; to work under conditions that one's shirt falls off in bits of rag after three days' wear; to do this week after week until one's strength will no longer admit of it, is surely to do that which should command an exceptionally high rate of pay and relatively very few hours of work." But the pay is low and the hours are long.

True Economy.
No matter how many hundreds of doses of any other medicine are offered for a dollar, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the cheapest blood purifier sold, through druggists, because it's guaranteed, and your money is returned if it doesn't benefit or cure.
With its use you only pay for the good you get.
Can you ask more.

Slow to Go.
Ethel—I have an idea that you must be a racing enthusiast. The man who says "Satanstoe"—From what do you judge?
Ethel—You make so many false starts before you get away.
The Vienna Housewife Society started about seven years ago, and has taught housekeeping to more than 1,000 girls, and is now to give courses of instruction to nursemaids and governesses.
Henry Rochefort is the jolliest exile in the world. And the most fendish.
In Bulgaria only 7 1/2 per cent. of the population can read and write.

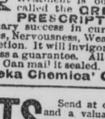


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The patient suffering from CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLD, OR WASTING DISEASES, takes the remedy as he would take milk. A perfect emulsion, and a wonderful flesh producer. *Take no other. All Druggists, 50c., 1.00.*
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Figs and Thistles.
A good man dies whenever a boy goes wrong.
It takes a thinker to make another thinker think.
Faith never stands around with its hands in its pockets.
The devil loves to get his hands on good-hearted people.
Birds with bright plumage do not always make good pot-pie.
God sees heroes where the world sees only very common people.
It takes contact with other people to make us acquainted with ourselves.
The devil has no use for the man who always does as he would be done by.
One way to reach the masses is to be willing to take them as they come.—*Ram's Horn.*
Professor Tachinni, at Rome, has found that the marching of a regiment of soldiers 150 yards away was registered by an earthquake apparatus located in the tower of the college at a height of 125 feet above the city.
D. C. N. L. 39. 91



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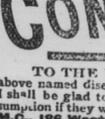
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If you are tired, nervous, or have any of the following symptoms: Headache, Dizziness, Weakness, Nervousness, Weak Parts, etc., you need a cure. This is a sure and radical cure. It is perfectly harmless and no injurious drugs are used in its preparation. It will warrant it to cure.
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Send at once for a FREE BOTTLE and a valuable Treatise. This remedy is a sure and radical cure. It is perfectly harmless and no injurious drugs are used in its preparation. It will warrant it to cure.
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In severe cases where other remedies have failed. My reason for sending a free bottle is I want the medicine to be its own recommendation. It costs you nothing for a trial, and a radical cure is certain. Give Express and Post Office Address.
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