PARLIAMENT.

Bill to Settle Labor Disputes on Railways.

EFFECT OF IMMIGRATION

In Providing Employment for City Werkmen.

CLERGUE AND STEEL RAILS

Ottawa, Mpril 29.-In supply, the esand the contract with the Clergue Company for supplying steel rails was again the subject of criticism. Mr. Barker moved an amendment to reduce the item for steel rails and fastenings for the Intercolonial Railway from \$600,000 to \$200,000, not for the purpose of reducing the expenditure for that work, but in order shat the amount struck off would be charged against working expenses and Incidently increase the deficit or be. The amendment was defeated.

Hos. William Mulock introduced a bill for the settlement of railway laor disputes. In doing so he said: The object of this bill is to prevent lookouts and strikes upon railways, by providing a more satisfactoryway than those violent measures afford for the settlement of such disputes and of differences that from
time to time arise between railway
companies and their employees. The
measure is confined entirely to the
railway world; it does not deal with
any industries other than railway
industries, and therefore it is not a
precedent for the treatment of disputes-between other classes. Railway
companies, it is to be remembered,
occupy a unique position. Whilst
strikes and lockouts upon railways
affect the companies and their employees, there is a third interest to
be considered, the public interest,
perhaps the greatest of all; and that
paramount interest appears to give
forsidiction on this occasion for the
Bouse to adopt what is apparantly
an extreme means in order to ward
off the evil consequences flowing from
railway strikes and lockouts. It is
unaccessary so point out what those
consequences are; they are apparent
to all.
Railways are the creatures of Parby providing a more satisfactory

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Railways are the creatures of Parliament; they are evented in the public interest, and for that reason they are given rights paramount to those of the individual. They are created to serve the public in the first place, and it is the duty of the people's representatives to see that the object Parliament had in view in granting these charters is not defeated, either by the company or by their employees. Sooner or later strikes and lockouts lead to arbitration. My not sooner rather than later. This measure proposes to substitute the provisions of this bill, when it becomes an act, for the present procedure of a strike or a lockout.

The Dominion Board.

In the event of the subject of dispute being more than a local one, it will be dealt with by the Dominion board. The Dominion board will consist of five members, two to be closen out of the seven selected by the employes, and the fifth to be chosen by the four, or failing their making a choice, then by the Governor in Council. In will be the duty of this board, in the first instance, to be conciliatory, and to endeavor to arrange a settlement of all matters in dispute. Failing in their efforts in that direction, the board is clothed with ample powers to proceed as arbitrators and to determine the questions referred to it and make an award.

The Companies' Vote.

The Comparator Vetter.

The Co

of a national compulsory arbitration. But he thought he had acted very wisely in seeking to apply the principle to the operations of railways. A labor dispute on a railway was not like a labor dispute in any other

session.

The Immigration Bill.

Mr. Silton's bill to amend the immigration act was passed through the committee, Mr. Silton explained that the transportation companies had represented that it was sometimes desirable to permit the landing of diseased immigrants for medical treatment, and he therefore amended the act by taking power to permit such landing for a limited time.

Mr. Wilson asked if some arrangements could not be made with the United States whereby each country would watch the arrivals at its own ports.

own ports.

Mr. McCreary declared that no immigrants were coming into Canada who would not the admitted to the United States had trouble with were Italians from the cities, who went to the American cities.

Mr. Maclean read the memorial of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, protesting against the vote of \$445,000 for immigration, and arguing that the immigrants would tend to lower wages. Mr. Maclean expressed the hope that the Minister would give some consideration to the views of the Trades Council.

Mr. E. F. Clarke pointed out that in the revised statutes of 1886 power was taken to do what was now proposed, but the power seemed to have become a dead letter. Mr. Clarke urged upon the consideration of the committee the petition of the Trades and Labor Council of Toronto against immigration as tending to lower the scale of wages. He urged that the provisions in the United States law be embodied in this bill.

Mr. Sifton, in reply, reminded the House that the greater part of a day had been spent in discussing immigration a week ago, and nearly every point raised by Mr. Clarke had at that time showed that the statements in reference to the importation of diseased and undesirable immigrants by the United States inspector were almost wholly and entirely untrue. There was, he said, no need to seek the assistance of the United States officers in examining immigrants for Canada, as suggested by Mr. Clarke, our own officers being quite competent. With respect to the statements made by the trades organizations in reference to the eneouragement of a class of immigrants who do not settle on land, but seek employment, Mr. Sifton disputed their assertions. The objections to immigration by the trades organizations for the compaint of Mr. Clarke, that destitute Italians had been encouragement for clands of the cities in Ontario were not well founded. They were the largest beneficiaries of the expenditure for immigrants, and more orders for his goods. Replying to the council of the complaint of Mr. Clarke, that destitute It

enough for Canada.

Mr. Fielding's bill to amend the civil service retirement act was read a third time.

The House went into supply shortly after 9 o'clock on Railway Department estimates.

The Ciergue Steel Rail Contract.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

REDUCES

Two washings with Sunlight Soap wear the linen less than One washing with impure soap. Ask for the Octagon Bar.

If your Grocer cannot supply, write to LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto, sending his name and address, and a trial sample of Sunlight Soap will be sent you free of cost.

Said to Have Placed Wife's Body on C.P.R. Tracks.

Ings, when there was not enough revenue to meet it? What difference did it make if it was charged in this way at once, if it would have to be met in that way in the end? The rails had to be laid, and there was harged in the method in the charged con the capital.

Mr. Barker indisted that as a matter of accurate bookkeeping the item should be charged to merchandise in order to determine what the true defect was. He moved that the item be reduced to \$200,000, which represented about the proportion that there might be did not represented about the proportion that there might be did not represented about the proportion that there might be did not represented of a subject that the there might be did not represented of a subject to the colonial in the same position as other railways, where a reserve fund was provided for renewals. The Minister of Railways found the Intercolonial run down and not up to the time date of earnings. The money was not three, and the only way to do so was to take the money out of capital.

Mr. £c. B. Osler contented that the principles laid down in Mr. Barker, and Osler was not three, and the only way to do so was to take the money out of capital.

Mr. £c. B. Osler contented that the principles laid down in Mr. Barker and Osler was country would know exactly write it was costing. The excuse that the method in existence had been followed under previous Governments was no argument why it should be continued.

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TALKED ABOUT MOON.

H. B. Witton's Address to the Astronomical Seciety.

Body on C.P.R. Tracks.

DEED DONE ON FEBRUARY 4.

Winnipeg. April 29.—Gustav Mueller was arrested here to-night for the murder of his wife. Elizabeth, on the night of Feb. 4th last.

It is alleged that he carried the body to the C. P. R. yards here, and placed it on the track, thinking that after it was struck by an engine, which it was, there would be no suspicion of murder.

At the coroner's inquest Mueller gave his evidence in the coolest manner possible. He maintained his isnoceence, though he was seen in the C.P. R. yards liere, and the C.P. R. yards Is manufer possible. He maintained his isnoceence, though he was seen in the C.P. R. yards Is manufer possible. He maintained his isnoceence, though he was seen in the C.P. R. yards Is manufer possible. He meantained his isnoceence, though he was seen in the C.P. R. yards Is manufer possible. He meantained his isnoceence, though he was seen in the coolest manner possible. He mosnitained his isnoceence, though he was seen in the carried paper on the moon. Mr. Witton's paper was a comprehensive summary of the work of the great scientists and astronomers, who pad, through study of the moon so much to enable marine navigations and the best bowel regular known, besides being a muscular and nerve tonic. Hence it curés a wider range of disease than most medicines. It is skilfully prepared in one of Canada's largest drug stores and is extremely pleasant to take. Price, 50c. for three weeks' treatment. Parke & Parke's drug stores and is extremely pleasant to take.

A Prohibitive Tariff Wasted.

Vienna, April 29.—Herr Koilscher, a

FORESTERS AT WORK.

Opening of the Supreme Court at Los Angeles, Cal.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 29,—The Supreme Court, I. O. F., met to-day in Blanchard's Hall, at 10 a. m., the hall being beautifully decorated for the occasion. The Supreme Chief Ranger Oronhyatesha pressided, and presented his report, from which these extracts are taken. On Jan. 1st, 1898, the date to which the figures presented at the last session of the Supreme Court were brought down, we had 124,685 members, and on the 1st January, 1902, we had in good standing 191,677. Since the Supreme Court, therefore, we had gained over all losses, 66,982 members.

Our accumulated fund on the 1st January, 1898, stood at \$2,558, 832.78. On the 31st December, 1901, it stood at \$5,142,066.29, a gain of more than 100 per cent. since the last report. It was interesting to look back to 1881. Then the High Treasurer had reported to him that the balance in his hands was \$3.88. Since the last Supreme Court up to December 31st last, we have instituted no less than 1,373 Subordinate and Companion Courts and 19 High Courts.

We received during the first three months of this year no less than 13,721 applications for membership, of which number we have accepted 11,989, which is 7,933 in excess of the members accepted during the corresponding period of last year. When the revised rates came into force, on the 1st of January, 1898, there were in the Order 143,436 members who were paying the old rates. On the first of January, 1902, there were only 127,101 members out of the total of 192,086, who were paying the old rates. On the first of January, 1902, there were only 127,101 members out of the total of 192,086, who were paying the old rates.

members who were paying the old rates. On the first of January, 1902, there were only 127,101 members out of the total of 192,086, who were paying the old rates, a reduction in the numbers of 16,335 in three short years.

The society is now over a quarter of a century old, has 192,000 members, and of these only 7,987 are over 54 years of age, and of that number only 1,706 are over 60 years of age, and the average age of the membership is 36.12.

FAILED IN DAMAGE SUIT.

Deminion Bridge Company Unsuc cessfully Sued for Injuries.

cessfully Sued for Injuries.

St. Thomas, Ont., April 29.—At the assizes here to-day the case of Kennoy figainst the Dominion Bridge Company, an action for \$5,000 damaegs for injury sustained during construction of a bridge, resulted in the piantiff being non-suited. It appeared that if any one was liable it would be the City of St. Thomas, as the accident occurred during the removal of the bridge by the city officials.

F. L. Hill & Co's, elevator at Mark-dale, with 1,600 bushels of grain, was burned.

Collapse of the Nerves

Strange, Dizzy Feelings, Sleepless Nights, Head Felt as Though it Would Burst, Thought She Would Lose Her

Dr. Chase's

& Co.

Tis Honest Advertising That Merits Result

R. McKay

Our Special Sale of **Tapestry Carpets**

Is Proving a Boon to Homefurnishers

The Tapestry section was the busicst, liveliest in the store yester day, many homefurnishers taking advantage of our special offerings to make their selection. We add still another line for to-morrow's sell-

29c for regular 40 and 45c Tapestry Carpets. 50c for regular 65 and 75c Tapestry Carpets. 69c for regular 85 and 90c Balmoral Tapestry Carpets.

The two first lines we described fully in last night's papers. The third line consists of some 50 rolls of our special line of Balmoral Tapestry or Brussels back Tapestry, equal in wear and appearance to the regular \$1.25 Brussels. These come in handsome designs, with rich borders to match, are worth regularly 85 and 90c per yard, priced for this sale.

The Gilray Curtain Stretcher, complete with non-rusting Pi for \$1.50, is a bargain. These have a hinged centre for folding and easel stand for holding in place while using. Telephone or send for a set. You will not regret it.

Thursday Morning, May 1st, We Start Our Special Sale of 3,000 Window Shades.

Every Hamilton housefurnisher will be pleased with this announcement of a Window Shade sale, as owing to the combine of all the sita companies, together with the advance in raw material, all windo shades are much higher in price this season. In anticipation of the very advance, we placed our orders six months ago at the old price 25c for regular 35 and 40c Window Shades.

39c for regular 50 and 60c Window Shades. 50c for regular 65 and 75c Window Shades.

R. McKay & Co.

The Bell Telephone Company,

Of Canada, Limited

Advantages of a Telephone at Residence

Gets your physician instantly. Brings the tradesmen within immediate reach

of orders. Rapid communication with Fire and Police Departments.

Protects your family day and night.

-At Office-Puts you in reach with 1,500 City Subscribers, and over Long Distance Lines with 40,000 subscribers in Ontario and Quebec, besides

vast numbers in the United States. For information regarding rates call Telephone 430.

For the Sick Room

Made of oak frame and canvas back, the best support that's made, to allow the patient to sit up in bed.

Made so that the legs will fold, an indispensable article in the sick room,

Stands close to the bed, handy for the patient to help filmself or herself to the doctor's orders, or adjustable to make a reading desk, noiseless, light, a child can move it about, handy

MALCOLM & SOUTER and Park Streets.

A. L. PENTECOST & CO.

Store News is Always Brimming With Special Values of Deepest Interest to Every Lover

20c Stair Carps 11c.

Hemp Stair Carpet, heavy quality, regular price 20c, cut price ... 11c gular price \$1.75, cut price \$1.10 A. L. PENTECOST & CO. Corner York and MacNab Streets

\$1.00 Lace Curtains 60c. 3 yards long Lace Curtains, quality, regular price \$1.00, price \$1.75 Lace Curtains \$1.15.

ard lar Extra large size Tapestry Rugs.
Oc regular price 65c, cut price 400

SOPER'S FAMOUS AWNINGS UMBRELLA. We have them in ladies'

BIRTHDAY GIFTS

or gents' sizes from \$2.50 up. Fine covers F. CLARINGBOWL