

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

What the Legislators of the Country are Doing at Ottawa.

MINISTERS' SALARIES.

The resolution for the increase of the salaries of the Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue to the \$7,000 figure allowed other Ministers of the Crown, evoked a long discussion.

The leader of the government denied that his party had ever been committed to the policy of reducing the number of Ministers and the rates of ministerial salaries, though he allowed that such a stand had been assumed by some of the members of his party.

Sir Charles Tupper had no objection to seeing the chiefs of these two large revenue collecting departments placed on the same footing as to salaries with their fellows, and had been pledged to a like policy in case his party had been returned at the last general election, he nevertheless was of the opinion that there was one portfolio which could very well be done away with.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SALARY.
Mr. John Charlton said he would take the liberty of drawing the attention of the House to the total inadequacy of the salary paid to the Prime Minister, and thought that public opinion would well justify a substantial increase.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier appreciated the kindness of Mr. Charlton's remarks, but took the ground that the salary of the Prime Minister should not be considered alone, but that if any increase was deemed advisable it should be shared in by all the Ministers of the Crown.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S DUTIES.

Mr. W. H. Bennett, East Simcoe, spoke in high terms of the abilities and integrity of Sir Richard Cartwright, and thought he was the last man who could be spared from the ministry. At the same time he felt that the government could well afford to be reduced in numbers by one, and moved to that effect. This motion was negatived on division in committee by 44 to 17 votes, and the resolution passed, a bill being introduced based thereon.

TRANSVAAL RESOLUTIONS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after some preliminaries were disposed of, said that he wanted to interrupt the regular business so as to propose a set of resolutions in regard to the condition of things in the Transvaal. The Transvaal, although a self-governing country, was, nevertheless, under the suzerainty of Her Majesty the Queen. There were 80,000 British subjects in the Transvaal who were allowed to develop the country, to open up mines and to otherwise share in the development of the land, yet they had been denied any participation in the administration of the country. They were subject to taxation, and the full share and burdens of citizenship were imposed upon them, yet they were denied the rights of citizens. There were things to be admired in the character of President Kruger. His patriotism and sternness might be admired, but patriotism was not incompatible with truth, justice or generosity. It might be said that to refuse the Uitlanders citizenship was within the rights of President Kruger. That might be true, if he did not impose upon them the burdens of citizenship. The treaty that made the Transvaal independent also gave to the Queen suzerainty there, and, therefore, the subjects of the Queen should be given the rights of citizenship. But, the Premier said, he would not put the question on these grounds, but he would appeal to the conscience and judgment of mankind. There was no country composed, as Canada was, of different races who could better appeal to give to the British subjects in the Transvaal adequate justice and equal rights to all, a policy that would give to every citizen who bore the burdens of citizenship the rights of citizens. That was the policy which Canada had adopted and which proved a success. It was on its trial in Cape Colony, and it should be put in force in the Transvaal. The Uitlander should get the same rights in the Transvaal as the Dutch citizens got in Cape Colony. It seemed to him that the sympathy of the Canadian Parliament should be extended in befriending countrymen in South Africa, to show that our hearts are with theirs. He regretted that Sir Charles Tupper was absent, and read a letter from the leader of the Opposition approving of the resolution. He moved, seconded by Mr. Foster, the resolution given above.

MR. FOSTER SUPPORTS IT.

Mr. Foster made a brief but eloquent appeal for the Uitlanders in seconding the resolution. They might be called Uitlanders, but the heart of the great British Empire said they were Inlanders. There should, he said, be no taxation, without representation, and he had much pleasure in supporting the resolution to the British subjects in the Transvaal, who were struggling for their rights.

Mr. McNeill and Mr. Wallace also spoke in support of the resolution, which was carried by the whole House rising and singing "God Save the Queen."

DEATH OF THE SPEAKER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—it has been very often my duty during the present session to announce sad news to the House, and I feel most painfully the necessity under which I now am of again being placed in the position of performing this very sad duty. We have been really living in the shadow of death ever since this session was opened. Death has been unremitting, and it has chosen its victims amongst

the most useful and experienced members of this House. At the very opening of the session, and before the speech from the throne was delivered, we had to deplore the death of a once very respected member in the person of Mr. Wood. At a later day we had to deplore almost simultaneously the deaths of Mr. Ives and Mr. Geoffrion, one a member of a former Administration, the other member of this Administration, and now we have to deplore the death of the first Commoner in the land. The news has just reached us that Sir James Edgar, Speaker of this House, has departed this life. I have no words to say how great the loss is to us, personally to me, especially, and I am sure the House will agree with me that to the House generally, it is a most painful loss. Sir James Edgar had been up to the time of his election a strong party man, but I believe a fair opponent. Since he has been in the Chair I believe it will be the consensus of opinion on both sides of this House that he discharged his duty with fairness and with general acceptance. To his loved ones, to his family, the loss is simply irreparable. I have very little indeed, I have no more to say, but it must be my sad duty to move the adjournment of the House, and to move that when we do adjourn it stand adjourned until to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

Mr. George E. Foster—The suddenness of the news adds to the regret and to the sorrow that we all feel at the death of our fellow-member, and the first Commoner in this country. He was, of course, more intimately known to gentlemen on the other side of the House, his own political party and personal friends, but I am sure that we upon this side, especially those who have been in this House for the last 15 or 20 years, have always known him as a man of worth and standing. The position of the Speaker of this House is a difficult one under the best of circumstances. The little differences of opinion that arise are always a good deal magnified in the heat of debate, but I am quite sure that we all believe, on this side of the House as well as on the other side, that the late Speaker had no other object and no other wish than to preserve proper order and decorum in the House, and that his decisions have been as fair and as equitable as a man could make them in his position. I join with my right hon. friend, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in tendering to his family the most sincere condolences. Death has come very suddenly. It has come to our side of the House as well. Colleagues on both sides have been stricken down very suddenly without a note of warning, and both sides have been afflicted. It only goes to show us that, as my hon. friend has said, we are all living in the shadow of death, and it is a salutary lesson to us that in all our little differences, we are members of one common human family, bound over a very short road for a land unknown. I think it ought to temper, as I have no doubt it does temper, the heat of party strife, and the impetuosity of party debate. At these times we more than at any other time find that we are all men and brothers. This side of the House joins with my right hon. friend and his friends in our sincere regret at the untimely death of Sir James Edgar, and joins with him also in most sincere condolences with his family and his friends. The House then adjourned.

THE NEW SPEAKER.
The death of Sir James Edgar came as a great blow to the members of the House of Commons. The event, sad as it is, could not stay the wheel of legislation. Until a new Speaker was elected the House was powerless to do anything, hence the imperative necessity for the Government to take action without any delay. The Cabinet met at once to consider the situation, and it was soon known that Mr. Thomas Bain, member for South Westworth, was the choice of the Ministry for Speaker. The peculiarity of the situation is so far as the suggested promotion of Deputy Speaker Brodeur is concerned was fully commented. It is evident that the Government regarded the objection to a French-Canadian Speaker in both Houses as a formidable one, so that Mr. Brodeur will have to bide his time. The relative claims of Mr. Thos. Bain, Mr. Ellis, of St. John, and Mr. Flint, of Yarmouth, N.S., were discussed, and Mr. Bain was chosen on account of his lengthier experience in Parliament, and the fact that by selecting him an Ontario man simply takes the place of another Ontario member. The words of encomium passed upon Mr. Bain by both Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper are admitted by every member of the House to be well merited. Mr. Bain has sat continuously in Parliament since 1872. He has repeatedly occupied the chair both as Speaker and Deputy Speaker, and has at all times been recognized as fair and impartial. There is this to be said of him, moreover, he is one of the most kindly disposed members in the House—friendly to everybody, and the very embodiment of courtesy and consideration. Few men in Parliament possess in such an eminent degree the admirable qualities which are to be found in the Speaker-elect.

O'NEILL WILL NOT HANG.
Government Commutes His Sentence to Life Imprisonment.
A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Cabinet on Tuesday decided to commute to life imprisonment the death sentence of Edward O'Neill, aged 16, now in Whiteby gaol. The boy killed an old man with a poker because he would not give him a quarter. The boy was to have been hanged Aug. 17.

WELL-TRAINED TABBY.

An Auburn, Maine, man says that his tabby is so well trained that it has a seat at the table with the family. Its table manners are entirely correct and it uses a napkin with a grace seldom displayed by a human being.

DIED BY BATTLE AND DISEASE.

700 Deaths Among U. S. Soldiers in the Philippines.

A despatch from Seattle, Wash., says:—The Times prints what purports to be a full list of fatalities in the American army in the Philippines up to June 2. The list was furnished by Fred F. Eitell, a representative of the Manila Freedom, who claims to have obtained it from the records of the Surgeon-General's office at Manila.

The total number of fatalities is 736—23 officers, 699 privates, and 14 civilians attached to the army. A remarkable feature of the record is found in the statement that the number of officers killed in battle is out of proportion to the number of privates killed. On the other hand, fewer officers died from disease, proportionately, than privates. Out of the 23 officers dead, 16 were killed in action, two were drowned, and five died of disease. Of the 699 privates, 294 died of disease. Of the 699 privates, nine were killed accidentally; 23 were drowned, and seven committed suicide. One hundred and six died of typhoid fever, 89 of smallpox, and 14 of meningitis. The remainder died from various diseases.

Of the 14 deaths among civilians seven were from smallpox and three from gun shot wounds received in action.

TWO TRAINS WRECKED.

Fireman and Engineer Killed and Many Others Injured.

A despatch from Port Jervis, N. Y., says:—A freight and a fast passenger train were wrecked on the Erie road near Lackawanna on Saturday night. Two lives were lost, and between 25 and 30 were injured. The killed were Stephen Outwater, Port Jervis, engineer, and Fred Sells, Port Jervis, fireman. A landslide caused the derailment of twenty cars of a freight, and the debris was piled upon the westbound tracks just as the No. 7 Chicago express from New York for Buffalo put in an appearance, running at the rate of 50 miles an hour. The engine of the express train crashed into the wreck, and the baggage car, Pullman sleepers, were piled on the tracks immediately in front of the wrecked freight cars. The first sleeper was split into two parts, and the passengers were thrown 30 feet down a bank. Fire at once broke out, and four cars of No. 7 and nine of the freight cars were burned.

A FARMER ARRESTED.

Charged With Obtaining Money on False Pretences From E. N. A. Bank at Brandon.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Joseph Barrow, a prominent farmer of Brandon, was arrested on Tuesday in Waukesha, Wis., on a warrant sworn out by the British North America Bank at Brandon. The charge against Barrow is obtaining money under false pretences. He went to the British North America Bank on Saturday last and borrowed \$100, giving security on his crops. Tuesday the bank authorities discovered that Barrow had sold his farm and crops a few days previously. Barrow is an Englishman, the son of a large steel manufacturer of Liverpool.

BROTHERS' STRANGE MEETING.

Recognized Their Relationship by Photograph of Their Mother.

A despatch from Kingston says:—The other day two men named Connors, one from Belleville, the other from Syracuse, N. Y., came to the city to transact business. Accidentally they met in an hotel and entered into a conversation. One was a corn dealer, and his namesake had a bad case. They adjourned to the doctor's room, and incidentally the doctor in showing a photograph, remarked, "That's my poor old mother," the other picked it up, exclaimed, "That's my mother, too," and he showed a picture like it. The men were brothers but had never met. The doctor had been taken by an uncle when three years of age, and had never met any of his family again.

KAISER TO VISIT THE QUEEN.

Effectually Disposes of Recent Alarming Rumours.

A despatch from London says:—The Daily Telegraph, which announces that Emperor William will soon pay a visit to the Queen, comments editorially upon the fact as "disposing of the rumours that the Emperor is trying to form a European coalition against England," and "showing the continued good relations between the two countries." The paper then continues:—"The visit will be productive in clearing up small misunderstandings."

ACCOUNTS ARE GLOWING.

C. P. R. Report of the Crops in the North-West.

A despatch from Winnipeg, Man., says:—The C.P.R. has just had compiled a comprehensive report on the condition of the wheat crops in Manitoba and Territories. From every district the accounts are of the most glowing character. Grain is in a healthy condition, maturing well, and promises a heavy crop. Harvesting in some sections will begin about 15th August, but will not be general before the 20th. The barley harvest has commenced in a few localities.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c. in the Leading Ports.

Toronto, Aug. 8.—We had over eighty loads come in to the western cattle yards this morning, including 1,600 hogs, 1,400 sheep, and lambs, 100 calves, and a couple of dozen milkers.

Trade was slow, much inferior cattle was here, and for anything but really choice cattle, prices were weaker.

In shipping cattle Mr. Ironsides was purchasing almost everything that came along, and prices are practically unchanged, at from \$4.70 to \$5 per cwt. for choice export cattle; and light shippers fetched from \$4.25 to \$4.60 per cwt. For a few lots of selections from one-eighth to one-quarter more was occasionally paid.

Butcher stuff of good quality was in fair demand at from \$3.75 to \$4.25, and this all found a ready sale; but medium to common met a dull demand at decidedly weaker though perhaps scarcely quotable lower prices. The poorer stuff did not all sell.

Stokers were in light supply at from \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Milkers, feeders, etc., are unchanged. Calves are worth from \$2.50 to \$7 each. Good veal calves are wanted.

Lambs were too plentiful here this morning, at from 4 to 4.1-2c per pound, or from \$2.50 to \$3.75 each.

Ewes sold at from \$3 to \$3.60 per cwt.

Bucks sold at from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Hogs were firm to-day, and the right kind are a ready sale. For prime hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs., 5-1-4c per pound, was paid; for light fat and heavy fat the price is 4-1-2c per pound; but poor lean hogs are not fetching more than 4c per pound.

Sows are fetching 3c per pound. Stags sell at 2c per pound. Store hogs will not sell.

Following is the range of current quotations:—

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt.	\$4.25 \$5.00
Butchers, choice do.	3.75 4.25
Butcher, med. to good.	3.30 3.60
Butcher, inferior.	3.00 3.25
Sheep and Lambs.	
Ewes, per cwt.	3.60
Bucks, per cwt.	2.50 2.75
Spring lambs, each.	2.50 3.75
Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each.	25.00 45.00
Calves, each.	2.00 7.00
Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt.	4.75 5.25
Light hogs, per cwt.	4.25 4.50
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	4.25 4.50

Buffalo, Aug. 8.—Spring wheat—Dull; barley steady; No. 1 Northern, spot, 74-5-8c; No. 2 Northern, 70-7-8c. Winter wheat—Dull and weak; No. 2 red, through billed, new, 71-1-2c; old, 71c. Corn—Quiet but steady; No. 2 yellow, 36-1-2c; No. 3 yellow, 35c; No. 2 corn, 36c; No. 3 corn, 35-1-2c; No. 4 corn, 35c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, new, 25-1-4 to 25-1-2c; No. 3 white, 24-1-2c; No. 4 white, 23-1-2c; No. 2 mixed, 24c; No. 3 mixed, 13c. Rye—Nothing doing; No. 2, on track, quoted at 57 to 58c. Canal freights—Steady.

Detroit, Aug. 8.—Wheat—Closed; No. 1 white, cash, 7-1-2c; No. 2 red, cash, 7-1-2c; September, 72-3-4c; December, 71-3-4c.

Milwaukee, Aug. 8.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern, 71-1-4 to 72c; No. 2 Northern, 70 to 70-1-2c. Rye—Higher; No. 1, 52c. Barley—Quiet; No. 2, 40c; sample, 34 to 35c.

CRUSHED BY CARS AT SARNIA.

Two Men Have Their Limbs Mangled and One Dies of Injuries.

A despatch from Sarnia, Ont., says:—About 11 o'clock Wednesday night as Frank Mahoney was crossing the eastern end of the Grand Trunk railway tunnel yards his foot became fast in a switch rod. An engine was shunting cars near by, and in trying to throw himself clear of a shunted car he supposed was coming toward him he was struck by a car coming in an opposite direction. One truck passed over his leg at the thigh, almost severing it. He died from his injuries at noon on Thursday.

Wm. Wecker, son of August Wecker, of the London road, a fitter at the new G.T.R. shops at the tunnel, stepped between two cars loaded with cedar to assist in moving them on Thursday, when his foot slipped and he fell, the wheels of the rear car passing over his right foot forward of the ankle, mangleing it terribly. He was taken to the hospital, and the doctors hope to save the foot.

PACIFIC TIDAL WAVES.

Said to be Caused by Earthquakes in Japan.

A tidal wave was seen lately at Victoria and along the North Pacific coast, doubtless caused by one of the many earthquakes that afflict Japan. Fishermen on the river in boats noticed soon after noon a series of waves coming into the river, increasing the volume of water considerably. The waves continued to grow until they became dangerous. Between 2 and 3 o'clock they were from three to six feet high. The disturbance lasted all the afternoon, but gradually diminished by 6 o'clock. A number of the largest waves were timed, and it was found that they came about a mile apart and travelled a mile in about three minutes. News is received from Honolulu that the western coast of Hawaii was visited by tidal waves of great force at about the same time. At Keanohu the water reached points thirty-five feet above the sea. The shocks of the earthquake were, it appears, registered by instruments in Italy.

MACK WAS CARVED ALIVE.

HOW THIS NEGRO WAS TORTURED BY A GEORGIA MOB.

White Men Cut Bits of Flesh From His Body—He Was a Mere Mass of Ragged But Animated Flesh When Hanged.

The following special despatch from Bainbridge, Ga., to The New York World gives further details of the horrible work of the Georgia mob:

The men of this section who took on themselves the avenging of Mrs. J. L. Ogeltree on Monday night disposed of Charles Mack, their sixth victim. Mack was the leader of the band, of which five had already met death. His destruction brings almost to a close the reign of terror unprecedented in the history of South Georgia.

Mack was captured at Iron City, Ga., Sunday at midnight by four members of the mob, who had separated themselves from the main body, on information given them by a friendly negro. Previous to receiving this information these four men were as bloodthirsty and determined as any that came from this town, but when they saw a prospect of obtaining the large reward offered by the Governor by outwitting the others who were bent on the death of Mack, they resolved to save the latter's life and deliver him to the sheriff at Bainbridge.

TAKEN FOR IDENTIFICATION.

Securing him firmly, they started across the country towards Saffold, the scene of the crime, and where the Ogeltrees reside. It was necessary to seek concealment, from the fact that every foot of woods was being thoroughly guarded by emissaries of the mob, but Monday night the four men with their prisoner reached the Ogeltree residence and obtained the positive identification of the negro.

The trip across the swamps to Bainbridge was then begun. It quickly became evident that they were being followed, and three men were left to guard Mack, while the fourth rode post haste to Bainbridge to summon the sheriff. The messenger had hardly left his comrades when a party of the mob stopped his buggy and demanded the prisoner. For some time he evaded their enquiries, and then a rope was thrown around his neck, and he was informed with curses that unless he revealed the location of the prisoner he himself would be summarily dealt with. Under pressure of this threat the man allowed himself to be bound and placed in a buggy and piloted the mob to the hiding place of Mack.

When the guards discovered that their treachery had been found out they begged and pleaded piteously for mercy. After bestowing many kicks, cuffs, and curses on the men, the mob leaders released them and sent them scurrying through the forest toward home. Not satisfied with the identification which his captors had procured, the mob made Mack retrace the distance to Saffold, and a second time assured themselves that he was the right man.

TORTURING THE PRISONER.

All who had knives produced them, and proceeded to slowly torture the wretch to death. He writhed and struggled and cursed and screamed, but no mercy was shown. The white men around him taunted him with his crime and chipped off small bits of his flesh, wrapping them in papers to carry home as souvenirs. In an early stage of the proceedings members of the mob circled around Mack, chipping off parts of muscles of the arms and legs, cutting away the flesh around his ribs, hacking at his fingers, bending back his arms until they almost snapped and running their knife points into loose folds of his flesh. The negro was a quivering, bleeding mass of flesh, almost unrecognizable, before the mob deigned to resort to powder and bullets. It is marvelous how life could have remained in his mutilated, tortured frame as long as it did. After they had carried this barbarity to an excess the mob performed its only act of mercy. The chains were loosened, the rope around the neck tightened, and as the body, a mere mass of ragged but animated flesh, rose into the air, the command "Fire!" was given. At the word the flames burst from hundreds of weapons and the wretch died.

A wild scramble followed for the clothes of the dead man, and those who had not obtained flesh carried away shreds of lead and spattered cloth. Then, quickly and mysteriously, the mob disappeared, leaving only a few determined men to hold a conference as to the best measures for trapping the two surviving members of the gang.

The retribution that followed the crime has been swift. On Thursday evening Sammins and Mack entered J. L. Ogeltree's store at Saffold. Six of their comrades were posted around the premises to guard their friends and to assist, if necessary, Mack and Sammins compelled Ogeltree to give them his savings of the last few weeks and then forced him to escort them to his wife's room. Here they discovered more and then the most execrable crime was committed. Six negroes have been lynched for the crime of two.

WORSE THAN AN INQUISITION.

Young Wife—I don't like that cooking-school teacher at all. She has neither patience nor consideration. She's actually cruel.
Husband—Great snakes! She doesn't really make you eat the things, does she?