RULE.

Mr. Broadhurst, in a re at present divided f home rule would soon on which would enable its ranks and proceed

g, but reserved their saure for further conorth has been appoint. ster, in place of Mr. prlase succeeds Collings

amoners present at in favor of Gladet ine's

the local government eves that the proposed been reduced to £60 s scheme was first draft. that the country is not eland, although it reme as one of the mos onstructive statesmen-one himself ever pre-

cannot conceal our beremarkable change in vole bill cannot be-All the greatest re-met with the same difsh habit to introduce l. Gladatone a course measure was doubt. nsiderations of his which he sometime ice. It would be far il altogether than emold fail to win the ap. e. The ball, however no power on earth can tes to the Nieu Freie nouncing Gladstone's ter of the Parnellites.

Bladstone to offer large in committee as the If the bill is rejected dstone will retire. If nd reading and is re-eal to the country. The debate in the house Mr. Gladstone's home over tomorrow. It is pass its first reading budget, which was to ing, will not be pre-Gladstones Irish y. Gladatones be introduced on Fri ical member of parlia-n.Tyne, in a published

nt parliament will soon it I will end my parliaight Cable.) The Freeman's Journal commercial crisis and millyed of Dublin t to those perpetrated

in Lordon Gladatone spent two private conference with for Ireland, and Ear oy. It is expected that to subject his home important modifica in this morning's Daily

cheme has served to in-the liberals. Michael f Gladstone's land pur ionalize land in Ireland try against it.

The house of commons
wded this evening as a nnouncement that Lord ould at tick Gladstone s ng the conservatives and se interest in Lord Ranone in reply to questions leave tonight and that decided to postpone in-and purchase bill until

s-Beach (Conservative) n which he indicated for anding to refrain from the home rule bill until nd reading. archill said among other that the scheme involvand inextricable mass anybody besides Glad-. it pever would have Cheers) It was hedged ul and eccentric guaran-of the empire that the led at the Parnellites' took up the sections ating out various defects o critical analysis. He ded by the Conservatives. A report having been Michael Davitt had the programme of Glad n authority for a denish e says is entirely untrue. eneral, taunted Lord g into his speech preju-e English, he said, had and failed. It was now togovernitself. (Cheers.) the house it had never k the spirit of the measure was not passed, used it today, another sfure to pass it. When scheme like this was et, when the essension no policy but repression, wisdom to pass the mea-

p it Ep." ost difficul; complaints to When treated by ordim is left to whoop it up as Pectoral Balsam gives re-l throat, bronchial and lung

it? If it were postponed

used to enforce repres-ve to be done and under

membering. John B. Hall, of Baddick, ys: "I believe were it not I should be in my grave d liver complaint and gen-learly proved fatal." a Little.

ing from Burns, Ont . says blains, which were very ch nothing relieved until he Oil, less than one bottle

ation's Door. tehead, of Nixon, was a pepsia and liver complaint. to take the most simple vallow of water caused great Burdock Blood Bitters cured She heartly recommends

e Bange. affections may be met with ames M. Lawson, of Woodin high terms for rheuma-

and many painful com-mention. It is used internable Find.

Orangeville, says he has tees to be the best medi-iney complaint, with which He declares B. B. B. without usiness College.

classes will open | (after

January 4. g terms, course of study

> mailed for \$1. S. KERR, PRIN.

BY TELEGRAPH

April 14, 1886.

WRECKED.

Sch. Beta from Windsor Driven Ashore.

The Cook and Two Children Drowned.

Terrible Suffering of Passengers and Crew

NEWBURYPORT, April 7.— The English schooner Bets, Capt. Gilbert Dexter, from Nova Scotis for Boston, went ashore on Pium Is and on Tuesday evening about nine o'clock, about four miles from the life saving station. Early this morning the abandoned wreck was discovered by James Stevens, who, on further investigation, found under the lea of a sand hill a party of survivors, consisting of the cap-tain, four of the crew and six passengers. He immediately piloted the survivors to his home, a short distance off, where every attention was THE SCHOONER

was built in Nova Scotia in 1883, is of 189 tons and was valued at \$8,000. She was fully in-She sailed from Windsor, N. S., last Thurs-

She sailed from Windsor, N. S., isst Thursday loaded with 150 cords of wood and 19 boxes of eggs, consigned to Delong & Seaman of Boston. Besides the captain and crew of five, she carried as passangers, all bound for Boston, Joel Spearing, his wife and daughter, eight months old; Amos Spearing, his wife and two children, eight months and three years old respectively: and Miss Alva Lake, sixter of respectively; and Miss Alva Lake, sister of Mrs Joel Spearing, eleven years old.

Captain Dexter says the weather was fine up to Tuesday morning when a heavy galaset

in, the vessel at that time being ten miles southwest of Monhegan. He thought he could clear Cape Ann and go to the southward, but the weather grew thicker and thicker, and bout seven in the evening he saw Newburyportlight. He then realized that he was inside of Cape Ann and endeavored to get around the cape, but failed, and about nine BREAKERS WERE SIGHTED.

and shortly afterward the vessel struck on a sand reef. The sea broke over the vessel from stem to stern and soon flooded the cabin, where the crew and passengers had huddled together. All hands were then ordered forward to the forecastle. To reach this point it was necessary to climb over the deckload of wood, which was extremely hexardous. Jeel Spearing carried in his arms his eight months Spearing carried in his arms his eight months babe, while his brother Amos carried his little daughter. Mrs. Eliza Spearing carried her babe, while the other woman and the Lake girl were being assisted by the crew. The brothers were leading, when a heavy sea swept over the vessel, tearing from their arms both children and engulfing them in the breakers. The parents were half crazed at this sad event, but they finally reached the supposed point of safety. They had hardly reached this point when the steward, Isaac Mills, stepped out on the deck and was struck by a sea and swapt into the forecastle, where he was drowned within sight of those who were unable to save him.

unable to save him.

Mills was a married man, 48 years old, and leaves a widow, two daughters and two sons, both of the latter being members of the TERRIBLE SUPPRRING

was experienced during the night, the party being thinly clad. The women were in a worse condition than the men and they had many narrow escapes.

Amos Spearing spent the night with only shirt and pantaloons to cover him, having wrapped his remaining clothing about his

Mrs. Joel Spearing was badly bruised about the feet and limbs, in addition to exposure of the night, and the remainder of the party were great sufferers. The captain endeavored to attract the attention of some one ashore but could not succeed in lighting anything. At day light they found a barren waste of sand but as the tide went down sufficiently, the men left the vessel for the shore, and making a line fast to a stake the passengers were put in a sling, lowered over the vessel's side and carried by the men to a place of safety. The women were barefooted and scanily attired and all were drenched to the skin. Fires were lighted under the lea of the sand hill, the matches fortunately keeping dry and

PART OF THE CREW started for wood to feed the fire and the remainder searched for a habitation, but did not succeed. Fortunately a short time afterwords they were discovered by Stevens, who rendered all assistance in his power. About the same time they were discovered by the life saving crew who did everything possible for the unfections.

fortunate ones.

The wreck was over a mile below the end of the Patron, and the fire was built under the lea which prevented the party from being observed. It was also very thick during the

night.

As there is no consular agent at this port, Edward S. Mosely, president of Humane Society sent hacks from this city and had the survivors conveyed to P.um I land Hotel where they will be kindly cared for.

A liberal supply of clothing for the castaways was also provided this evening.

Physicians report the women and children in a comfortable condition.

Burned to Death

BOSTON, Mass., April 7.—A terrible disaster occurred on the Faceburg railroad tonight near Greenfield, 120 miles from this city. The east bound express train from North Adams, consisting of an engine, two mail cars, baggage car, smoker, sleeping car and two passenger coaches went over an embankment 200 feet in height, rolling over and over until the entire train came to a stop in a mass of ruins on the bank of Deerfield river. The wrecked train at once took fire and a conflagration was added to the other horrors of the catastrophe. The shricks of the wounded and

GROANS OF THE DYING ascending from the burning pile made the scene tarrible in the extreme. It was just after dark when the accident occurred, and this also added to the terrors of the situation. There were between 50 and 100 persons on the train, of whom not more than three escaped train, of whom not more than three escaped injury. It's not yet known how many were killed entright. Nine dead bodies have I ready been recovered from the wreck and many wounded have been taken to the adjacent town, where they can be cared for. Immediately upon receipt of news of the disaster a relief train was despatched to the scene and everything possible was done to relieve the suffering. Some of the cars went into the river and it is possible that a number of persons were drowned. It is known that two men were burned to death in one of the coaches.

to have been the caving in of the tracks, which allowed the whole train to roll down the chaem. It is impossible to obtain the names of the killed and wounded tonight because of their having been separated by being taken to several different places for treatment. It is known, however, that Engineer Littlejohn and Merritt Seeley, superintendent of the National Express Co. of Boston, were instantly killed. The relief party is still working at the wreck. It will not be possible to obtain further details tonight. CANADIAN NEWS.

A STEEP PRECIPICE

NAPANEE, Oat., April 6—A destructive fire commenced here about ten o'clock last night in Hinch & Co's dry goods store in Perry's block. The whole of that block and also the Domision block and Opera House block were destroyed. These included Hinch & Co. s dry destreyed. These included Hinch & Co. s dry goods store, Perry's hardware store, I.O.O F. lodge room, Carson's harness maker's store, rooms of Ashley, dentist, Coates Hotel, Brinton's grocery and fruit store, Mrs. Schriver's grocery store, the Opera House, Chimmick's jewellery store, and Fox's tailor store. Several other store keepers wil lose considerable by removal of goods. Several private dwellings were also destroyed. The total lass is estimated at \$110,000. The insurance companies are largely interested. The fire was not got under control until three o'clock this morning. Shelburne, Ont., April 6.—Early yesterday morning the royal block was des'royed by fire. Total lose estimated at \$52,000. The stores destroyed include Jessop & Hogg, dry goods, Foy & Mason, dry goods, Belfrey, drugs and books, Giliespie, photographer, Tuck's Royal Hotel.

Belleville, Ont., April 6.—Cronk block,

Belleville, Oat., April 6.- Cronk block, corner of Front and Hotel streets, was destroy ed by fire this morning. Loss about \$40 000. The stores destroyed were those of S Green, druggist, J. W. Brown, merchant tailor, and John Gilbert, flour and feed. The upper por-

tions were occupied as dwellings.

TORONTO, April 6—A terrific gale, accompanied by a heavy fall of soow, has been playing sad havor throughout Ontario to-day. In Guelph the roof of the Bell organ factory was blown off, and the engineer and fireman were seriously, if not fatally, injured by the falling debris, Several other employees were slightly injured. At other points along the lake front considerable damage was done to piers, boathouses and boats. In some parts the snow drifted to a depth of from two to five feet, and railway traffic was in consequence almost at

In Toronto two houses in course of erection were blown down and one workman badly in-jured and others bruised. The front of a trame house on Queen street, occupied by a tobacconist and photographer, was blown out, leaving the inside exposed to public gaza. Breen, a coal carter, was struck by falling scaffolding on King street and knocked down in front of the wheels which passed over his leg, breaking it besides crushing him in the abdomen. His recovery is

In Hamilton and along the beach three thousands of dollars worth of property was destroyed and a portion of the Northern railway track washed away.

Berlin, Ont., April 7.—The express from Chicago to Montreal, which was four hours late, was derailed here through a mietake of the ewitchman. Four cars and the engine and

tender were wrecked. Expressman Hicker and engineer Brown were seriously injured The damage to the rolling stock is considerable The line was open for traffic again today.

Toronto, April 7.—The damage to the Island by yesterday's storm is very great. Ned Hanlan's property has been damaged to the extent of about \$10,000, and other summer residences to the extent, altogether, of nearly

residences to the extent, altogether, of nearly \$30,000. A couple of houses were completely wrecked by the fury of the waves dashing against them. Whoie strips of land have been washed into the bay or like. Considerably damage was also done to the breakwater, breaches being made in many places. Accounts are still coming in from different parts of the province of damage by storm.

Ottawa, April 7—In the house today, Sir Hector read a letter from Dr. Powell, the physician attending Sir John, to the effect that Sir John's physical condition remains good and that though the local symptoms were obstinate, yet Sir John is undergoing a rapid change for the better and he (the Dr.) looked forward to Sir John's complete recovery at forward to Sir John's complete recovery an early date.

RAILWAY MATTERS In the railway committee this morning or the North Western Central bill being called Mr. Beatty seked for postponement of consid

eration.

Mr. Woodworth said he had been attacked by Blake in London for acts improper for a member of parliament, and had denied having done any wrong. He was one of the original promoters and therefore it was impossible for him to made demands on himself for alleged profit: There was nothing wrong in procuring a grant of land for a railway. The opposition had boasted they had compelled the government to give free land grants to Northwest railways, but for the sake of making politica capital the opposition had gone back on their

Mr. Beatty denied that there was or had been any proposal to share profits.

Mr. Riopel said he had gone on the board of directors at the wish of several friends in Quebec. He knew of no bonuses or grants which could be divided among the promoters and did not believe there was any. He had taken part in this railway just as he would do in any railway enterprise. He had yet to learn that there was anything wrong in members of parliament requesting railway enterprises. liament promoting railway enterprises.

The committee named this day fortnight for

A liberal supply of clothing for the castaways was also provided this evening.

Physicians report the women and children in a comfortable condition.

RAILWAY HORRORS!

A PASSENGER Train Falls Two Hundred Feet

AND THEN TAKES FIRE.

Only Three Persons Escape

Uninjured

Some Killed, Some Browned, Others

Burned to Death

standing at the station. The timber was piled up to a great height and the engine of the timber train and fourteen cars completely wrecked. The train men jumped and saved their lives. The company will sustain a considerable loss.

TORONTO, April 12.-A cable despatch says Coday Barrings will invite applications for twenty million dollars of Canadian Pacific Railway first mortgage bonds bearing interest at five per cent. The issue is in pursuance of the new arrangement with the Canadian government. The price of the issue is 104 per cent. The list will be opened simultaneously in London and Ameterdem. The official state-ment of the Canadian Pacific Railway Corapany shows a net revenue for last year ing of an incomplete system of \$100,000 in ex-cess of the working expenses and all fixed charges. The opinion is that the issue will be

OTTAWA, April 12,-To-day, while some laborers were digging they came upon the stone which was at the time of D Arcy Mc-Gees assassination placed in the sidewalk to commemorate the sad event. It was removed during a fire and never found.

Sir John expects to be able to attend in his place to-morrow.

FISHERY MATTERS. The place where the wreck occurred is a very dangerson one. The tracks run along a shelf on the side of the mountain witha

WASHINGTON, April 12.—There was no debate in the senate on the fisheries today, the matter being laid over.

on one side extending to the brink of the river. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been the caving in of the tracks, which Scott Act were presented.

Foster moved that the resolution respecting the transfer of Cape Race lighthouse to the management of the Dominion be considered next Friday. - Carried.

Sir Hector moved Thursdays for govern mest day.

Mitchell protested that the government had taken all the members' days with the debate on the Riel resolution and ought not at such an early stage to take a third day in the

Blake thought the government ought not to take the coming Thursday.

Davies thought the house out to sit Satur Sir Hector said the government had to look

Sir Hector said the government had to look after departmental work and see to matters throughout the country and wanted Saturday for that purpose. He would agree to take Thursday of next week and thereafter. The resolution so amended passed.

Pope moved consideration, next Friday, of the resolution respecting the Chigneeto Marine Transport Railway Co. - Carried. Thompson moved the house into committee

on the act respecting the revised statutes.

Several members objected that there were consolidations of last session's statutes which had not been before the select committee of Blake thought the house ought not to conthis session.

Thompson said he would ask the committee to rise and report progress, and would consider the question whether it was advisable to refer last session's acts to the committee.

Blake said he hoped Thompson would not depart from the precedent of at least formally referring the whole of the consolidation to a

committie of this session.

Pope moved the second treading of the act respecting the railway from Equimault to Nanaimo, and stated it was a private company road which had been built with sharper curves than the original charter allowed. The bill provided that these curvatures should be ac-

After explanation by Mr. Thompson, the bill went into committee.

Several other bills were read a second time and passed through committee.

The house then went into committee of supply and passed several items in the vote on charges of management.

After recess, the items—Governor General s

secretary's effice, department of justice, peni-tentiaries, branch militia, secretary of state, and interior were passed in committee of sup ply. There was considerable debate on the interior item, as to the land system. OTTAWA, April 7.—The house met at three. Several petitions were presented in favor of the exemption of light wines from the operations of the Scott Act. In answer to questions put by members, Caron said the government intended circulating the report of the board of officers ap-

pointed to investigate the working of the car-tridge factory at Quebec. Thompson said the government had under considers tion several amendments to the Franchise Act. White said the government was aware that the C. P. R. had sold a considerable quantity of their lands, but the government had nothing to do with these lands. All their lands when sold to individuals became subject to municipal

Thompson moved in reference of the bill respecting to the revised statutes to a select com- in a distillery shall be warehouse

Private bills were then taken up. The act respecting the Midland Bank of Canada passed its third reading, the name being changed to angle Canadian. The house went into committee of the whole to consider the act, amending the act incorporating the Canada Atlantic Railway Company. Objection being made, the bill was
talked out, and stood over for future considera-

The house then took up puble bills and orders, the first item being the act to extend the jurisdiction of Maritime Court of Ontario.

Thompson objected to the changes proposed in the bill, as it dealt with the subject of Mari-

time liens in a partial manner, making one law for Ontario and another for other provnces. Considerable discussion took place upon an amendment which proposed that the claims for building, equipping or repairing and for materials supplied thou'd constitute maritime liens on the vessel which shall rank next after claims which now constitute maritime liens Thompson contending that it was attempted t) give in one province a special lien on vessels

The vote being taken there appeared, for 65, Offawa. April 8.—The house met at three. Tupper introduced a bill to incorporate the Columbia River Railway Co.

In answer, Pope said the Temiscouata Rail way Company had applied for a government subsidy for a railway from Edmundston to Riviere du Loup. No understanding had been

entered into. The estimated cost per mile was \$18 000 The house passed to orders of the day and on motion that Charlton's seduction bill should be considered in committee of the whole, it was proposed and carried that it should be referred to a select committee.

The house went into committee on Orton's

solutions respecting banking.
Several members spoke for and against the resolution, the opposition taking the ground that the Finance Minister ought to state whether the government believed in Orton's principle of banking.

Previous to recess the committee threw out the third resolution of Dr. Orton.

APTER RECESS the committee took up the fourth resolution the committee took up the fourth resolution.
Mr. McMaster advocated the government taking over the whole of the circulation and read from Mr. Smithers' address to shareholders of the Bank of Montreal, advocating the same.
The fourth resolution passed and Dr. Octon introduced a bill founded on the resolution.
Mr. McCarthy moved the second reading of the bill constituting a court of railway commissioners and amending the railway act of 1879.

McNeil spoke in favour of the principle of the bill and thought the railway committee of the Privy Council could not give the time necessary to sift the evidence.

Curren advocated that we should wait till we saw whether in England they succeeded in working ou; a satisfactory solution of the difficulties.

Sproule thought Currens argument flimsy. Sproule thought Curren's argument flimsy. He was satisfied the court ty needed the court proposed. In the mother country the principle had been concaded and legislative enactment had supplied the necessary machinery. If the measure) was not perfect and requiring amendment, that was no reason why we should not adopt the principle, accept the measure and improve the machinery as experience dictated.

After several speeches, Thompson said there were serious difficulties connected with the bill. The ministers were aware of the interests which are arrayed for and against the bill. He said the government proposed that during re-

The ministers were aware of the interests which are arrayed for and against the bill. He said the government proposed that during recess a commission should be appointed to consider and investigate the whole subject with a view to making a report to the government giving information such as will enable them to deal with the subject before the expiration of the present parliament,

After Thompson's statement McCarthy withdrew his bill and the house adjourned.

Mr. McLelan has given notice that on Monday next he will move the house into committee of the whole to consider resolutions respecting the C. P. R. loan. The first resolution states the agreement of the company to repay the government with interest the sum of \$19,700,000 in two equal instalments on the fires of May and first of July next. The second states that upon full payment of the two cash instalments and interest, the land grant shall be reduced by such number of acres computed a one dollar and fifty cents.

PARLIAMENT.

(Special to THE SUN.)

OTTAWA, April 6'1.—Te house met at three.
Several petitions in favor of excluding light wines and beer from the operations of the Scott Act were presented.

per acre as shall extinguish the loan of \$9,880,-912, such land to be of equal average quality and value with the lands accepted by the company. The third resultation states that upon the settlement of all accounts respecting the above loans, all the land grant bonds of the company excepting the five million of such bonds now held by the covernment under the construction conby the government under the construction con-tract of October 1880 shall be cancelled, the debenture stock of the Ontario and Quebec railway, now held by the government, shall be returned to the company, and the government shall authorize the company to mortgage the Algoma branch to such amount per mile as is authorized by the company's charter with respect to the main line. The fourth provides that upon settlement as aforesaid of the indebtedness of the company to the government the that upon settlement as aforesaid of the indebtedness of the company to the government, the
company may issue first mortgage bonds on
their remaining lands to an amount not to excaed \$2 per aere. In the event of the company
making such issue, the government will
accept in exchange for the five millions
land grant bonds now held a like
amount of the new issue. The above
is a digest of the agreement made
between the government and the company. After this recital the resclutions go on
to state that it is expedient to provide that the to state that it is expedient to provide that the government and company be authorized by parliament to carry out the conditions of the parlament to carry out the conditions of the above agreement, reserving power to extend the time for the payment of the first instalment and interest to lat July next. It is further provided that upon the completion of the reil-way, and upon its being duly open for traffic, the disqualification of its shareholders from helding and the conditions the statement of the same parameters. the disqualification of its shareholders from holding seats in parliament shall be removed.

OTTAWA, April 9.—The house met at three p. m. After routine, a bill was introduced to incorporate the Yarm buth Steamship Co.

Jamieson introduce a bill further to amend

the Canada Temperance Act of 18'8. He explained that the bill was nearly similar to that introduced last session. He proposed that patitions for the act being voted on would only require to be deposited in one registry office in any county where there was more than one. It was also proposed that in British Columbia, where there were no county divisions, the elecwhere there were no county divisions, the elec-toral districts should be taken. Another clause proposed that druggists could sell in quantities of less than one quart. Provision was proposed for a penal y in case of medical men giving fraudulent or colurable certificates. It was also proposed to extend the right of rearch so as to include all the twenty-four hours of the day, instead of as now, only in the day time. Half the penalty would under the amendments go to the treasury of the municipality and one half to the prosecuting official.

McMullen, Middlesex, introduced a bill providing for distribution of estates of insolvent

minister of the interior, introduced a bill amending the Dominion Land Act of 1883, and explained the changes proposed. Second homesteading is abclished. The right of obtaining preemption is extended to 1890. Settiers will have to give six months notice of their intention to apply for their patents and poor men who have no means can, under the amended law, go to the Northwest, and instead of going on the home thad at once, may find employment, do certain work on their land and not be required to take up their residence for two years after selecting their homes trads. COSTIGAN

gave notice that on Tuesday next he would

move the house into committee to consider the amendments of the consolidated Inland Revenue Act. The resolutions provide that fusel oil and other refuse resulting from distillation of spirit shall be disposed of as the governor-in-council prescribes; that an abatement for shrinkage may be allowed in respect of spirits maturing in ventilat-ing tanks and that all spirits produced mait shall not be removed without a permit, except into the possession of a licensed distil-lar or brewer; that provisions respecting the duty on goods manufactured in bond, may, in the case of spirits to be used for chemical or manufacturing purposes only, be varied by the governor in council; that spirits used in bonded manufacturing for production of ether and such chemical compositions as are determined by the governor in council, shall be charged with the same rate of duty as mathylited with the same rate of duty as methylated spirits; that no such spirits and no methylated spirits shall be removed from the bonded manufactory, except into the possession of a person having a permit to sell or use the same, person having a permit to sell or use the same, and that the governor in council may make regulations respecting the sell of such spirite; that two hundred pounds of Cavendish or other tobacco may be entered for warehouse by one entry, and that one hundred pounds of such tybacco may be ex-warehoused by one entry, and also that packages containing ten pounds of manufactured Canadian tobacco and over may be removed in bond from one warehouse to another; that no electmargains or other to another; that no eleomargarine or other substitute for butter shall be manufactured except by persons duly licensed, and that the governor-in-council may make regulations re-

specting such manufacture and the supervision thereof. The house passed to government orders and The house passed to government orders and passed the third reading of the act respecting the railway from Equimalt to Nanaime; the act respecting the Union suspension bridge; the act respecting the Burlington canal, and the act respecting the post office act of 1875.

On the second reading of the act respecting the extension of the Intercolonial railway to Pictou, Cartwright and Miles attacked the expenditure as unpressessing and thought the form penditure as unnecessary and thought the ferry good enough.

THPPER explained the necessity for such a railway, showing the importance of Picton.

Davies thought the expense unnecessary.

Vail objected that all money was going to the eastern part of the province and mone

the west.

Kirk thought more than half of the people of Pictou county objected to the road.

Tupper said the opposition were responsible for the delay in the construction of the road, as they took up so much time last session discussing the franchise bill. Cartwright-No.

Tupper Yes. Cartwright—I say, no. Tupper -- You may say no, as long and as often as you like. I hold the opposition responsible for the delay.

Cartwright said it was a corrupt arrange-

ment.
Tupper said the people did not object to the gevernment expending the money for public works and took no fock in Cartwright's contention that when money was spent giving the country railways, the government was trying to corrupt the country.

barged that the scheme was started to help

Tupper to become a member of parisament.
Tupper showed from the dates of the election and of the railway subsidy that such could not be the case.

McMullen said the opposition thought the whole scheme was simply a plan to give Tup-per a perpetual seat in parliament, and he opposed any more "frittering 'away (f the public funds. He attacked the system of giving Nova Scotia so much money.

M'DOUGALL said the opposition say they were not opposed to the railway, but they took a curious way of showing their anxiety to help it forward. The people of Pictou desired a road. AFTER BECESS

penditure in Ontario was for the port of Mon-treal s benefit and contended the the government of Canada ought not to give money for any road which is not for the general benefit of Uanada.

FOSTER said Cartwright's opposition was to the expenditure in the maritime provinces. He wished to emphasize this point. He said the opposition had two policies—one for Ontario and one for the maritime provinces. In On-

and one for the maritime provinces. In Ontario they declaimed against the maritime provinces getting too much. In the maritime provinces they promised to do more than the Liberal Conservatives. Tonight we had an exhibition of Grit sectionalism. Every public work according to Cartwright was local, except it happed to be in his own locality when it immediatally became for the general benefit of the country. As for corruption by means of railway subsidies, there were a good many of Cart. the country. As for corruption by means of rail-way subsidies, there were a good many of Cart-wights friends who had proved themselves corrupt, if voting for railway subsidies was evidence of corruption.

Cartwright said Foster had posed as an independant in his first election and got liberal votes in consequence, yet he had not been in parliament three months before he applied for

timber limit.
Foster retorted that he defied Cartwright to point to a single line in his card or speeches which supported this assertion. He (Foster) came into parliament as a Liberal Conservative. As to the application for timber limits, he had yet to learn that an application made under the law, strictly complying with the law framed by parliament, was an application for a favor from the government.

a favor from the government.

Mills attacked the bill, and Tupper said Mills insulted the people of Picton when he said they did not know what they wanted and that be (Mills) knew better than them all. He (Mills) looked at an inaccurate map drawn by Kirk and immediately declared that he knew better than his own political triand in Pictor. better than his own political friends in Pictor who supported the railway. He was sure they would think twice before continuing their

Support of the opposition.

Cartwright, finding he had gone too far, said he had great sympathy with the maritime provinces because of the oppressive tariff. He, however, objected to return the money which, he said, had been wrung from them. When he talks tariff, he bemoans its oppressive characteristics ter. When he talks railways, he refuses to vote a return of the money which, he says, has

been wrung from them.

Thompson said the opposition claimed that the extension into Halifax was due to Mr. Mackenzie. The fact was that he only carried out the arrangement of the Liberal Conservative government. As for Cartwright's state ative government. As for Cartwright's statement that Ontario was not benefitted by the expenditure on account of the C. P. R. in Ontario, what the Liberal Conservatives in the maritime provinces had to meet was the attement of Cartwright's political friends in those provinces that all the money went to Ontario. Cartwright would have to whip his supporters in these provinces into line before he could take the position he had in this debate. ition he had in this debate.

The debate was continued by Vail, who defended the Mackenzie government, and by Mc-Lelan, who showed that the money the local

government of Nova Scatta expended on rail ways was received from the Liberal Conserva tive government, who, in 1869, gave Nov. Scotia better terms in spite of Blake's epposi tion, and again in 1873, in readjustment of the debt, also in spite of the opposition.

After further speeches, the till passed the committee and was reported. Sir Richard moved that the bill be referred to the railway

ommittee.—Lost.
The bill was then carried and the house ad-OTTAWA, April 12.—The house met at 3.

After preliminaries, introduced a bill respecting the protection of navigable waters. He explained that the bill was mainly an adaptation of the law as it at present exists, with a few amendments, providing that the word "owner" shall mean a registered owner; that if a vessel is wrecked and is lying in a navigable river the owner, or in his default the department at his expense, shall place a signal on it, and that navigable waters other than streams shall come under the operation of the act respecting protection of fish.

But the deficis correspondence as the mainland. The officis correspondence as the mainland and coloration of improved stock, the Provincial and Coloration of improved stock, the Provincial and Coloration of improved stock, the Provincial and Coloration of improv FOSTER

KIRK salled attention to the fact that his speech and Dr. Cameron's (Inverness) had been printed with head lines which conveyed a fake impression. The head lines were: "Better terms for Nova Scotia!" "The insincerity of the Grits exposed! ""Only one from Oatario and one from Quebec in favor of better terms." The member for Grayshore cancht in his own trap member for Guysboro caught in his own trap by Cameron (Inverness) and McDougall Cape Breton!

WHITE. Minister of Interior, said it was perfectly correct, not a line of Kirk's speech had been altered. It was all as he had uttered it.

THOMPSON said he had voted for the papers asked for by Kirk, being produced as the provisions of the statute could not be altered by resolution.

CAMERON (Inverness) said he was responsible for the head lines. It was done every day. Blake's speech on the Orange incorporation bill had been erinted in the same way. He had made no alteration in Kirk's speech and the guarantee of that was that the imprint of the parliamentary printers was on the report, showing that it was the Hansard report in the very words of the speaker.

In answer, said the government had under consideration question of obtaining power during the pre-sent session to permit the export of sawn logs and other lumber free from export of sawn logs and other lumber free from export duty in case the proposed tariff changes in the United States should become law, admitting sawn lumber free from duty when imported from countries not collecting an export duty on logs

THOMPSON said the attention of the government had been recently called to the need of legislation affect-ing the employment of labour in factories and the matter was under consideration. Several notices of motions for orders of the house for correspondence were carried.

WILSON asked for order of the house for raturn showing the total number of assisted and unassisted immerants who entered Canada during 1865. He complained the government had not the interest of the artisans at heart. They had given many assisted passages to artisans to come to Canada and enpassages to artisans to come to Canada and en-ter into competition with our own artisans. He did not of ject to assisting domestic servants and agricultural laborers. He believed in labor unions and said they had rights which the government should respect. He thought there was a great exodus of people from Cana-da, and they ought not to drive our own people out by bringing others in.

JACKSON said a large amount of money was spent and returns for it. Canadians go to the States, he said, and quoted statistics to show that there were 150,000 Canadians in the Northwestern

(Lisgar), denied the accuracy of the statistics. By census of 1880, in these Northwest states, 80 per cent. were native born, leaving 20 per cent. for all others, of which Canadians were only one and two-thirds perfecent. HON. WR. CARLING

said there was a wrong impression as to the amount of money paid for assisted immigration. The amount of money was not more than \$40,000 and the number of assisted immigration. than \$40,000 and the number of assisted immigrants not more than 6,000 or 7,000. The average was between \$3 and \$4 per head. People said the United States made no expenditure for immigration. That was not correct. They had consular agents throughout the country, every one of whom acted as an immigration agent. He said that the United States had emigration agents in this house and quoted from McMillan's speech to show the length to

Cartwright declared that the C. P. R. ex- which Grits went in decrying their country and aiding the neighboring country.

bad said we don't want immigran and aiding the neighboring country. Witness had said we don't want immigrants. He (Carling) was sorry to hear this. We have in the Northwest as good as country as the Western States. There was a great demand for agricultural laborens and domestic servants. These were the only ones assisted. The agents of the department all over the Dominion report an unsurphied demand for domestic servants and agricultural laborers. With regard to mechanics coming to the country, the department does not assist any mechanics. No one received an assisted passage til he or she made a declaration that they were either agricultural laborers or demestic servants and had to procure a certificate from a clergyman who personally knew the applicant to be what was represented. He wall everything that the farmer used, implements, clothing, etc., could be bough for twenty-five per cent. lass than in 1873.

After recess the debate on assisted passages was continued by Mills, who condemned assisting artizans; by McIntosh, who showed that when Mills was supporting the Ontario government, he supported the policy of importing at zans of all kinds; and by Lister, who declared that the government ought to step apparently of immigration of a parently of immigration of a proper for immigration of a parently of declared that the government ought to stop expending money for immigration of any

said that to listen to the opposition one would be unable to give Canada a single good would as to climat, soil or prospects. Not a cingle encuraging word had been uttered; oranged disadvantage had been magnified, and not can disadvantage had been magnified, and not come advantage had been presented. He showed that immigrants could not go to the United States after finding Canada not a good chage on account of taxation, because the cursons and excise in the United States were four times that of Canada. He said no other country had that of Canada. He said no other country hast experienced the same good feeling between labor and capital as Canada. The United States, England, France and Belgium had all suffered severely because of conflicts between capital and labor, and Canada not at all. But defended the expenditure of money by shewing that Canada had by reason of that expenditure

chalton said there was a great exocus to the United States. He was satisfied that the figures of emigration at Port Huron and Detroit were correct, Mr. Manning, secretary of U. S. treasury, notwithstanding. He condemned the policy of spending money on curagration and declared the policy of the government drove people out of Canada.

White of Cardwell said our own officers had

proved those statistics incorrect, and Mencing had declared them inaccurate, yet Charlton in order to make a point against the government had insisted he knew better than the concern of the department who had examined the reifway books and ascertained how many tickets had been sold to people going out, and how

many to people coming in.

Casey followed in the same line.

McLelan said the whole trouble areas to said. the action of the Ontario government which desired the Dominion government to assist in bringing transfer immigrants.

P. E ISLAND. Opening of the Provincial Legislature. (Special to THE SUN)

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 8 - Lieut. Government L. Macdonald opened the provincial legislature this evening. There was a larger attendance of spectators than for some Fears pust. The speech from the throne refers to the recent delegation to London to secure the fulfilment by the Dominion of the terms of Confederation

ation of the act respecting protection of fish from deleterious subtances.

On orders of the day being called,

A Montreal Man Attempts Murder and Suicide. (Special to THE SUN.) WINDSOR, Ont., April 12.-A desperate #\$tempt at murder and suicide was made lest night on the ferry steamer Fortune while it was lying at the foot of Woodward avenue. Detroit. The would-be-murderer and suiteden is named Wm. Brown, and claims to have a wife and four children in Taronta.

He pulled a revolver and after choosing a deckhand and passenger, attempted to shoot himself. When taken to the hospital.

of Montreal and a cigar maker by Gradea He attempted suicide at the hospital this after

all he remarked was: "You have not given true a fair show." Brown is 32 years old, a nation

Curious Dishes.

SOME OF THE !TRANGE FOODS RELISHED REF THE NATIONS OF THE FARTE. The old saying that what is one man's mest s another man's poison is realized in the opposite tastes of people.

The Turks shudder at the thought of eating

The Digger Indians of the Pacific slope ge joiced in the great locust swarms of 1875 mg. dispensation of the Great Spirit, and laid to a store of dried locust powder sufficient to last

them several years

The French will eat frogs, snails and the discussed liver of geese, but draw the line at alligaters.

Buckland declares the taste of box constructs or good, and much like veal.

Quass, the fermented cabbage water of the Russians, is their popular tipple. It is described as resembling a mixture of stale fish and soapsuds in taste, yet, next to beer, it has more votaries than any other ferments because age. A tallow candle washed down with genus forms a meal that it would be hard to be thank-

In Canton and other Chinese cities are sold at the rate of \$2 a dezen, and the taind-quarters of dogs are hung up in the hundrate shops alongside of mutton and lamb, he command a higher price. The edible bird." usets of the Chinese are worth twice their we get in ilver, the finest variety selling for as much as

The negroes of the West Indies est takes snakes and paims fried in their own fact, but they cannot be induced to est stewed rab-In Mexico parrots are eaten, but they are rather tough.

The Guaches of the Baddo Oriental aze in the habit of hunting skunks for the suice of

their flesh.

The octopus or devil-fish, when boiled and then roasted, is eaten in Corsica and esteemed a delicacy. In the Pacific Islands and West Indies lizards' Jeggs are eated with great gusto. The natives of the Antilles eat alligator eggs, and natives of the Antilla sac amagaor egg, and the eggs of the turila are popular everywhere, though up to the commencement of the last century turila was only eaten by the poor of

Ants are eated by various nations. In Brazil Ants are eated by various nations. In Brazil they are served with resinous sauce, and in Africa they are stewed with grease or butter. The East Indians catch them in pits and carefully wash them in handfuls like raisins. In Siam a curry of anta' eggs is a costly luxury. The Ceylonese eat the bees after rebbing them of their honey.

Caterpillers and spiders are dainties to the African bushmen.

After they have wound the silk from the cocoon the Chinese eat the chrystalis of the ailk-worm.

Spiders roasted are a sort of dessert with the New Caledonians.