

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, June 28.—The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Weldon, in view of the fact that the Railway Committee had been obliged to discontinue its session this morning owing to want of a quorum, moved that 25 form a quorum instead of 33, as at present.

Mr. Edgar raised the objection that the motion was out of order because notice of it had not been given.

Mr. Speaker ruled if the Railway Committee was unable to meet for want of a quorum, the motion was quite in order.

Mr. Taylor, chief Government whip, pointed out that the committee had arranged to meet next morning, and unless the quorum was reduced there would not be sufficient members to conduct business.

Sir Richard Cartwright said "the hon. gentleman's statement afforded an explanation why it was desired to pass the motion. Many members had made arrangements to be absent until Tuesday next, and a very important matter which deserved every discussion was put through in their absence a gross Parliamentary outrage would be committed."

Mr. Speaker quoted authorities in support of the ruling he gave, and said the circumstances of the present case were exceptional.

The motion was then put. Sir Richard Cartwright thought a few hours might be very profitably spent discussing the motion itself. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Saturday was by common consent a general holiday, and he objected particularly to the proposition to hold a hole-and-corner meeting on a holiday. The motion was carried.

Mr. Tisdale—Well, suppose we say Tuesday morning?

Sir Richard Cartwright—The House does not meet till 3 o'clock on Tuesday, so the committee could not meet on that day.

Mr. Tisdale—Well, then, Wednesday?

Sir Richard Cartwright—If that be done, so far as I am concerned, I have no objection to offer. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Tisdale—Notice has not been given for tomorrow morning. I withheld the notice to see what was the general wish. Speaking for myself, the object of the motion is to enable the committee to deal not only with this particular bill, but with all the other bills on the order paper.

The motion was carried.

Sir Charles H. Tupper, in answer to Mr. Charlton, said he had no doubt the Marine Department was carefully watching the recent legislation passed by the United States Congress on March 31st last, respecting the establishment of a new code of lake signals for steam and sailing vessels. The matter had not been formally considered by the Government.

Mr. Foster, on the second reading of a bill respecting commercial treaties affecting Canada, said that Canada would extend to all nations having favored nations treaties with Great Britain the very same privileges as she would grant to France under the recent treaty. This had been the practice of Great Britain. It would also be an extension of trade so ardently sought by non-gentlemen opposite.

Sir Richard Cartwright doubted that Great Britain had invariably followed that rule. His recollection was that when Great Britain renewed her last treaty with France she did not concede to other nations the privileges she granted to France. He entertained strong views as to the Government permitting favored nation treaties with other nations with the arrangement of the Canada had had nothing to say to obtain. He did not admit the right of the British Parliament to legislate for the Canadian people. Her Majesty was Queen of Great Britain, but was also Queen of Canada, and in matters affecting Canada he thought the Queen was bound to accept the advice of her Canadian Ministers. In this view he thought the hon. gentlemen opposite would agree with him.

The bill was read a second time.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in committee, wished to know if provisions of the treaty to other nations at the instance of the British Government.

Mr. Foster said that when the negotiations were pending the House recognized the fact that the most favored nations would demand and receive the same privileges as were to be extended to France.

Mr. Allan said the French treaty had had a most disastrous effect on the grape-growing industry in the county of Essex. He hoped the Government would at an early date give notice of its termination.

Mr. Maclean urged the claims of the grape-growers to consideration. They would be losers to a great extent by the treaty, and had made an application for free alcohol to be used in the manufacture of wine. How, he asked, did the Government regard that application?

Mr. Davin said it was instructive to notice how those who were opposed to protection in theory raised an outcry when the slightest change was made in the tariff affecting industries in their own immediate localities. As a consistent protectionist, he did not think the treaty was of very great benefit to Canada.

At this moment the Usher of the Black Rod entered and summoned the Commons to the Senate, where Sir Henry Strong, Deputy Governor, gave the royal assent to a number of bills.

Mr. Charlton did not think the Liberals who complained of the French treaty were inconsistent. They assumed, the Government's policy being to protect native industries, that they should avoid the sacrifice of Canadian industries. They merely desired to hold the Government to a proper discharge of its self-assumed duties, and they argued that if the policy of the Government was to be governed by its profession of principles, it was acting inconsistently with its profession of principles in this case.

Mr. Davin replied that the very language of the hon. gentleman implied protection. If he and his friends were consistent opponents of the National Policy and activity over the trade as it prevailed in England, they would welcome every step in the latter direction.

Mr. Allan accused Mr. Davin of speaking one way and voting another. Mr. Davin retorted that the hon. gentleman had taken the statement made in the Grit press. They were not one sentence of evidence to support it, and he challenged Mr. Allan to prove the statement.

Sir Charles H. Tupper—He means the Opposition leader.

Mr. Bain (Wentworth) said the Government was seeking to encourage trade with the Australian colonies, where there were great natural advantages for the production of wine. These colonies exported native wines to Great Britain, and the export was increasing.

Mr. Maclean protested against the granting of free alcohol for the adulteration of native wines, especially in view of the prevailing temperance sentiment.

Mr. Gibson asserted that if there was any article upon which a duty should be imposed it was the light wines coming from France to compete with our own native wines.

Mr. Foster said if Mr. Maclean would repeat his question as to compensation the Government proposed to afford wine manufacturers of Canada before the third reading, he would be given an answer.

The bill was reported.

It being 6 o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

THE HOUSE WENT INTO COMMITTEE ON THE BILL TO INCORPORATE THE INTERNATIONAL RADIAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. Maclean moved that the maximum passenger rate to be charged by the railways shall not exceed two cents a mile. The prices of nearly everything except railway rates had been materially reduced in the last few years, and he thought railways should follow in the general reduction.

Mr. Sproule seconded the motion, and thought that a two-cent rate could not be better applied to any road.

Sir Richard Cartwright thought the House had ample right to attach such an amendment to the bill, and was not at all sure that the House ought not to consider it. He had sympathy with the general proposition, and thought it could well be applied to the roads. There was very fair ground for taking some such step, and insisting that railways should charge some reasonable rate for the bulk of the traffic at any rate.

Mr. Maclean also sympathized with the bill, which would conduce to greater economy in the initial outlay on the road as well as on the general management.

On the item of \$126,533 for the Allan Steamship Company, for ocean mail service between Great Britain and Canada.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked for a full and comprehensive statement with regard to the present state of the negotiations regarding a fast Atlantic service.

Mr. Foster recalled to the attention of the House the resolutions sympathizing with a continuous line of steamship communication, taking in both the Atlantic and the Pacific, passed at the Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa. It was found to be impossible to push the scheme, in fact, it was inadvisable to attempt to do it until the report of the Earl of Jersey should have been presented to the British Government and the Marquis of Ripon in reply to a delegation which waited upon the then Premier to urge the matter upon the favorable attention of the Government.

Mr. Foster said he believed the British Government would, in the event of a reasonably fast line being established, be disposed to deal generously with Canada in the matter of mails.

Sir Adolphe Caron thought the fact of a fast line being established would be the best inducement to merchants to send their mail by it. A great business men frequently marked their mail via New York routes in order to gain time.

The House adjourned at 11.05 until Tuesday.

**DAN WHALE PARDONED.**

A Mitchell Murderer Who Killed His Wife Released From Custody.

The Minister of Justice has ordered the release from Kingston Penitentiary of Daniel Whale, who was convicted of wife murder at Mitchell about four years ago.

A daughter of the prisoner, Mrs. Seldon, of Chicago, has been at Ottawa for the last six weeks, urging her father's case. It appears that at the time of Mrs. Whale's death Whale had been drinking, and, although the evidence showed that he struck her, there are grave doubts for believing that the blow was the cause of death. It is understood he has gone to Chicago with his daughter.

**Lowest Prices in the City at Gerrie's Drug Store, 30 James Street North.**

List continued: Pills—Carter's, 12c.; Ayer's, 15c.; Celery and Cooper's small Liver Pills, 10c.; Electric Oil and Hirst's Liniment, 15c.; Castoria, 25c.; Manley's Celery, 57c.; Beef, Iron and Wine, \$1 size 50c., Adams' and Hires' Root Beer, large, 20c.; Hood's Sarsaparilla, 60c.; Scott's Emulsion, 25c.; Hyphosites, \$1.50, price 60c.; Scott's Skin Soap, 15c.; Woodbury's Facial Soap, 30c.; Washing Bore, 40c.; Fruit Jar Rubbers, 8c.; Dox, pure, 1c.; Green Ice, 1b., etc. All other goods at greatly reduced prices.

**FECONDITY IN FLORIDA.**

A family of 10 sturdy children, all under 3-1/2 years of age, is attracting a good deal of attention in Wauchula, Fla. The mother of the children, Mrs. William Webb, first bore twins, then triplets, and on April 4th last she gave birth to quintuplets, four girls and one boy, all of whom are said to be thriving remarkably well. It is proposed to introduce a bill into the Florida Legislature for the relief of this large and little family, as they are very poor.

**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**

## CHRISTIANITY AND WAR.

Why is it the Christian Nations Are the Greatest Mankillers?

## THE BIBLE AS A BULLET STOP.

From the reports of a returning missionary bishop, says the Chicago Chronicle, the American people learn the important fact that it was Christianity which won the fight for Japan against the Chinese. "The Christians in the Japanese army knew best how to die," says the evangelist. A philosopher has said that it is not how a man dies, but how he has lived that fixes his value to his fellows. Seemingly, however, it is the way in which these Japanese left the world, rather than the fashion in which they departed themselves while here, that endeared them to the champions of the Christian church militant.

After all, civilization, like beauty, is only skin deep, and Christianity does not seem to be much deeper. While the Japanese were peacefully pursuing the pleasant path of advancing prosperity we "civilized" nations gave them little heed. We noted their sent students to enter our colleges—and to carry away the honors thereof—that their art won favor with our connoisseurs and their fabrics gained ever-increasing popularity.

Until they showed themselves better killers of men than their oriental neighbors did the civilized and Christian nations suddenly recognize in the Japanese people a nation both civilized and Christian.

Pretty soon we may hear that it was through Christianity that the Japs won their triumphs—including that of Port Arthur, which fell little short of an Indian massacre in the old days. The bishop tells us that the mikado gave every freedom to missionaries seeking to visit the camp; that the 18,000 testimonials printed in Japanese were issued to the soldiers, who carried them in their sleeves—where, by the way, Ah Sin carried his large assortment of right bows—and that the boldest and bravest of the soldiers had accepted the truths of Christianity.

Perhaps it may be held evidence of the keen logical sense of the Japanese soldiery that they seized upon Christianity; that a standing army and an established church go hand in hand; that the art of wholesale murder is the highest development of the uncivilized and barbarous nations, but in righteous Germany, Italy, France, Austria and England. Under existing conditions it should be the logical sense of the evangelical church of the day to make proselytes among professional soldiers.

Of course, 18,000 Bibles in their sleeves may have added to the efficiency of the Japanese troops. We recall an anecdote related by a laughing philosopher, one Daniel Rice, not without bearing upon this case. In the Seventeenth century New York Volunteers, during the late unpleasantness, were two corporals. Both were brave; neither hesitated to bring down his man if challenged. But one was pious and prone to prayers; the other was heedless and made the possible combinations at poker better than the readings of the texts. A battle burst upon them. The pious one roared from hill to hill. The rebels, with their historic yell and their traditional dash, swept up against the thin blue line which held the ground by the proposal of the market, the clash of cold steel, the yells of the victors, the shrieks of the wounded are all to be imagined. No so far in the past as the age of fiction, but in the present, the rebels were found stretched prone upon the ground. Hasty examination of the body of the righteous corporal found a jagged hole in his blouse. The pious fellow, they cried, thinking him worthy of a better fate, when of a sudden they found him merely stunned, the bullet having lodged in the Testament he always carried with him. The heathen proceeded to bear the body of the wicked corporal away to burial. Roughly they raised him, a one-eyed meriting tenderness. The pious fellow, returning animation, he cursed his bearing. No Testament, it seems stopped short the bullet in his murderous course toward his heart. A pack of cards, the backs not without sinister marking, accomplished the same humane end.

Rightly used, the Bible should keep people out of the hands of the law, its employment to nerve them to deeds of greater bloodthirstiness is merely the substitution of pagan superstition for Christian love.

**BANK ROBBER RUTLEDGE CAUGHT.**

Arrested at Red Cloud, Nebraska—May be Brought Back.

Red Cloud, Neb., June 29.—Frank Rutledge, a well-known crook, who has operated in the eastern States and Canada, was arrested here last night for theft. Rutledge was connected with a bank robbery at Clarksburg, Ont., last August, and is supposed to have had a hand in recent crooked work at Toledo. Canadian authorities have wired the sheriff to hold him, but the claim here will probably be first honored.

**A BRAINY WOMAN'S VIEW.**

Mrs. Harmon, wife of the new Attorney-General of the United States, regards the extension of the franchise as inevitable. "The wonderful growth of the movement, its justice and its popularity leave no room for doubt but that the women of our generation will have the ballot. I have given the subject very little thought, and my impressions are crude, but my husband has been up against a man having the right to say what I shall or shall not do, simply because of his masculinity. I do not think one sex should pretend superiority over the other, nor do I think one sex should presume to govern the other. However, I doubt if a universal suffrage would be an unmixed blessing. I think I would favor a restricted suffrage, the qualifications being based on brains and property."

Even Zealand is in the van of progress. Money orders may now be obtained at any money order office in the United Kingdom payable at Eshow, Melmoth, Ngutu and Nonweni.

# NIAGARA FALLS! THE LARGEST WATER COLOR PAINTING IN THE WORLD.

Grand Exhibition of Bazane's Great Masterpiece, on Free View for Ten Days at

## PRATT & WATKINS'.

This mammoth painting is thirty feet long and nine feet wide, being the largest water color ever attempted. The gifted Danish artist has given to the world one of the most faithful reproductions of Niagara that has ever been executed. The wonderful picture represents about forty square miles of landscape, including both American and Canadian Falls, Goat Island, the Rapids above the Falls, nearly seven miles' view of the Upper River, the Canadian Shore, American Shore, Niagara Falls City, and the Gorge with its river. The size of the painting is commensurate to the subject, and fittingly conveys the idea of vastness, as also the dexterity of execution, sublimity of grouping and perfect harmony. The point of view, the lofty banks of the Canadian side, close to Fall View Station, was selected, which is the only site that the Falls can be seen at one glance in all its relations. We are anxious that every one should see this marvellous work of art, which will be on exhibition for ten days in our Carpet room, where a splendid position has been given it.

After you have viewed this picture to your satisfaction, kindly pass down to our Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Department, where you will see one of the finest assortments of Men's and Boys' Ready Made Clothing that can be found in any retail clothing house in the Dominion, and at prices that we believe cannot be excelled. Boys' Print Blouses, all sizes, in a large variety of patterns, at 25c. Boys' Two-Piece Navy Blue Suits, nicely made and trimmed, pants lined through, \$1. Boys' Sailor Suits in navy blue and gray, sailor blouse, nicely trimmed with black, white and gold braid; your choice for \$1.50. Men's Sack Suits, all sizes, navy serge, \$3.75. Men's Good Strong Working Pants \$1. Boys' Suits in navy serge, fit boy to 12 years, \$1.25. Youths' Three-Piece Suits \$3. Young Men's Long Pant Suits, straight front or cutaway style, in sizes 31 to 35, \$3.50. Gents' Linen Collars with turn points, four for 50c. Gents' Washing Ties, Four-in-Hand, three for 25c.

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Are to be had from us in all kinds of Dress Goods.

Now is your chance to buy Lace and Muslin Curtains at reduced prices. We hold nothing back at this big clearing sale.

Cottons, Linens, Sheetings, Prints, Black Goods, Corsets, Trimmings, etc., and anything required by our numerous customers may be had at bargain prices.

We must make room for the carpenters and other workmen immediately.

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Store closes every Saturday afternoon during July and August at 1 o'clock.

## CLOSING PRICES IN DRESS GOODS AND LACES.

### SALE OF DRESS GOODS.

As the season is drawing to a close we have decided to clear out many lines of Dress Goods and Silks at big reductions on former prices. They are bound to go out quickly at the reduced prices, and early buyers get first choice. Two special lines of Dress Goods we will sell at 25 and 35c. per yard. They are all new goods, and many of them worth double these prices. Be sure and see them. One case of New Striped Kaiki, direct from Japan, 35c. worth 50c.

### SALE OF LACES.

We will close out this week a big lot of White and Cream Laces, all widths and new styles, at the following prices:

25, 35 and 40c. Laces now 15c.

35, 40 and 50c. Laces now 20c.

50, 75c and \$1 Laces now 25c.

90c, \$1 and \$1.25 Laces now 50c.

What Fancy Parasols we have left after Saturday's business you can buy very cheap. See them if you want one.

FINCH BROS., 18 AND 20 KING STREET WEST.

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