

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The motion of Mr. Hazen for an address in reply to the speech was then put and carried.

The address was introduced and ordered to be presented to the Governor-General by such members as are Privy Counsellors.

SWINDAY OBSERVANCE.

Mr. Charlton introduced a bill to secure the better observance of the Lord's Day commonly called Sunday.

Mr. Charlton, after introducing a bill to further amend the Dominion Elections Act, chapter 8, revised statutes, said that if the candidate or agent at any time during an election promised that the Government would make, or would be solicited to make, any grant of money or construct any public work for the benefit of the constituency, such promise being calculated to influence the election in the interest of the candidate, it would be considered a corrupt practice within the meaning of the Act. The provisions of the Act would also apply to any promises of a grant of money made by any Cabinet Minister, or official in the employ of the Government, where an election was pending, and which was calculated to influence the result in the interest of any candidate; and also the surveys of any railways or other preliminaries which would give the impression that a public work was to be proceeded with and which would influence the result of such election.

Sir John Macdonald suggested the addition of a clause providing some penalty for any candidate who said that if his party succeeded in getting into power such party would assist railways.

Mr. Landerkin—I would like to ask if the Bill will refer to the High Commissioner?

Sir Richard Cartwright—I think we will have to have a special Act for the High Commissioner pure and simple.

Mr. Edgar, in introducing a Bill to amend the Electoral Franchise Act, said that whether the House decided to retain the Dominion franchise law or whether it was abolished, as he hoped it would be, he intended to test the feeling of the House upon the principle of "one man one vote."

Mr. Wood (Brookville), in moving the first reading of a bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act, explained that there was ambiguity in the law as to whether or not a deputy returning officer should number the ballots before putting them into the box. The bill proposed to make it clear that that officer should number the counterfoil, but not the ballot.

Mr. Mulock introduced a bill to amend the Militia Act, which, he explained, moves the disqualification which prevents officers in the Canadian militia being appointed the officer commanding Her Majesty's forces in Canada.

Mr. Cameron (Huron), moved the first reading of a bill to repeal the Franchise Act. He said that the Franchise Act was vicious in principle and bad in detail, and could not be remedied by amendment, so he proposed to abolish it, look, stock and barrel.

The bill was given a first reading.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) introduced a Bill to amend the Act respecting the election of members of the House of Commons. He proposed to revert to the old system which prevailed before the Government assumed the power to appoint the returning officers. Where there was one riding in a county the sheriff should act; where there were two the registrar should be the returning officer for one, and where more the Government should appoint the additional officer. The Bill made additional provisions as to corrupt practices, and fixed the penalty at two years' imprisonment or a fine of \$500.

Mr. Tipper moved the first reading of a Bill respecting fishing vessels of the United States.

Sir John Macdonald moved that when the House rises on Wednesday it stand adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Taylor moved the first reading of a Bill to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contracts or agreement to perform labor in Canada.

Sir John Thompson, in response to Mr. Watson, said the Government had agreed to pay the costs in testing the constitutionality among others of the Manitoba Act, 53 Victoria, chap. 38, an Act respecting Public Schools.

Mr. Lariviere, in moving for copies of all correspondence, petitions, memorials, briefs and facts, and of any other documents submitted to the Privy Council in connection with the abolition of the official use of the French language in the Province of Manitoba by the Legislature of that Province, said the constitution of the Province of Manitoba was somewhat similar to that of Quebec in regard to the use of the English and French languages.

Mr. Lariviere moved for copies of all correspondence, petitions, memorials, briefs and facts, and of any other documents submitted to the Privy Council in connection with the abolition of Separate Schools in the Province of Manitoba by the Legislature of that Province. They had, before the Province of Manitoba was created, a system of Separate Schools in that colony, and when the Manitoba Act was passed it was intended that this system which existed in the older Provinces, should be continued in Manitoba. He might say in regard to the question of education, as well as that of a dual language, that Manitoba had ignored the letter of the constitution in the passing of an Act during the session before last. Proceedings had been taken in court in order to test the action of the Legislature.

Mr. Gray, in the absence of Mr. Tarte, moved for copies of documents in connection with the construction of the Kingston graving dock. Carried.

Mr. Devlin moved for copies of all petitions presented to His Excellency with reference to the School Acts of Manitoba, and all memorials, reports, Orders-in-Council, and correspondence in connection with the same. The Catholic county of Ottawa had for many years been represented by Protestants, both in the Commons and the Legislative Assembly. He was the first Catholic who had represented Ottawa county in this House, his distinguished predecessor, Mr. Alonzo Wright, having held the seat for 29 years. That gave the House an idea how liberal the Catholics were on the other side of the Ottawa River. When a candidate came forward they did not ask what were his religious views. They simply ascer-

tained his political character, and then rendered their verdict. If this spirit of generosity were not recognized in Ontario, at least a spirit of justice should prevail, and then this agitation would disappear and Canada would have prosperity and happiness. It was time the storm signal was hoisted. It was time that Canadians should be warned of the danger ahead.

Much of the agitation now existing was due to the course pursued by the member for North Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy), and whether or not that gentleman had the approval of his leader (Mr. Devlin) knew not, but it was known that when he occupied a prominent position in the Conservative party, and when he was the Ontario leader, he declared as early as 1887 in a speech in Barrie that the French of Quebec were getting more French than when they were conquered on the Plains of Abraham, and that as members of the body politico they were a great danger to Confederation. That was pretty strong language. The fruits of such utterances were to-day being reaped. The first shot upon the French was fired in the Jesuit storm, and the second shot in the Local campaign in Ontario. Now the firing was going on all around. Separate schools and the French language, it was declared, must go. The great danger to Confederation was in the policy pursued by Mr. McCarthy, who received the approbation of many members of the House who dare not declare openly for his policy. This course would have a most unfortunate effect, because it would show that the rights of minorities were not to be respected.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) moved for the correspondence as to the Atlantic mail service.

Mr. Foster did not have any fault to find with the request for information. The original proposition was to secure a Pacific service line to Australia and an Atlantic service. To-day the Pacific service was the highest order. Although the Government spent a great deal of time to accomplish the Atlantic service, it had so far been unsuccessful for various reasons. Before the close of the present session they hoped to be in a position to give more definite and more favorable information. They realized the great desirability of having a first-class service, and hoped soon to be able to meet the wishes of the House.

Sir Hector Langevin moved that the time for reception of petitions for private bills be extended from the 8th to the 22nd of May.—Carried.

Mr. Tipper, replying to Mr. Flint, said it is the intention of the Government to have the fishery bounty cheques issued hereafter before March 5th in each year.

Sir John Macdonald, in answer to Mr. Choquette, said that the question of allowing the entry into Canada free of duty of animals from the United States for the purpose of being slaughtered is under consideration of the Government.

Mr. Haggart, replying to Mr. Jones, said that the Government is considering the question of a two-cent postage rate, and in answer to Mr. Denison he said that the proposal to approach the Imperial authorities with a view to establishing a uniform Imperial two-cent rate was also being considered with the general question of the reduction of postage.

Mr. Haggart, in reply to Mr. Mills (Bothwell), said that the census of 1881 was announced by the end of July of that year, and, similarly, the census of 1891 would probably be announced by the end of July of this year.

Sir Hector Langevin, answering Mr. McMullen, stated that the entire cost of the safe with the foundations put in the Finance Department was \$44,468. The tender was \$29,750.

Mr. McMullen moved for a return showing the cost of the construction, the location, the date of erection, the capacity of the elevators on the Intercolonial Railway, together with the quantity of grain that had passed through them each year since their erection.—Carried.

Mr. Landerkin moved for a return giving the date of the declaration in every riding during the election, if adjournments were made from the time fixed at the nominations, why, and the name of the returning officer where such occurred, the name, occupation and address of the returning officer, the date of the return by the returning officer to the clerk of the Crown-in-Chancery, the date of the receipt of each, together with the name of the electoral district, the member elected thereby, and the date of the publication of his return in the Canada Gazette. He said that it had become notorious that irregularities had crept into the methods of holding elections, and that delays had occurred for which sufficient reasons were not given. He desired to ascertain the reason for the delay in gazeteting the return in South Grey. It was desirable, if there were any advantage to be gained, that all should have it; while if there were any disadvantages, it should be remedied as far as possible.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) said the subject was entitled to the consideration of the House. In a large number of instances considerable delay had occurred between the date of the election and the date of the declaration. There were penalties provided by law for the returning officers who abused the powers given them, but in many cases they could not be enforced, as the men appointed had nothing, in 1887 the Clerk of the Crown-in-Chancery was at fault, but now it was the returning officers. This was a gross abuse, and one which should not be tolerated.

Sir John Macdonald said every returning-officer would be responsible for the proper performance of his duty. The publication of his own return was delayed by the returning-officer, who was a personal and political friend of his own, and had it not been he perhaps would not have had the petition filed against him. He agreed that all means should be taken to see fair play on both sides.

Mr. Charlton said that his return was gazetted on April 4th, two weeks later than that of the member for South Norfolk. It might have been through inadvertence, but such delays were unjust.

Mr. Montague said the delay in this case took place on account of the illness of the returning-officer.

Mr. Mulock moved in amendment that the following be added to the motion: Also copies of all letters written by or on behalf of any member of the Government to any member-elect or to any other person or persons suggesting that any returning-officer be asked to delay making his return to the

Clerk of the Crown-in-Chancery. The motion as amended was carried. The House adjourned at 4.15 p. m.

YANKEE HORSES FOR SCOTLAND.

There is Profit in Sending the Animals Across the Water.

Shipping horses to Scotland is the latest innovation in Philadelphia's export trade. Within the last few months 400 horses have been sent to Aberdeen by the Allan Line steamships which ply between that port and Glasgow. John Kinney, a West Philadelphia horse dealer, sent out on the Allan Line steamship Scandinavian last week 33 head of horses, among which were two stallions, one of which was a pair of stallions, of Aberdeen, Scotland. The latter has opened large sales stables for the exclusive sale of American horses.

Mr. Kinney accompanied the vessel on her passage to Glasgow, intending to bring back Shetland ponies. Chicago horse dealers expect to ship from this city over a thousand horses within the next six months. The American trotter is preferred to the bulky and awkward running horse seen all through Scotland, and is used as a coach horse and general roadster.

It cost \$30 for the transportation of each horse, besides \$40 insurance on each animal valued at \$200. But notwithstanding these heavy charges, which do not include the expenses to Aberdeen from Glasgow, the shippers realize a profit, and propose to push the trade.

ONE TOO MANY.

A Parson Who Had Two Bees to His String.

An Amherst, N. S., despatch says: The Amherst Baptist Church, at a business meeting this evening, passed a very strong paper concerning the conduct of the pastor's late assistant, Mr. Alfred B. Staples. It appears Mr. Staples has been engaged to two or more ladies at the same time and promised to marry each within a short time. This was rather too much for any ordinary mortal and the crash came Tuesday last, when the youngest of the ladies came over from New Brunswick, and she and her friends insisted that he should marry her then and there. He consented, procured a license and then refused to make use of the license. Under the circumstances all the parties concluded to wait until morning, but during the night the curate slipped away, leaving a carriage, road cart, sleigh, horse, library, trunk, etc., to console a good many creditors.

A DEADLY DUEL.

Challenged to Mortal Combat, the Son of a Man Who Killed Nineteen Persons.

A Knoxville, Tenn., despatch received today says: A bloody duel was fought near here Wednesday by two men named Johnson and Sizemore. Trouble had existed a long time between the men and failing to settle the difference, Johnson sent word to Sizemore to meet him in a secluded spot. The challenge was accepted and in the fight Johnson was killed. Sizemore is the son of a man who killed nineteen men before being himself killed. A reward has been offered for Sizemore's arrest and a large posse is now hunting him down.

Why Go Fishing?

The false coloring which a morbid condition of the physical man throws upon men and motives hinders much the prompt and efficient discharge of professional duties. A Methodist Bishop who is well-known all over the United States is an enthusiastic fisherman. He says he would have been a hunter too but for being near-sighted in his youth. When his over-conscientious friends ask him how he can afford to spend so much time on the river bank he replies: "As a means of grace, sir."

Nothing can be compared to field sports in the way of recreation. Of course the same amount of mere physical exertion can be easily had by artificial means, but this is only half, perhaps less. No mind that is trained to close and intense application can suddenly leave off and do nothing. While one swings the dumb bell or takes a constitutional, the tough question, be it a sermon, a brief, or a battle with pneumonia, riots in the brain and will not down. The only show is to give the mind something else upon which to work. This is most successfully done in the effort to circumvent a wily trout or make the most of a day's shooting. The intensity with which a genuine sportsman will focus his trained faculties on such problems is refreshing to a degree, and sometimes supremely funny.

These are some of the things I say to my friends who seem surprised to see a preacher and a missionary put on a ducking coat and a slouch hat and "take to the woods." And to myself I say that if ever there was a position in the world which demanded a little communing with nature from time to time it is the one I am trying to fill. Even if I thought it interfered a little with my present success in my work, which I do not, I should still not deny myself that which I know to be essential to my properly living the long and laborious life that I believe I am entitled to look forward to.—Forest and Stream.

Back to the Old Postage Rate.

A circular was received at the post office to-day from the Postmaster-General, stating that the Department had decided to postpone putting into effect the regulation introduced April 18th, compelling the payment of one cent postage for every two ounces on papers mailed from the office of publication to subscribers in the United Kingdom until July 1st next. Newspapers will accordingly be mailed to subscribers on the old conditions until that date.

Don't Like the Cat.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: The public whipping post may be cruel and against civilization, but the statistics of Delaware show that it is pretty effectual. Only one out of each hundred publicly whipped ever appears for a second dose, while 37 per cent. of those sent to jail for similar crimes appear again before two years.

The French who are excavating at the ruins of Delphi do not seem to be getting the big end of the bargain by any means. The Greeks are permitted to retain all the objects discovered, the excavators merely being allowed to make and sell casts and photographs and publish the originals for a period of five years.

A DESERTED WIFE.

Scene in a Boarding House—A Sad But Not Uncommon Story.

Scene—A west end boarding house for tradesmen. Eight boarders at their breakfast. A well-dressed woman enters the dining-room and rushes toward one of the boarders. "John!" she says, making as if she would embrace him. "Hello, Mary! Is that you?" said the boarder addressed, with the greatest nonchalance.

"That's rather a cool greeting for your wife," replied the woman, in an injured tone, "after having left her for two years."

Wife! The boarders stared. John had been playing the single man, and keeping company with several young women in the neighborhood. "If it had been three years I would have been quite content," said John, drinking his tea with exasperating composure.

"Now that I'm here what do you intend to do?" asked the wife.

"I intend to remain where I am, and you can find a lodging for yourself," replied the husband. "Yes, for I can't have a woman here in a household of men," added the boarding mistress.

So the woman, who had followed her husband all the way from Newfoundland, got lodgings, and the husband went over and coaxed her to lend him \$10, and with the \$10, and what money he had of his own, and what effects he had, he disappeared. But the wife was bound to follow him, and learning that he had taken a ticket to Boston she wrote to a friend there to generally get some money. People don't persist with a wife in an injured tone, but this friend did, and this faithful or persistent wife is on her way to the "hub" to confront him.—Montreal Witness.

A GIRL'S LIBRARY.

The Books a Librarian Thinks Most Suited for Them.

Max Cohen, librarian of the Maimonides library, has prepared a catalogue of the books in the library which he thinks will prove attractive to girls from 14 to 18 years of age. He has made it a point to select those most congenial to a girl's tastes, but which at the same time will stimulate their thinking and be conducive to mental growth. The catalogue includes "Upland and Meadow," by Charles Abbott; "Life, Letters and Journals of Louisa M. Alcott," by T. B. Aldrich; "The Essays of Francis Bacon," by James Bowdler; "The Granddames," by George W. Cable; "The Essays of Thomas Carlyle," by Nicholas Nickleby," by Charles Dickens; "History of the United States," by Edward Eggleston; "The War of Independence," by John Fiske; "The Vicar of Wakefield," by Oliver Goldsmith; "Twice Told Tales," by Nathaniel Hawthorne; "Ramona," by Helen Hunt Jackson; "A New England Girlhood," by Lucy Larrou; "Outlines of Jewish History," by Lady K. Magnus; "Margaret Matland," by Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant; "Doctor Zay," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and "White Umbrella in Mexico," by F. Hopkinson Smith.—New York Times.

Figs and Fables.

Not to say no to self means to say yes to the devil.

Patience is the gold we get by going through the fire of trial.

The richest people on earth are those who give away the most.

A good deal of the devil's best work is done by careless people.

The world looks at what a man does, but God looks at what he means.

The man who never prays for anybody else never prays for himself.

The more we do to help others the lighter our own burdens will become.

The hypocrite does an immense amount of work for the devil for very small pay.

There are parents who work for their children too much and talk to them too little.—Ram's Horn.

That's Him.

America: Hardtack—How are you getting along with your new clerk? Is he a good man?

Clambake—He works like a charm. Did you ever see a charm work?

Hardtack—I never did.

Clambake—Well, that's him.

One of the Unfortunates.

Puck: Brotherton—Marriage is a failure.

Benedict (in surprise)—Why, I didn't know you had ever been married!

Brotherton—I haven't—I failed.

—Fires last month destroyed property to the value of \$11,309,000 in the United States and Canada. The total for the first four months of the year was \$44,307,150.

The census recently taken has demonstrated the gratifying facts that there are 146 parishes in Scotland where there are no papers and, consequently, no poor-rates, and that in these parishes there are no public-houses.

Ten British War Secretary announced in Parliament yesterday that British troops were being sent to British Bechnansland to oppose the proposed occupation of a portion of Mashonaland by the Boers. As the invading party is composed of 20,000 well-armed Boers, the troops will have their work out for them. The last war which the Tories waged against the Boers added little lustre to the British arms. In fact it disgraced them. The Battle of Majuba Hill, where General Colville was killed and his troops routed with great slaughter, added greatly to the prestige of the Boers, and they have been ever since. Colville was considered the greatest tactician in the British army at that time. General Stewart, who lost his life in leading the relief column across the desert to the Nile, was on his staff, and the men under him comprised some of the best material in the army, yet they were beaten on ground of their own choosing. Just at that time the Tories were driven from power, and although the Jingoists cried for revenge and blood Mr. Gladstone refused to continue the war, believing that the Boers were being unjustly attacked. For this he was bitterly assailed, but the Grand Old Man declared England was strong enough and respected enough to dare to do right when she found she was wrong.

CURED HIM OF DRINKING.

A Pittsburg Woman Tries a Novel Experiment with Good Results.

Alderman Beinbauer, of the South Side, has hit upon a novel plan of re-establishing domestic felicity in unhappy homes by curing convivial husbands of drunkenness, says the Pittsburg Dispatch.

For some time past all the women and men in the ward, and sometimes from other wards—who do not live happily have been in the habit of seeking the aid of the Alderman. Two thirds of the cases that people wish to enter for trial at court could not run the gauntlet of the Grand Jury, so the Alderman has adopted another plan, which was unfolded in a conversation with a woman who last night wished to sue her husband for support. She had no case, and had no grounds either for charges of cruelty.

"I'll tell you how to cure him," said the Alderman. "You just do the same as he does. If he comes home and smashes furniture, you take a poker and help him. If he swears, you swear worse than he does. If he gets drunk, you go and get drunk, too. You can stop him that way, for I have given others the same advice, and their husbands were thereafter all right."

"A short time ago a woman came to me and said her husband got drunk and raised a row at home. I told her to do the same, and she said she would. After leaving my office she saw the bartender of the saloon her husband frequented and told him that if she came into the saloon and asked for a drink he must not stop her, but do as she wanted."

The next evening she walked boldly into the saloon where her husband and boon companions were ranged along the bar, and said: "I say, fellows, it's mighty mean weather. Have a drink, will you? Take one on me. Bartender, give me a good stiff whiskey. I want the best." "Looking at the men, who stood agape, the woman said: 'What's up, boys? Have a drink, I say,' and she drained the brimming glass, though it nearly choked her. Her husband came up to her and said: 'Why, Mary, why are you here?' 'I've as much right as you,' replied the woman.

"As a sequel to the story, the man and woman left the saloon together, and the husband took a solemn vow to never touch liquor again. The couple are now living very happily, and it was better than a dozen law suits."

When the Alderman finished his tale the woman said: "I'll do the same thing if it kills me." So some recreant husband must beware of a scene.

BUTTERFLY GIRLS.

Young Women Who Spoil Their Chances of Marrying.

People often wonder why some girls with bright young faces, laughing eyes and a congenial flow of spirits, which makes them general favorites everywhere they go, have plenty of beaux yet no marriage proposals. The girls who remain single butterflies are the ones who remain single the longest. Men like to woo girls for themselves and they do not like artful ones. Men want the solid qualities. For instance, few men will entertain a tender regard for young women who try to enliven their visits by telling them of everything detrimental that happens concerning other lady friends. The little mistakes and trying situations of others should be scored, and never talked over by disinterested parties. Women who speak lightly of absent companions to their callers lose all charm of sincerity that men desire above all other qualities, and merit the opinion of deceit that visitors are certain to carry away with them.—Olin's P. Fairchild in Young Ladies' Fashion Basar.

The Masher.

Did you ever watch a man who considers himself irresistible by the gentler sex? What a study—what an exhibition he is sure to make! You will see him on the elevated, at the theatre, in the parks and in the streets. He stares at every woman, twirls his moustache, primps his scarf and keeps adjusting his coat. He glances, stares, glances over his newspaper, and ventures a meaning smile or tilt of his eyes. It is not once in a hundred times that a woman returns his glances; in fact most of the women are afraid of him or are disgusted. But when a victim who is in the same line of business as himself does give him a full equivalent for his efforts, what a conquest he makes of it. What a wonderful conqueror he thinks himself.—New York Sun.

Electroplating the Dead.

The Egyptian mummifying process of preserving the bodies of the dead is cast in the shade by a French chemist, who has discovered a process of electroplating a corpse, according to the size of the friends' pocketbook. It is horrible to contemplate, but the time has arrived when statues as perfect as life and and in any desired metallic casing, may be erected in museums, armor halls or libraries.

Wonderful Skill.

Continent: Old Doctor—No, sir; I never have a patient die on my hands; never! Young Doctor—How do you manage it? Old Doctor—When I find that a man is going to die, I get him to call in another doctor.

RUNAWAYS ARE SO common nowadays and so many people get killed or injured that it remains a great wonder that some kind of an invention has not come into general use whereby a runaway horse could be easily and quickly unharnessed while on its wild career along the streets. We are aware that devices exist by which it is claimed a horse can be unharnessed at a moment's notice or at least detached from the vehicle it may be drawing when it is running away, but for some reason or other they have not come into general use. When one sees how quickly the horses of the fire department can be harnessed and yoked, surely some person with an inventive turn of mind could construct a set of harness which could be as quickly removed. Were this done a runaway would have few terrors for those driving or for those walking on the streets. If the horse could be freed from the shafts by the pulling of a strap or bolt or by pressure on a spring many lives would be saved and many accidents prevented. Such a contrivance should not be hard to make.