## IINION HOUSE.

ck's Day and the Day After Marked by Several Very Lively Scenes.

ewspapers Discussed Pro and l Some Remarkable Views pressed by Members.

ne Accuses Mr. Bodwell of cing: Humbug and Gets a Sharp Reply.

March 17-The unusual course a bill three times at the one passing it was adopted by the commons yesterday in the case her's measure to protect Canthe introduction of the insect

1 as the San Jose scale. on to introduce the bill was lit was read the first and secput through committee of the read the third time without

The Yukon Bill.

me sovernment bill incorporating the Yukon Canadian Railway Company and confirming the contract with Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, was read the third time, "on division," which in parliamen tary parlance means that the opposition without dividing the house desire it to go on record that the bill was not read the third time unanimously. Mr. Quinn moved an amendment to the effect that the capital stock of the company, ten million dollars, should be divided into shares of one dollar each and issued for subscription to the Canadian public. No person thought it worth while to make and comment on this extraordinary amendment, and it was declared lost.

Questions and Answers.

there were a score of questions on the order paper to which the government replied. Mr. Sifton stated in reply to Mr. Foster that the government had no official report with regard to the construction of th tion of the sleigh road from the Stikine river to Teslin lake, but Messrs. Mann & Mackenzie, who were in the city at present, state that they have sent for-ward a sufficient outfit of men and materials to enable them to carry but the provisions of the contract. They had stated that the three hundred miles of sleigh road were completed Sunday Newspape

Mr. Charlton earnestly pressed upon the favorable consideration of the house his Sabbath observance bill. While conceding that the state has nothing to do with the establishment of religion, he ... utained that the moral and religious status of the people has much to do with the interest of the state, and that whatever may directly or indirectly promote high moral standard is important in laying the foundations of the nation, more important than the ordinary political issues. He asserted the compe-tency of the government to deal with the subject of Sunday rest, not because it is an observance inculcated by religious precept but because it is in the highest.

As originally introduced, Mr. Charles tom's bill dealt with four subjects, canal traffic, railway traffic. Sunday excursions and Sunday traffic, Sunday excursions and Sunday newspapers. The necessity for legislation in regard to Sunday canal traffic has been obviated by the action of the government. The proposals to prohibit Sunday excursions and Sunday railway traffic were dropped, and the bill was reduced to the single subject of Sunday railway traffic were dropped, and the bill was reduced to the single subject of Sunday railway traffic were dropped, and the bill was reduced to the single subject of Sunday railway regions. day newspapers. Mr. Charlton was severe on the Sunday newspapers. He said that as a result of the degradation of the literary taste of the people of the United States, due to the publication of a thousand Sunday newspapers, that country has now no longer any Longcountry has now no longer any Long-fellows, Whittiers, Bryants or Holmeses; it has no historians like Motley, Banit has no historians like Motley, Ban-croft or Prescott, or writers like Wash-ington Irving. These were men who lived before the debasing, demoralizing, infamous Sunday newspaper was intro-duced into the United States. The pub-lication of the Sunday newspaper he de-clared to be a violation of God's law.

Text of the Bill. The text of the bill was as follows:
"The Criminal Code, 1892, is hereby mended by adding the following section hereto, immediately after section 173:
"173a.—Every one is guilty of an ofence and liable, on summary conviction, a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and osts for the first offence, and not ex-ceeding a hundred dollars and costs for ach subsequent offence, and, in default

payment, to one month's imprison-"(a) Being the proprietor, publisher on anager of any newspaper, publishes or sues, or prepares for publication or issee, any copy or number of such newsper for sale on Sunday, or with the tent that such copy or number shall be old on Sunday; or

old on Sunday; or. "(b) Sells, or employs, or procures any rson to sell any newspaper on Sunday: "Provided that the publishing or issug or preparing for publication or issue any copy or number of a religious ewspaper for distribution on Sunday, or ith the intent that it shall be distribed on Sunday shall not be an offence

The Measure Discussed.

Craig expressed the hope that inday newspapers would not kill off I the brainy writers. Canada, he said, id a poet in Mr. Ross, and he hoped e Sunday newspaper would not deprive of his talent. He held that the queson of Sabbath observance was one for e provincial legislatures to deal with d he referred Mr. Charlton to his end Mr. Hardy. If, however, parliaent had jurisdiction he was in favor

Mr. McMollen accused Mr. Craig of ing influenced by purely party motives, opposing Mr. Charlton's bill. Mr. Mc. ullen was obliged to retract the impution and he obeyed the rule of the use. He concurred with Mr. Charli's opinion of the Sunday newspaper, ich he said is causing great demoralition in the United States. He bestow-praise on Mr. Charlton for the noble ort he has mede essein after session ort he has made session after session, d declared himself to be in hearty ac-

with him Ar. Maclean, of East York, who is the lisher of the Toronto Sunday World. d that he was as much in favor of upding the teaching of the Christian igion as Mr. Charlton, but these prin-les could be enforced much better than putting them in the Criminal Code. did not promote Christian morality by ting in the Criminal Code any trifling lation of the moral law. To his mind was the reading of the Sunday newsers was a crime and the people who alized were the people who should be aght within the scope of the Criminal e. He expressed the belief that the

subject should be dealt with by the pro-

The Premier's Position. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that whatever merit the bill had certainly had not the merit of novelty, as Mr. Charlton had been most persistent for the last ten been most persistent for the last ten years in bringing a similar bill before the house session after session, with various modifications. Mr. Charlton had been, he said, charged not exactly with playing to the gallery, but with speaking to the country. This was not a crime before parliament and Sir Wilfrid asked Mr. Craig if he would cast the first stone. He presumed that Mr. Craig would admit he supposed they would all would admit, he supposed they would all admit, that when they rose in the house admit, that when they rose in the house they all talked more or less to the country; if they did not it would be hardly worth while talking at all. The bill in its present shape simply prohibited the sale of newspapers on Sunday. It was not a question whether Sunday newspapers were good or bad, Sir Wilfrid and I to be were to speak his own mind. said. If he were to speak his own mind he would say that there are newspapers which were not good to read even on week days. For himself he read every day of his life papers which he would be better off never to have read at all. (Laughter.) However, it was part of his

"The question is," he continued, "Lot witcher or not the papers issued on Sunday are a bad class, styled yellow papers, or not. The question is simply whether it shall be made allowable to sell newspapers on Sundays than to sell anything else on Sunday. According to the laws which prevail in all Christian nations, and among others in this na-tion, the sale of anything is probibited on the Lord's Day. It might be said with some truth that this is hardly a ques-tion which comes within the jurisdiction of this parliament. If I were to express my own personal views I would not hes-tire to say that it is a question that my own personal views I would not hesitate to say that it is a question that had better be relegated to the provinces, there to be dealt with. Since I have taken the position I now occupy, I thought it advisable on a question of this kind to follow the precedent laid down by Sir John Thompson, as eminent an authority as we ever had on these matters, and he thought it advisable when a similar measure was introduced the principle that the Criminal Code could be amended so as to bring the selling of newspapers within the provisions of the criminal law. I thought the house should act on the doctrine laid. the house should act on the doct ine laid. down by this eminent authority, and that is the reason why I have and am pre-pared to adopt this measure; otherwise pared to adopt this measure; otherwise not. I do not see why we should go luck on the records we have established in regard to this bill. That is the only reason why I support it. I think the sale should be restricted, as is provided in the bill, but the preparation of the newspaper for Monday morning should not be prohibited.

Other Views.

Mr. Fisher sympathized with the prin-iple of the bill, although he said that in Quebec there is a law which prohibits absolutely the sale of papers on Sunday. He thought the bill should be extended in its scope so as to prohibit the importa-tion and sale of Sunday papers published when the house went into committee

on the bill Mr. Fisher moved an amendment to that effect. Mr. Sifton stated that he was entirely in accord with the principle of the bill.

Mr. W. F. Maclean opposed the bill on
the grounds that it was unconstitutional and uncalled for. Dr. Christie warmly supported the

Mr. Beatty suggested that the clause be amended so as to prohibit papers being published and sold on Sun Mr. Fisher pointed out that it was one object of the amendment to prevent the sale, for example, here on Monday of the New York Sunday newspapers.

An Amendment. Mr. Hughes said that there was a large amount of good moral reading in these New York Sunday papers. He did not want to see a little boy arrested for cawant to see a little boy arrested for catering to the public by selling papers on Sundays and the man around the corner making his dollars by selling cigars, go scot free. He moved in amendment, making the bill apply to any person 'who sells or employs or procures any person to sell any article or commodity on Sun-

days, except drugs or medicines.'
Mr. Flint failed to agree with Mr. Fisher's amendment, because the Boston 'Sunday Globe' or 'Sunday Herald,' for instance, contained contributions from the best writers and were of a highly moral and instructive tone. Mr. McMullen was willing to part with these desirable Sunday papers in order to shut out the many undesirable Sunday papers that came into the country.

Mr. Wood, Sir Hibbert Tupper, Dr. Montague and Mr. McClure believed this matter should be left to the verieved cert

matter should be left to the various I ocal egislatures, many of which had laws applicable to Sunday papers.

The Solicitor-General.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, solicitor-general, said that papers published in the city of Quebec were peddled about the doors of the churches on Sundays, yet there existed an act in the Quebec legislature which, if called into action would prevent that. He thought Mr. Charlton's act badly drafted for the purpose of

reaching the object aimed at.
Dr. Montague read the opinion of the
Hon. David Mills, in 1892, in the house
of commons, that this question was one
of civil rights and should be regulated by

of civil rights and should be regulated by the local legislatures and not made part of the criminal law.

Mr. Charlton quoted Sir John Thompson as having endorsed this Sunday paragraph in this bill of 1892, as well as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and pointed out that under this bill no newsboy could be arrested. It applied to the proprietor.

Sir Hibbert Tupper, Dr. Montague and Mr. Maclean put a variety of questions Mr. Maclean put a variety of questions and hypothetical cases to Mr. Charlton in order, as the member for North Norfolk said, to bewilder the committee. Dr.
Montague said Mr. Charlton was making a mountain out of a mole hill. Such
legislation was not demanded in Ontario.
Mr. Craig objected to Mr. Charlton
accusing members of trifling with this
ouestion. He was considered by many

question. He was considered by many outside the house as not candid in his advocacy of this bill. Mr. Craig would not give way to any one on the proper observance of the Lord's day, but he thought before they passed such a bill they should settle the question of juris-riction. Another objection he had was that the bill was not workable. On motion of Mr. Maclean the committee rose and secured leave to sit again and the house adjourned.

Ottawa, March 18.-At the opening of the house of commons yesterday, a number of petitions were presented in favor of incorporating the Kettle River Valley

railway company.

Mr. Wood, of Hamilton, introduced a bill to incorporate the Nickel Steel Company of Canada; read the first tme.

Mr. Parmalee secured a first reading of a bill prohibiting improper speculation in the sale of butter and cheese. The measure had the endorsation of the dairy associations and of Prof. Robertson, Dominion dairy commissioner. minion dairy commissioner.

Insolvency Bill. Mr. Fortin introduced his insolvency bill, and made an extended speech in explanation and support of it. He took the iberty of introducing such a bill as a

private member of the house in the interests of the commercial community. It was no reproach to the provinces that their legislation did not meet the case fully, because the jusisdiction to pass an efficient insolvency law was given to the federal parliament. Any law which provided for the distribution of assets without a discharge clause was inadequate. Uniformity of the law all over the Dominion was imperatively necessary. He was told that sixty-nine boards of trade endorse the proposal for a federal law. This bill was the outcome of the study of the Montreal commercial boards. In its main provision it followed the lines of the bill introduced in the senate by Sir Mackenzie Bowell in 1894. It was made applicable to traders only. He did to the control of the contro not believe in applying it to non-traders, such as farmers. Compulsory assignment was one of the leading features of the measure. No provision was made the measure. No provision was made for voluntary assignment. A liquidator was to be appointed and the insolvent was required to render all information and assistance possible to him. Provision was made for the arrest of the insolvent if, for example, he intended to abscond. A discharge could only be granted with the consent of the majority of all the creditors in number and three-fourths in value. The discharge would not apply without the consent of the creditors to any claim of a non-commercial nature due to a non-trader, nor to claims of a secondary nature, such as endorsation, etc. No claims for law costs can rank on the estate after a receiving

order has been issued. Mr. Bourassa supported the bill be-cause a uniform federal law would have the effect of inspiring more confidence abroad, and thus result in stimulating should take charge of a measure of this kind, because it was difficult to meet the wishes of the various provinces.

important that such a measure should be treated as a commercial one. In the general election of 1878, the government of Mr. Mackenzie was attacked by his of Mr. Mackenzie was attacked by his political opponents because that government had introduced an insolvency law in 1875. After speaking of the difficulty surrounding a discharge clause, the pre-mier alluded to the view that this matter should be left to the various provinces. In some provinces preferences existed and this made the desire for a general insolvency law so universal. Quebec there was a law providing for the equitable distribution of the assets of an insolvent, and he was informed that at present a measure for the distribution of assets among the creditors was under consideration in Nova Scotia. If, how-ever, it was the desire of parliament to approach this question, the government is willing to give every assistance. He would deprecate any such measure ing made a political one, and before government undertook to facilitate the passage of this bill it had a right to se-

Sunday Newspapers. When the house reassembled at eight when the nouse reassembled at eight o'clock it went again into committee on Mr. Charlton's bill to prohibit the publication or sale of newspapers on Sunday. Mr. Fisher's amendment, which was calculated to supress the sale in Canada of Sunday newspapers, published in the United States, was withdrawn on the plea that it might hinder the pasage of the bill owing to the opposition to it. Mr. Maclean moved that the committee rise, but this was defeated by 23. Mr. Choquette moved that a clause be added to the bill excepting the province of Quebec from its operation.

Mr. Maclean—I move to add to the amendment that Ontario also be excepted from the operation of the bill. (Laugh-

cure an expression of opinion from both

ter.)
Mr. Powell—I would ask that the nce of New Brunswick should be added o the amendment. (Renewed laughter.)
Mr. McDougall—I would ask to have Nova Scotia exempted also. laughter.)

Mr. Foster-In the absence of the minister of marine, I would suggest that the province of Rrince Edward Island should Mr. Davis-I would ask that the

Northwest Territories · be included in that list.
Mr. Charlton appealed to the committee to proceed seriously with a measure that was designed to avert an evil which had grown to such gigentic proportions in the United States. Some remarks of Mr. Charlton on the

character of some American newspapers brought Mr. Maclean to his feet with an appeal to the prime minister not to sit quietly while Mr. Charlton talked arrant nonsense against the freedom of the press and against liberty of speech. Mr. Powell based a long argument on the question: What is a religious news-paper, which under the bill is exempted? He took the paper called the Evangeli-cal Churchman, a religious newspaper, and yet he observed violent political articles'in it. He quoted Calvin in his com-mentaries on the Hebrews as declaring that this Sunday view was false doctrine and wound up by asserting that this will was too trivial to put on the statute-

book. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in reply to the appeal of Mr. Maclean to rebuke his follower, Mr. Charlton, that the day before he had based his support of the vill because it had the sanction of the late Sir John Thompson. Otherwise he would have said to Mr. Charlton: "This bill is useless, because in most of the provinces statutes on the subject already exist, and the means to afford the relief Mr. Charlton desired." But, Sir Wilfrid continued, he accepted the authority of Sir John Thompson, that though there is provincial legislation on the subject, this house has also jurisdiction to enact fur-ther legislation. He appealed to the Conservatives opposite to support Sir John Thompson's view and support the

Dr. Montague moved an amendment declaring that any person who sells or employs, or procures any person to sell on any day of the week any paper, whether published in Canada or elsewhere, issued or purporting to be issued on Sunday, shall be declared guilty of n offence under this act.
Mr. Maclean's amendment to exempt the province of Ontario was lost by 21 Dr. Montague supporting it. Mr. Choquette's motion to exempt Quebec from the operation of the bill was lost by 18 to 25, Mr. Penny voting or the minority.

Dr. Montague's amendment was agreed to, and the bill was reported from the committee and stands for a third read-

Mr. Casey's bill, which is practically the same as one moulded last session by a special committee to further secure the safety of railway employees and passengers. was read a second time, and stands now ready for the stage of the committee of the whole.

Mr. Casey's bill respecting drainage on and along the land of railway compa-

nies was read the second time and re-

Mr. Davis' bill to allow members of he Mounted Police force to be pensioned after 20 years' service instead of 25 years, was passed without opposition.

Mr. Richardson's bill providing for the attachment of the salaries of civil servants out of moneys in the hands of the overnment was read a second time.
Mr. Campbell made an explanation of bill to amend the railway act. The first clause prohibits railway first clause prohibits railway companies running locomotives that emit sparks and that if fire occurs without any other cause being established it shall be assumed that the offending railway company is responsible. Another provision obliges railway companies to erect swing gates at farm crossings. If the gates are left open without any negligence on the part of the farmer and his cattle are killed the loss shall be divided between the company and the owner of the stock. The bill was referred to the special committee named to take up Mr Casey's bill. Sessional Notes.

The minister of finance gives notice that the governor-in-council may from the school fund of Manitoba pay over from time to time at the request of the Manitoba pay over from the time to time at the request of the Manitoba pay over from the school toba government, sums not exceeding a hundred thousand dollars in any one year, and not exceeding on the whole three hundred thousand dollads, to be expended by Manitoba on public schools IN THE SENATE.

In the senate yesterday afternoon Senator Powell introduced a bill for better securing the safety of certain fisher-men. The bill makes it an indictable offence, punishable by fine and imprison-men, for the owner of any vessel engaged in deep sea or bank fishing to allow small boats used for fishing to be so used unless they are equipped with mariner's compass and two quarts of drinking water and two pounds of solid food for each of the crew. The bill was read a first time.

The bill passed yesterday in the commons to protect Canada against the introduction of the insect pest known as the San Jose pest was put through all

its stages and will likely receive royal assent to-day.

A number of motions for returns giving information regarding the Yukon d'strict and the government's Yukon railway contract were adopted, the minister of justice promising that the returns would be brought down with all possible speed, so that the information might be before the senate before the government comes up for consideration

Ottawa, March 17.-The railway committee of the house of commons met this morning, Mr. Sutherland presiding. Nearly 150 members of the house were present. The minister of railways, the minister of the interior, Sir Charles Tupper and the Hon. George E. Foster were among them, and Sir William Van Horne, Judge Clarke and Mr. Wainwright were also there. They took up the Rainy river railway bill and amended it in regard to the time for commencement, so as to provide that the first 80 miles to be finished in two years and the balance in four years. Mr. Foster suggested that the same clause preserving control over rates as inserted in the Crow's Nest Pass railway blil be put into this.

way blil be put into this.

Mr. Maclean contended that as the government had not yet carried out Mr. Blair's promise to create a railway commission, they should control the powers

and rates.

Mr. Blair reiterated his declaration that the creation of a commission was the intention of the government, and he said: "I will not allow Mr. Maclean or anyone else to say that there is the slightest ground for the insinuation that we will go back on that declaration or allow these railway corporations to ex-ercise privileges granted by parliament remaining under the control of the parliament of Canada." He thought Mr. Foster's suggestion unnecessary. The bi'll was passed.

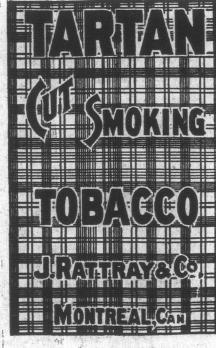
Kettle River Valley Railway. Then the big fight opened between the Canadian Pacific railway and Mr. Cor-bin, of the Northern railway, and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, which ships goods into British Columbia over Northern railway. The bill which the committee took up was to incorporate the Kettle River Valley Railway Company, which proposes to construct a railway from Northport, in the United States, to the Boundary Creek district, in the British Columbia mining district.

Mr. E. V. Bodwell, Q.C., of Victoria, explained the bill, which Mr. Bostock presented to the committee. He announced that the Corbin system had exended \$1,200,00 in Southern British

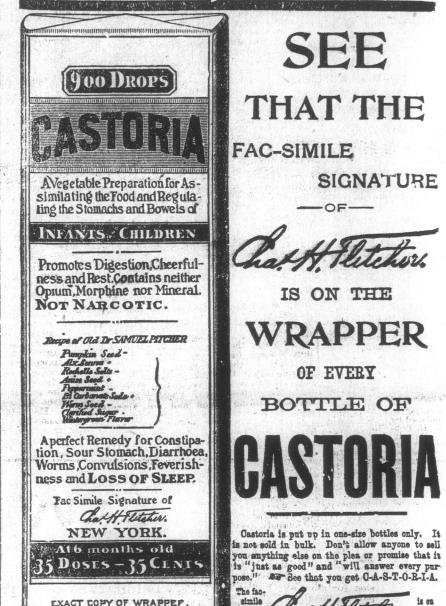
Mr. Bodwell denied that this road would take trade away from Canada to United States, and gave reasons. also stated that Mr. Corbin had no interest in any smelter in the United

States. Sir William Van Horne addressed the committee in opposition to the bill. He asserted that this road would take a hundred million dollars out of Canada in the next ten years. What Mr. Bod-well had said about trade was humbus. Mr. Bodwell sprang up and exclaimed 'No; it is the truth!"

Sir William Van Horne claimed that the C.P.R. was not so rapacious a corporation as it was painted. He told the committee that the C.P.R. intended to build this year an extension of their system from Robson to Midway, in the







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Fresh Island Eggs, 2 doz. for 35c. Condensed Milk, 2 tins for 25c. Devilled Crab, 15c. Marmalade, 7-lb. tin, \$1.00.

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Boundary Creek district, a distance of "Have you a subsidy?" asked Mr. Lis-

ter.

"No," replied Sir William, "nor have we asked for one." He recited the history of tailway building in British Columbia and said that the promise obtained from Sir John Macdonald not to charter any more roads there was broken. Referring to complaints from Kootenay against the C.P.R., Sir William said: "I do not say that the C.P. R. is not guilty of an overchage of justice sometimes, but I defy any man to point out any case brought to the attention of the officers of the company which tion of the officers of the company which was not promptly corrected, or where a civil answer at least was not returned. In reply to Mr. Bostock, Sir William said they would build to Midway under the charter of the Columbia & Western Railway Company, which carried a land grant for a portion of the distance from the British Columbia legislature. Mr. Corbin, president of the Northern railway, addressed the committee in support of the bill, and predicted that there would be forty or fifty thousand people in Boundary Creek district within the

next two years, and that ores would be smelted there. The committee adjourned before dis-osing of the bill, but it was evident that the committee was in favor of the bill by a large majority.

OUT OF CHAOS. He Came-His Whole Constitution Set to Rights by South American Nervine.

"Two years ago I had a severe attack of La Grippe. Chronic constipation followed it. My stomach, bowels and lowed it. My stomach, bowels and nerves became completely deranged, and I was a great sufferer. I tried many remedies without getting relief. I was advised by one who had derived great benefit from South American Nervine to ry it. I did so. It has corrected all my disorders and restored me to the best of health. It is a great tonic." E. Tallman, Merrickville, Ont.

DIRECT FROM DAWSON. four Men Arrive on the Steamer Pakshan From the North.

Vancouver, B.C., March 25 .- The steamer Vancouver, B.C., March 25.—The steamer Pakshan arrived at Vancouver this morning. She has four men from Dawson on board, who came over the Dyea trail. They are J. F. Denham, E. B. Tung, D. Lasalle and C. A. Goodwin. They report that they met Judge McQuire, Registrar Wade and J. McGregor, of the government party, five days out of Dawson, and the Mounted Police with 700 pounds of mail a hundred miles from Dawson. Lasalle represents Alexander McDonald, one of the kings of the Klondike, who sent him out to purchase a steamer for the Yukon river. It is estimated that McDonald will raise ten million dollars this year. The party talk is estimated that McDonald will raise ten million dollars this year. The party talk of twenty tons of gold coming out in July by steamers via St. Michaels. Figuring out this at \$15 an ounce makes a tremendous sum, but Klondikers say it is not an exaggeration. A nugget the size of a small pail has been found worth \$9,000. Goodwin says: "Of course, you think that is a tall story, but it is true."

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

There are 17 personages in Europe who bear the title of emperor or king. Of these only seven are blessed with sons—the rulers of Great Britain, Den-

I do hereby certify that my daughter, Grace Ella, was cured of Eczema of several years' standing by four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment. ANDREW AITON,

Hartland, N. B. W. E. Thistle, Druggist, witness.

Professor Park, of Andover, figures Professor Park, of Andover, "gures rather amusingly in the reminiscences of the late Professor Schaff, of New York city, just published. In 1842, Schaff, being a private-docent at Be:lin, introduced Park to his German friends, and among them to Kahnis. He relates that, under the continuous pelting of Park's questions, Kahnis finally exclaimed in despair: "God forgive Christopher Columbus for discovering America!"

SAVE YOUR FEATHERS.

Diamond Dyes Will Make Your Faded Hat and Bonnet Feathers As Good New.

It may be that some ladies are not aware of the fact that old hat and old bonnet feathers can be made to look as those universal home friends. Let us tell you how to do the work. "Use the Diamond Dyes prepared for wool and silk that can be bought from any dealer. Clean the feather by soaking it in strong soapsuds fifteen minutes then draw gently between the thumb and forefinger a number of times and rinse in warm water; dip and re-dip in the dye bath until the desired color is obtained; rinse in cold water and press gently with the hand betwen two cloths, to remove the water; now hold before a gentle fire shaking slightly until nearly dry, and then curl by taking three or four sprigs of the feather and drawing briskly between the thumb and back of scissors, and so on until it is finished. Old feathers can be recolored and made to look like new. To color feathers black be sure you use the Diamond Fast Black for Silk and Feathers, prepared by the makers of the Diamond Dyes; this is the only successful dye for coloring feathers a rich black.'

Brunswick, Germany, is troubled with peculiar epeidemic of hysteria that has broken out in one of the girl's schools. A few girls in one room started the others, hysterics spread to all the classes, and within three days the school had to be closed. When they got home all the girls seemed to recover

PROVINCIAL HO

The Government Denies the Boundary Creek to Enjoy way Competition.

It Can fonly Have Such Fac the Canadian Pacific W Afford,

And Shall Be Required Until It Suits the C. P. Convenience.

Helmcken's Resolution Taker the Government and F Through the House.

Victoria, Ma The speaker took the chair at Provers by Rev. J. B. Haslan Mr. Kellie's resolution calling turn of affidavits filed with the ment re the Nakusp & Fort railway company's taking the company's taking taking the company's taking t Mr. Higgins' resolution calling espondence re erection of catt in the E. & N. railway was als Mr. Sword moved the following

Mr. Sword moved the followa-tion. Whereas in 1874 and-provir ce of British Columbia from the Dominion government amounting in the aggregate to and the semi-annual payment of from the Dominion to the Pro-the difference between the deb the difference between the deb province of British Columbia debts of the other provinces, portionately reduced; and who 'British North America Act,' 114, 115, 116, as set forth in set the Terms of Union, provides Dominion shall pay to the provi-est semi-annually on such diffe-the rate of 5 per cent, per an the rate of 5 per cent. per ani any change in said act would vires both of the Dominion and vires both of the Dominion and vincial legislatures; and whe provincial legislation sanctioning ceptance of such sums from the ion and the Dominion legislation izing their being advanced, each ally provide for their repayment vincial at any time and the Dominion beginning at any time and the provincial at any ing 3 per cent, interest is now the market above par; and who investments of the trustees for ing funds of the various loa scribed stock, at the present not yield quite 3 per cent. per and whereas the repayment of t said advances would result in a the province of between \$6 \$7,000 per annum, and to this e ieve the burthens of the people: ed, that the government be res requested to give their attention

Mr. Sword in moving the r said that he did not believe tha necessary to take up the tim house in making explanations unds for the resolution we grounds for the resolution were out in the preamble. The adv fended to were made by the I in 1874-5, by the federal govern an arrangement with this when the advances were made provided that the money might the province. In view he province could borrow mo ught it desirable that the go hould take the matter into its The difference, he sa capital amount and the fin

Hon. Mr. Turner said that in sent shape there could be no object the resolution. He expressed to the resolution which should be the referred to the reference to the reference the smooth t amount realized by the sinki the province. He held that the the trustees had nothing to do atter, unless Mr. Sword meant point that the sinking fund ovince should be used to pay lvance made by the Domin If so, he thought Mr. Sw enching upon very serious ground. He claimed that there was soon made for the investment. inking funds of the province were held by the trustees as the entatives of the holders of the aised the question also whe stees would appropriate anythe sinking funds to pay back ount. He thought that ther very serious objection to it. subject to call. At the explor of the loans the sinking red to be in existence, and, ld not be used to pay off ots. Such a course would ent ay and uncertainty, which he ustee would take. The ref Sword to the sinking fun to no other conclusion but posed to use them for such a repeated that such would be mable proceeding. The holder mable proceeding. The holder acial securities would expect at the sinking funds were investigated way. The finance so denied that the carrying ou tion would result in an ann the province of from So. He held that it would be 3.300 or \$3,400, as in addition er cent. which the province we interest there would be the nt of one per cent, fo He moved that the res nended by striking out the hich would be saved should the adopt it.
Sword explained that the

on was made up by the difference of per cent, upon the count and 3 per cent, the rate of the cent at t at which the money could be by the province. While it further provision of one p have to be provided for it should not be forgotten expiration of the loan the would pay it off. For this said, the saving to the province much greater than the finance was prepared to admit, that re correctly stated in the re n by the finance minister's e said if the finance ministers e e the matter due considera uld see that he had made a r t the provision for sinking fur regarded as a charge aga

Mr. Turner said that it w note how differently the n upon the manner in whi on for sinking fund should be said that at other times men position said that the pronking fund should be add interest in computing the

said it