

## THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK

Stands Between Europe and a Desolating War.

## PORTUGAL'S CLAIMS IN AFRICA.

Salisbury's Tribute to Gladstone's Fairness in Foreign Affairs.

A Glasgow cable received to-day says: In his speech here yesterday Lord Salisbury said: "For many years an anxious part of the duties of the foreign office has been our relations with Mohammedan communities lest their crumbling and decay might cause a general disturbance. That danger is now decreasing, and in some parts has passed away. The Sultan of Turkey has devoted his energies to repairing the confusion into which his dominion has fallen, and has succeeded in so averting danger that the peace of Europe is no longer menaced from that quarter. (Cheers.) Still more hopeful is the revival in Persia, where there is such a desire for greater liberty and such an increase of material progress as to justify the hope that that nation will never cause a conflict with Christian powers. The revival in Egypt also is among the most wonderful events of this generation." (Cheers.)

Referring to the convention with Portugal, Lord Salisbury said it was no easy matter to arrange that compact. England had to refrain from anything likely to injure a State linked with old recollections of kindness, and which must be regarded as an essential portion of the European body. On the other hand, we had to satisfy our countrymen of the Cape Colony, who could not understand why Portugal was allowed to claim on paper the annexation of a broad belt of Africa. If this belt had been held by the Anglo-Saxon race it would have been led to civilization two centuries ago. The people of Cape Colony wanted Portugal to be thrust aside altogether. England had to observe the prescription of International law, and would not ignore the claims of Portugal to certain portions of Africa. The Convention gives England highlands on which white men can settle and work. The lowlands along the Zambezi were offered to Portugal, and can only be worked by people born there and having the blood of that country.

Referring to East Africa, Lord Salisbury held that the railway about to be carried to Victoria Nyanza would destroy the slave trade through the abolition of caravan traffic. He concluded by praising Mr. Gladstone for the course he had adopted in recent years of uniformly treating foreign affairs without party feeling.

### LORD JOHN'S SON

Said to be Such a Crank His Wife Refuses to Live With Him.

A London cable says: The suit of the wife of Earl Russell for separation on the ground of cruelty is to be tried on June 8th. The case was on some time ago, and was temporarily postponed in the belief that a settlement out of court could be arrived at. This has proved impossible, and it is now pretty certain that the sensational features which are known to be involved in the suit will be made public. They are known to be of the most extraordinary character. The Earl is the head of one of the oldest families of the Anglo-Norman aristocracy. He is young and handsome, and had a distinguished career at the university. He was considered a great catch, but personal eccentricities for which he was noted when a student have developed to an extent that makes many of his friends believe him to be insane. The Countess found it impossible to live with him from within a few months after their marriage.

### LAWLESSNESS IN THE WEST.

The Flathead Country Enjoys a Boom in More Than One Way.

A Helena, Mont., despatch says: John Wilson, a former resident of Helena, and a man of known integrity, has arrived from the Flathead country and reports a reign of lawlessness there. Within the last few months three or four thousand people have stampeded there in advance of the boom expected on the arrival of the Great Northern Railway's western extension. Two new towns, Columbia Falls and Kallispell, have sprung up and a million dollars' worth of lots have been sold in them. Among the motley population are many tough characters. Mr. Wilson reports that acts of violence are of frequent occurrence. Three men were killed within a few miles of each other on Monday, the day he left. Officers of the law are few in number and afford little protection.

### BOYCOTTERS BEATEN.

The Board of Walking Delegates Capitulate to the Lumber Dealers.

A New York despatch says: The boycott which was declared by the labor unions against certain lumber dealers in this city was declared off last night, and the sale and delivery of lumber in this city, which was stopped by the lumber dealers because of the boycott, was resumed to-day. The Executive Committee of the Lumber Dealers' Association met the board of walking delegates of the building trades last night, when the latter withdrew all complaints, and in an official communication to the Lumber Dealers' Association specifically stated that no boycott had been placed on the firm of E. Buick & Co. This is regarded as a complete victory for the Lumber Dealers' Association.

### Twenty-Six Years for \$1.02.

A Buffalo, N. Y., despatch says: Just before his death Judge Corlett advised Governor Hill to pardon Fred Easton, aged 23, who is serving a twenty-six years' sentence in Auburn prison. Easton was convicted of the theft of \$1.02 in 1888, and the judge gave him the long sentence, of which he afterwards repented.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. McMillen, in introducing a bill to further amend the Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons, said that the bill proposed to amend the Act so as to make it clear that a member of the House of Commons or a Senator shall be entitled to mileage only from his residence, which must be in Canada, to Ottawa.

Mr. Tupper introduced a bill to amend chapter 77 of the revised statutes respecting the safety of ships. He explained that the purpose was to prevent passenger vessels from carrying explosives. There was no legislation on the subject to-day in Canada, and the bill was based on the English Act.

Mr. Liester—Does it include refined petroleum?

Mr. Tupper—It includes a good many things.

Mr. Amyot introduced a bill to amend the Dominion Controversial Elections Act, and in doing so he explained that the object was to fix thirty days after polling day for contestation of elections, instead of leaving the time entirely at the discretion of the returning officer.

Mr. Davies called the attention of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to the great importance in the public interest of his pressing forward the bill of which he had given notice, the object of which was to amend the law respecting the safety of ships. The hon. gentleman knew that on June 19th the English law regulating the load line would come into force so far as Canadian ships sailing outward from Canadian ports were concerned.

Mr. Tupper said that he had already taken occasion to send to the different ports of the country information regarding this matter.

Mr. Edgar asked the cause of the delay in having the papers ordered by the Privileges and Elections Committee in regard to the charges prepared for the inspection of the members of the committee.

Sir Hector Langevin said that the preparation of the papers entailed considerable work and required time. These papers were being prepared as fast as possible.

Sir John Macdonald, replying to Mr. Laverne, said the Government had no information that the Canadian Pacific Railway had abandoned the South-Eastern Railway, and it had no power to force them to operate it.

Mr. Tupper, answering Mr. Somerville, said that in March, '91, the contract was made with the Polson Iron Co. to build a steel cruiser for the protection of the fisheries of the great lakes. The vessel was to be built according to specifications by Lieut. Gordon, of the fisheries protective service. The contract price is \$40,000, of which \$31,000 is to be paid in cash, and the company is to take over the old cruiser at a valuation of \$9,000.

Mr. Tupper, answering Mr. Somerville, said that the supplies for the fishery protection are purchased by private contract, and that the officers have instructions to buy at the lowest market rates.

Mr. Brodeur asked if the Government intended to dismiss public employees who took an active part in the elections?

Sir John Macdonald—Whenever complaints of improper conduct are made there will be a strict investigation.

Mr. Liester—What about Sir Charles Tupper?

Mr. Denison asked if it is the intention of the Government to organize a cavalry school in Toronto.

Sir Adolphe Caron—The subject matter of this question is now under the consideration of the Government. (Laughter.)

Sir Hector Langevin, answering Mr. Bain, said that no claim for damages in connection with the Dundas and Waterloo macadamized road had been made by Dr. Walker, and no settlement made.

Mr. Foster, answering Mr. Landorin, said that Sir Charles Tupper was paid \$10,000 for salary, \$2,000 for travelling allowance, and that the balance of the payments on account of the High Commissioner's office was either to clerks or to companies who had rendered services.

Mr. Davies, on a motion for returns, stated that over 200 miles of the rails of the Prince Edward Island Railway laid in 1873, with the exception of 63 miles, had been re-laid. The rails were absolutely worn out and in a dangerous condition. He hoped the Government would investigate the matter.

Mr. Hyman, in moving for papers relating to the locality for holding the camp of Militia District No. 1 for 1890 and 1891, said that if the camp was held in any other place than London an injustice was being done to that city. London had purchased the Carling farm and conveyed it to the Government, one condition of said transfer being that it should be used as the camping ground of the District No. 1. In 1890 the camp had been taken to Stratford, it was said as a political bribe, but it had not been successful, as they had representing that district a gentleman who was not entirely in accord with the Government. As a punishment to London, and as a reward to St. Thomas, it was to be given to the latter this year.

Sir Adolphe Caron said that since he had been the head of the Militia Department London had had a camp officer there any other locality in Ontario. He said that Mr. Hyman was mistaken as to the condition of transfer of the property by the city of London to the Government.

Mr. Cameron (Huron), when the second reading of his bill to repeal the Electoral Franchise Act was reached on the order paper, asked if Sir Hector Langevin was prepared to go on with the discussion of this bill now. When on Friday last he had desired a second reading of the bill. Sir Hector Langevin had asked that it be allowed to stand.

Sir Hector Langevin suggested Thursday.

Mr. Cameron—No. Thursday is too late, because I am going away on that day.

Sir Hector Langevin—Very sorry. It was then decided that the bill should be considered on Wednesday.

Mr. Tupper moved the third reading of the bill respecting fishing vessels of the United States.

Mr. Davies said that he had thought the Minister of Marine and Fisheries would have taken the opportunity before the bill was passed of making a statement with reference to the position of the matter between Newfoundland and Canada.

Mr. Tupper said that he would rather abstain from introducing into the consideration of this bill any matters at issue

between Canada and Newfoundland, since the bill affected simply vessels of the United States, and in no way disturbed the vessels of Newfoundland. He thought it was well that the bill should proceed on the old lines. At present the position was this: The Government of Newfoundland had by the provisions of the Bait Act prohibited Canadian vessels from obtaining bait in the ports or harbors of that colony on any terms. Last year Canadian vessels were permitted to go into Newfoundland ports upon payment of a license fee, and under this license they were permitted to obtain only a limited supply of bait. This year even that privilege had been withdrawn. The Government was pressing with every effort possible a solution of this question, so that the rights of the vessels of Canada might be respected.

Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, said that before Mr. Tupper pressed the bill to a third reading the House was entitled to information which up to this time it did not possess. They knew that a few years ago the Government appointed a commissioner, who along with the British ambassador at Washington negotiated a treaty which was rejected by the Congress of the United States. They had no information that any further action had been taken. The Government had not informed the House that they proposed taking any further action. They had not yet told the House that they were prepared to take the initiative in opening up negotiations upon this subject. The House was entitled to all the information in the power of the Government to give upon this question before they were asked to pass the bill. It seemed to him (Mr. Mills) an extraordinary proceeding that Sir John Thompson should have intervened between the Government of Newfoundland and the Government of the United States with reference to negotiations that were being entered upon in the interest of the people of Newfoundland exclusively. The House was entitled to all the papers that had passed between Canada and the Colonial Office and the Government of Newfoundland upon this question. They should not be called upon to legislate in the dark. (Applause.)

Sir John Thompson said that if the correspondence to which Mr. Mills had referred were laid on the table to-day there was no member of the House who knew better than Mr. Mills that he could not raise a discussion on the matter on the third reading of this bill. The Government of the Dominion would not feel that they had gone beyond their duty in interfering with the negotiations of any colony which affected the Dominion of Canada. The interests of the fishing portion of the population would have been most deeply affected by the negotiations to which Mr. Mills had referred, and he knew to his (Mr. Mills) credit that there would be no more eloquent and forcible remonstrance in the House if they had failed to pass that minute of Council than that which would have come from Mr. Mills. So far from its being extraordinary on the ground that it was uncalculated for the minute of Council was not adopted until Her Majesty's Minister at Washington and the Secretary of State for the Colonies had invited an expression of opinion from the Privy Council in reference to the negotiations going on, and therefore in no sense was remonstrance uncalculated. Mr. Mills had taken his point well, that the House had not been informed that any negotiations had taken place or were to be entered upon. The House had been informed in the speech from the throne, and that they were to be continued. The correspondence in its entirety could not be brought down, because the assent of the Governments interested was to be had, and until that was obtained it must be considered as confidential.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) said that he would like to bring the attention of the Government to the fact that they had not yet informed the House whether Mr. Colby had tendered his resignation as President of the Privy Council, and whether any other party had been appointed in his place.

Sir John Macdonald replied that Mr. Colby had, to the regret of his colleagues, tendered his resignation. It was accepted by His Excellency the Governor-General, and his office had not yet been filled. The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

To incorporate the Western Life Insurance Co.—Mr. Macdonald (Winnipeg).

To amend the Act to incorporate the Collingwood & Bay of Quinte Railway Co.—Mr. Kirkpatrick.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked if there was any prospect of the papers as to the Washington negotiations promised in the speech from the throne being brought down.

Sir John Thompson replied that permission to publish the documents had been applied for, and would no doubt be obtained in a week.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) considered this statement very disappointing. What right had the Government to promise these papers if they had not the power to supply them?

The House went into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Somerville, while the item for printing and stationery was under consideration, asked if the Secretary of State would require any more clerks in the Printing Bureau. A large part of the printing had not been done in the bureau, but by outside parties, and if this were to be done by the Government would more officers be required?

Mr. Chapleau asked what printing had been done outside?

Mr. Somerville said that the public knew men who got money for work known, and the Secretary of State should know. The voters' lists and the report of the Geological Survey had been printed outside.

To incorporate the Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Canada.—Mr. Hyman.

To incorporate the McLeod Irrigation Company.—Mr. Davies.

Mr. Amyot introduced a Bill to make voting compulsory, which was read a first time.

Sir John Macdonald, in answer to a question by Mr. Gibson as to whether it was the intention of the Government to build a turning basin on the enlarged Welland canal at St. Catharines, said that the matter had not yet been brought to the attention of the Government.

Sir Hector Langevin, in answer to Mr.

Tarte, said that \$580,841 had been paid to Larkin, Connolly & Co. on account of the graving dock at Esquimaux, B. C., from 1884 to 1890.

Mr. Foster told Mr. Tarte that the amount of money owed by the Quebec Harbor Commissioners to the Government on account of interest up to December 31 last was \$185,925.

Mr. Chapleau, replying to a question put by Mr. Lepine, said that the type-setting machines purchased by the Government formerly cost \$3,500, but they could now be purchased for \$3,000. They were capable of composing 3,500 ems per hour, or 81,500 ems per day of nine hours, for which they paid \$2 a day. The cost of type-setting per 1,000 ems was 6 2-7 cents.

Mr. Jamieson moved "That in the opinion of this House the time has arrived when it is expedient to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes."

Mr. Fraser said that in seconding the motion he did it in the interest of the good citizenship of Canada. He saw the difficulty of a prohibitory law for the Dominion, because it might be honestly opposed by some men. In view of the past ravages of the traffic he was convinced that it was in the best interest of Canada that there should be no traffic in liquor. No doubt there could be honest differences as to whether the country was ripe for prohibition, but it was the duty of the legislators to lead public opinion.

Mr. O'Brien was glad to see some common sense introduced into the discussion of this question and congratulated the last speaker on the honesty he had displayed. He contended that the advocates of prohibition were either unscrupulous or illogical. They could not assume that to use intoxicating liquors was contrary to Scripture, or an incitement to crime. There were very many crimes which drunkenness would render a man incapable of committing. He denied that intoxication was the parent of crime. Scripture told men to look elsewhere for the source of crime than to drunkenness. Intoxication had come now to be an excuse which nearly every criminal made to escape punishment. He denied that prohibition would be a remedy for drunkenness.

To incorporate the Buffalo, Lake Erie & Brantford Railway & Coal Company.—Mr. Tiedale.

To incorporate the Whirlpool Bridge Company.—Mr. Graham.

To amend the Dominion Franchise Act of 1874 by providing that voters must be British subjects.—Mr. Wood, of Brookville, Mr. Coatesworth, resuming the debate on Mr. Jamieson's motion declaring the country ripe for prohibition, said that the principle of temperance legislation had already been recognized by law. It was now to be hoped that the House would see the wisdom of granting prohibitory legislation.

Mr. Flint took exception to Mr. O'Brien's deductions from Scripture against prohibition. He did not think Parliament was the place to discuss the bearings of Scripture upon economic questions, but there could be no doubt that the great religious bodies of Canada were in favor of prohibition. There were plenty of indications that public opinion was overwhelmingly against the liquor traffic. He was opposed to compensation. The public would never submit to having the honest masses taxed to further enrich those who had already made enormous fortunes out of the degrading traffic.

Mr. McIntosh had never yet heard the question solved as to how the revenue could be recovered for the loss it would cause. The time had come when that question must be seriously considered. He therefore moved an amendment, which recited at great length that whereas numerous petitions had been presented to Parliament asking for prohibition; and whereas there was a general desire that the matter should receive serious consideration; and whereas prohibition must seriously affect the revenues of the Dominion; that a special committee be appointed to inquire into the matter and report to the House.

Mr. Roome, in seconding the amendment, believed that was the proper action for the House to take, and that all who favored prohibition should vote for it.

Mr. Macdonald, of Huron, said that over 500,000 Canadians had petitioned for prohibition, and he hoped the House would consider the question aside from party bias.

Mr. Taylor moved in amendment to the amendment that this House renews the expression of opinion made in preceding Parliaments as to the expediency of prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes; but declares that in a question of such far-reaching importance, affecting long established social and trade interests, involving the loss of many millions of necessary revenue and consequent imposition of new and heavy taxation, it is essential for the working and permanent maintenance of such enactment that the electorate of Canada should first pronounce a definite opinion upon the subject at the polls.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—Does the hon. gentleman propose a plebiscite?

Mr. Taylor said the motion spoke for itself, and that matter would be one of detail.

Mr. Mills said he would not support an indefinite reference to the people. If a vote was proposed at once he would support it. He did not think a plebiscite was an un-British proceeding. As a general rule it might be bad, but in the present instance the verdict of the people should be obtained. He did not think any greater misfortune could befall the cause of total abstinence than legislative prohibition. At the same time, if a vast majority of the people expressed an opinion in favor of prohibition, he was prepared to aid in perfecting the measure. The proposal of Mr. Macintosh's amendment, asking that the question affecting the revenue of the country should be referred to a committee, would enable the Government to shift the responsibility to the shoulders of private members. This was an unconstitutional and improper proceeding. If the Government had not the courage and ability to deal with the subject, they should not continue to hold office. For a long time the Finance Minister advocated prohibition, and he had never said there would be any obstacle in the way of meeting the financial requirements of the country if prohibition were adopted. He would like to know if that amendment was not drawn up by the Government. Was the blunderbuss loaded for a divorce.

—Rev. Alfred W. Adams, of Providence, created a sensation in his pulpit last Sunday by denouncing his wife's habit of wearing low-necked dresses. Mrs. Adams created a commotion under her brass husband's hat the next day by bringing suit for a divorce.

and placed in the hands of the member for Ottawa?

Mr. Mackintosh—No member of the Government had anything to do with the drawing up of the resolution.

Mr. Mills—Then no doubt the Government will resist this imputation upon their capacity.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Sproule moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House demanded a vote, with the following results: Yeas 65, nays 74.

The motion was declared lost.

### A MORMON TEST CASE.

The Courts to Say Whether Mormon Immigrants May Be Sent Back.

A New York despatch says: Marie Haselman, aged 25, a Mormon immigrant from Munich, is the first person the immigration authorities ever decided to bar out of the country on the ground of being a professed polygamist. She is not an actual polygamist, but she announces that it is her intention to become one. She arrived on the Wyoming last Wednesday, and was bound for Logan, Utah, where she has a Mormon sister living. The authorities have decided to send her back to Munich, where her parents live. She says they are Mormons also. The girl has made a long affidavit, and on this declaration the United States authorities intend making a test case. In it she says that born, brought up, and baptized a Catholic, she embraced the Mormon doctrine, and intends to go to Utah and live in polygamy. If her future husband, whom she hoped to meet in Utah, could after marrying her take to himself seven or eight more wives she would be perfectly satisfied and love him just the same. She also says she was converted to the Mormon faith at meetings she attended in the Southern part of Germany. Her parents, she says, approved of her course. The Mormon elders say they will take the case into the courts. The other members of the Mormon party were allowed to go West.

### STRANGE FIRE IN LONDON.

Lord Romilly, a Female Domestic and the Butler, Fatally Suffocated.

A London cable says: At midnight on Saturday, Lord Romilly upset a paraffine lamp in the drawing-room of his London residence. He was alone at the time, and vainly attempted to extinguish the fire unassisted. Shortly after the butler smothered smoke, and on making a hurried investigation found Lord Romilly lying senseless in the burning drawing-room, the nobleman having been overcome by smoke and the fumes arising from the burning contents of the lamp. Lord Romilly was subsequently removed to St. George's Hospital, where all attempts to revive him failed. He was 65 years of age. Several fire engines in response to alarm sent out hastened to Lord Romilly's house, about which an excited crowd had gathered. The firemen, on entering, found Blanche Griffin, a housemaid, and Emma Lovell, the cook, in the same state of insensibility in which their employer was discovered. They were also removed to the hospital, where it was found that both were already dead. Another female servant and the butler had succeeded in escaping from the house. The fire, which was not extensive, was soon extinguished.

### NURSE DONNELLY'S YARN.

She Gives a Revised Version of Kva's Assault Upon Her.

A New York despatch says: In an interview yesterday Gen. Schuyler Hamilton gave a startling bit of news regarding the affair at Atlantic City which led to the exposure of the Eva Mann scandal. According to Nurse Donnelly, whose tongue has finally been unloosed, the dagger of the alleged wife was intended for the heart of Robert Ray Hamilton, and during the ferocious attack the young man's shirt was almost torn off his back. The anger of the wife was not directed towards the nurse, but at Hamilton. Mrs. Donnelly says the life of Robert Ray in that tragic affair in the seashore cottage. He was wounded by the knife of the "wife" even more seriously than was the nurse. There is no doubt Robert Ray fixed up the story with Mrs. Donnelly so that the prosecution was solely for the assault upon the latter.

### UNCLE SAM BLUSTERS.

But Bargains there Shall be no Danger of Hurting Anybody.

A Paris cable says: The Chilean agents here who represent the insurgent party declare that an arrangement has been made between the Congressional party and the United States authorities by which the Etata will not be seized by force by the Charleston or by another vessel of the American navy. By the terms of this arrangement the fugitive craft will be handed over by the Chilean insurgents to the United States authorities pending a settlement of the question in dispute as to whether or not the Etata has violated the neutrality laws. This action will be taken without prejudice to the Congressional party, as the Etata has enough lead of the Charleston to enable her to reach a port in the possession of the Congressional party and to unload there before she is surrendered to the United States.

### Mangled by Dynamite.

A Rat Portage despatch says: "The steamer Chieftain arrived last night, having on board three men injured by dynamite, two of them seriously. Their names are Michael Morrissey, Ogden Hall and Henry Fritz. Morrissey's left arm was so shattered that it had to be amputated. In addition to this the whole front part of his body was badly mangled, the abdomen torn, the left knee joint all torn open, and the eyes injured. Hall is considerably torn in the abdomen and legs, and his eyes are injured, but he is able to go about. It is doubtful if Morrissey can recover, though at present the symptoms are more favorable than last evening. Hall is expected to pull through."

—Rev. Alfred W. Adams, of Providence, created a sensation in his pulpit last Sunday by denouncing his wife's habit of wearing low-necked dresses. Mrs. Adams created a commotion under her brass husband's hat the next day by bringing suit for a divorce.