

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

The House went into Committee on Mr. Bowell's Bill, providing for the granting of certain railway subsidies.

Mr. Mulock submitted an amendment providing that the Government shall furnish the House at every session with a statement of payments on account of railway subsidies and the amount of contracts performed, together with copies of work performed and sub-contracts for the construction of railways which have been granted subsidies.

Mr. Bowell suggested that the proposed amendment be allowed to stand as a notice of motion.

The bill was reported.

Mr. Kaulbach, upon the motion to go into Committee of Supply, called the attention of the House to the injustice of the new Bait Act adopted by Newfoundland, which permitted American fishing vessels to procure bait at Newfoundland ports and denied the same privilege to Canadian fishermen. He charged that Mr. Bond had promoted this legislation out of revenge upon Canada for frustrating his plot with respect to the Newfoundland treaty with the United States.

Mr. Laurier—Order.

Mr. Kaulbach, continuing, said that what made the case more aggravating was that the bill had received the royal assent on the distinct understanding that it should not interfere with the privileges of Canadian fishermen. Last year licenses were issued to American fishermen while they were refused Canadians. Canada should treat the Newfoundlanders in the matter of the same manner that they treated the Canadian fishermen. If something weren't done to relieve the condition of the Nova Scotia fishermen, who would starve if the disability to procure bait was continued, there would be a revolution amongst them.

Mr. Tupper said that the Government had been most persistent in the discussion of this subject in all its phases with both the Imperial and the Newfoundland Governments. Although he was not at liberty at present to state to the House as he would like to exactly the position of the case, he was at liberty to say that while this matter of necessity required a very long time for its settlement, the correspondence between the three Governments was now approaching a condition in which the Government expected a satisfactory settlement before the next fishing season. They had no reason to believe that the position of affairs would be changed this year.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—What is the position of affairs?

Mr. Tupper replied that at the present time Canadian fishermen were not permitted to buy bait on any terms whatever in the ports of Newfoundland, and the Legislature of that province had professed to clothe the Government with authority to prevent Canadian ships from obtaining bait at their ports. The reason given was that it was necessary in the administration of their Bait Act as far as regarded French fishing vessels.

Mr. Laurier said that he understood from Mr. Tupper that the only motive for the exclusion of our fishermen from purchasing bait in Newfoundland ports was the one that had arisen in consequence of the commercial war between Newfoundland and the French.

Mr. Tupper—In order to prevent French fishing vessels from obtaining bait from the ports of Newfoundland our fishermen are excluded.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) said that Mr. Kaulbach had used very strong language against the Government of Newfoundland, but he thought the Government of Newfoundland held very strong grounds of complaint against the Government of Canada. It would be remembered that some time ago the Government of Newfoundland, which had no connection with Canada, undertook to negotiate a treaty with Washington. The people of Newfoundland were largely dependent upon their fishing interests. The Government of that colony had made arrangements which were satisfactory to them, by which they expected to secure a market for the sale of their fish. But the Government of Canada interfered, and by this interference prevented the treaty from going into operation. It was not at all surprising that the Newfoundland Government and the people of Newfoundland had been greatly irritated by that action. Of course the defence of the Government here was that separate and independent negotiations on the part of Newfoundland were detrimental to the chances of negotiations between Canada and the United States.

Mr. Tupper—More than that.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell), continuing, said that the Canadian Government said that the Government of Newfoundland ought to be compelled in this respect to cast in their fortunes with Canada, and that they ought to be prevented from securing a treaty to their own behalf which did not include Canada. He was not going to say that the Government of Canada did not take so far as the people of Canada were concerned a view that was correct—that was that they were more likely to succeed in negotiations in conjunction with Newfoundland than if Newfoundland were allowed to negotiate alone; but it must be remembered that the British Government allowed Newfoundland to undertake these negotiations in its own behalf, and when these negotiations were successful and satisfactory to the people of Newfoundland, Canada interfered. On account of that interference the condition of the people of Newfoundland had been most seriously affected. It is taking an extremely selfish view to sacrifice the interests of a colony that was separated from us, and whose people were so peculiarly situated, having practically only one means of subsistence. He did not think the world was so situated as that we should do somebody else an injury that we might benefit ourselves.

Mr. Foster said that he did not intend to discuss this question, but he thought it would be unfortunate to allow the expression of opinion which had just been placed on record to remain there without noting it at least. He was sorry that the gentleman who had just spoken had chosen to make such a declaration at this particular juncture.

Mr. Tupper said that the trouble began before Mr. Bond's mission to Washington was contemplated. Newfoundland took the adverse action in regard to Canadian fishing vessels a year before Canada's intervention in the negotiations under the provisions of the Bait Act. Canada's protest had been entered and lodged with the Imperial

Government a year before the mission to Washington.

The House went into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Paterson (Brant), on the item of \$4,000 for the erection of a postoffice in West Farnham, objected that on the principle which had been laid down last session for the expenditure of public money, West Farnham, in which the total revenue from postoffice and other Government offices was only \$1,900, had no claim for a \$4,000 public building.

Mr. Landerkin—There's a protest in that county.

Mr. Baker said that he had urged the Government to accede to the petition of the Council of West Farnham, but not because there was an election petition. He would say that the council in the election case against him were Mercier, Beausoleil & Choquette, who had made a deposit of \$1,000.

Mr. Sutherland said it was difficult to believe that considerations of political expediency did not govern such expenditures as the one under discussion. Woodstock was a more important business centre than West Farnham. The revenue it yielded to the Government was more than ten times as great, but yet, although the Board of Trade and the Municipal Council had made every possible representation for the erection of a public building such as the one proposed for West Farnham, they found it impossible to obtain from the Government the favorable consideration of their request.

Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, protested against the injustice of such expenditures as the one proposed. The end was at hand of the system of corrupting the constituencies with their own money.

Mr. McMullen quoted the statement made last session by Sir John Macdonald to the effect that public moneys should not be expended without good reason, and not for the purpose of helping the friends of the Administration. He had further accepted a resolution moved by Mr. Mills (Bothwell) declaring that buildings should not be erected unless necessitated by the public interest.

Mr. Landerkin charged that the item for the West Farnham post-office had been put in the estimates to appease Mr. Baker and his constituents for his failure to get a seat in the Cabinet. In a similar manner a grant had been made by the Government to the Sherbrooke fair to compensate for the dis- appointment of Mr. Ives, who was also a candidate for a Cabinet position.

Mr. Speaker took the chair, and the committee arose.

Mr. Bowell moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Landerkin, on the motion to adjourn, completed the reading of the article amid a deafening uproar, and said that after its publication the money had been granted to West Farnham and Sherbrooke.

Mr. Bowell, in answer to Mr. McMullen, said that the Intercolonial Railway was in a condition to fulfil its part in furnishing a fast transcontinental mail service all the way from the easternmost point of railway communication at North Sydney, C. B. The question of the advisability of constructing a railway wharf at North Sydney, suitable for the loading of coal, was one for consideration.

Mr. Bowell moved in amendment to this bill authorizing the granting of railway subsidies, that a clause be added providing that within a month after the commencement of each session of Parliament a statement of all moneys paid on account of subsidies, and to whom paid, shall be laid on the table, together with copies of all contracts between the Government and railway companies.

Mr. Mulock moved that a sub-section be added to the amended clause requiring subsidized railway companies to furnish a statement of payments made by them out of subsidies and the consideration thereof. This amendment was lost.

Sir John Thompson moved that there be inserted in his Bill to further amend the Dominion Controversy Elections Act a clause providing that in case the petitioner against the return of a candidate should be found not to be qualified the petition should not be dismissed on that account, but within the time allowed by the court another petitioner should be allowed to file the petition.

Mr. Barron pointed out the danger of adopting such a clause as this, as it would be an encouragement to worthless people to file fictitious petitions.

Sir John Thompson withdrew the proposed amendment.

After Recess.

The House went into Committee of Supply.

Mr. McMullen, on the item of \$5,000 for the post-office at Picton, said that there was a protest against the member for Prince Edward county, and this grant was proposed in order to facilitate his re-election.

Mr. McNeill called attention to the success which is being achieved in the realm of poetry by William Wilfred Campbell, an employee of the Railway Department, who is serving the county for \$1.50 per day. He received very flattering criticisms from the highest sources both in Europe and America of the poem "Mother." It was only right and fitting that work such as this should be recognized. He believed that Canada's young poet would rank higher than Longfellow if he were placed in a position that would give him an opportunity for development. He hoped the Government would see its way clear to giving him a position in the library, in charge of Belle Lettres, which would enable Mr. Campbell to follow his inclination and bring further credit upon his native country.

Mr. Laurier said he would gladly endorse the statement to the favorable consideration of the Government. While he did not pretend to be a judge of poetry, in his estimate Mr. Campbell was one of the real living poets to-day of the English language. The poem called "Mother" was certainly something that had not been equalled since the days of Edgar Poe. Mr. Campbell was a young man, and if the Government gave him a position in the library he would have opportunity to cultivate his talent, and it would be money well applied. Both sides of the House would heartily approve of such action.

On the item of \$800 to pay claims connected with the Northwest rebellion, Mr. Laurier asked if anything had been done towards a settlement with Bremner.

Mr. Dewdney said Bremner's claim was now before the Department of Justice, and nothing had been done regarding it.

Mr. Watson complained bitterly respect-

ing this treatment of Bremner, who was literally in poverty. It was certainly a great hardship for him to endure.

Mr. Laurier stated that his information was also that Bremner was in destitution.

Mr. Dewdney—His claim has swelled up greatly since last session.

Mr. Laurier—That may be so, but the Government ought to give him what was right.

Mr. Dewdney—The Government will take up the matter at an early date.

The item passed.

Mr. Laurier, on the item of \$775 as extra pay and allowance to Dr. Bergin, while Surgeon-General in 1885, moved, seconded by Col. Tyrwhitt, that the item be struck out. He said that the Surgeon-General had no more right to be paid in accordance with Imperial regulations than the other officers. He understood this sum was the difference between what was paid him and that allowed by the Queen's regulations.

The item was carried by 25 yeas to 20 nays.

The committee rose and reported progress.

In the Commons the speaker announced that he had issued his warrant for a writ for a new election in Quebec West to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of Mr. McGreevy. In reply to an interrogation Sir John Thompson said that the question of issuing a writ for it was not considered. Some time ago he mentioned to Mr. Laurier that he himself was favorable to the view that no election should take place until the new lists were prepared.

Mr. Foster then moved the adoption of the trades relations address to the Queen, praying for the abrogation of certain clauses in the treaties between Great Britain and Belgium and the German Zollverein, which would exempt Canada from the provisions of the treaties. He said that the existence of these clauses prevented Canada from making preferential trade relations between herself and her sister colonies or between Canada or other countries. Many also believed that the clauses prevented, or if not prevented, at any rate hampered the negotiations of a treaty between Canada and other countries. A plea for the Imperial Trade League was vaguely inserted in the address. It also concluded with an argument that Britain in future should take such a course owing to the governing spirit of protection that would favour Canada to have full control of her fiscal tariff, as it might be necessary to retaliate against the adverse tariff of other nations.

Mr. Laurier said that this was an argument in favor of the Opposition always declared for, and that was that Canada should have a right to negotiate her own treaties. He objected to the vague statements about the Imperial Trade League and moved an amendment to that part of the address which instructs Britain to keep herself free from any negotiations which would prevent herself and the colonies from some day entering into a trade league.

An act to reduce the representation of the Northwest Territories in Assembly from 26 to 25, was thrown out.

The Government Fraud Bill was amended so as to make it a misdemeanor for Government contractors to contribute funds towards elections. The bill was read the third time.

This concluded the business of the House.

Jolly English Clergymen.

Owing to the fact that so many English citizens spend the summer on the continent, the different Church of England societies detail preachers of that faith to take their own vacation on the continent, and at all the resorts the preachers conduct religious services each Sunday. I have met a number of these ministers or rectors, and they seem to be a very jovial set of men. In contrast to our own preachers in the United States they not only frequent the gardens and drinking-places, but they do not hesitate to sit in the smoking-rooms or the hotels and indulge in "grog"—Scotch whiskey and water. "Why not?" said one of these preachers to me, as he sipped his grog and smoked his pipe. "We enjoy the good things of this world but do not abuse them." They are evidently the same kind of persons that Thackeray so vividly describes in his novels. I observe when handed a card by any of these preachers, that they invariably give you their club as well as private address, and this is particularly true of London and the outskirts.

One of these preachers seemed much surprised when told that it was a rare exception in the United States for a minister of the gospel to belong to a club.—*Richmond, Va. Dispatch.*

A Barbarous Custom.

It appears to be a native custom in South-eastern Alaska to turn out from her home a woman who is about to become a mother, providing for her only a small rough shelter made of boards, bark, or canvas as a protection from the weather. Many of the miseries in this world are doubtless caused by human beings themselves, and this is a case in point. In one of these desolate and cold huts, on damp ground, the Alaskan babe is ushered into the world, mother and child unattended either by skilled nurse or physician. According to the *New York Medical Record*, an effort has been made recently by some of the citizens of Sitka to provide better accommodation for the native women, and through their exertions a plan has been matured, and funds have been obtained for the erection of a building in the Maternity village, to be known as the St. John's hospital for Sitka. It is to be hoped that the winter is upon these wretched people.—*Hospital.*

A Plea For Leniency.

A wicked western boy killed his father and mother and was duly found guilty.

"We ask for leniency in the sentence, Your Honor," said the lawyer for the defence.

"On what ground?" gruffly asked the Judge.

"Your honor, the defendant is an orphan."

It is reported that an army of insurrectionists is marching upon Guatemala, and that a strong Government force has been sent out to meet it. Much uneasiness prevails.

Michael Davitt says that the next general election will leave Charles Stewart Parnell out of Irish politics.

THE JUICY BIVALVE.

The Anatomy of the Oyster—Not so Simple as He Seems.

A clam is considered as the emblem of stupidity and callousness. But you will make a great mistake if you put the class a Chinaman and a Japanese together. The oyster is so strong of muscle, as we all know, that no human fingers are able alone to open the doors of his domicile if he chooses to keep them closed; liver and stomach and digestive organs he has, all as sensitive as ours; respiratory organs as complicated as the human lungs; machinery for obtaining his water supply and for preventing an overflow, and wondrously contrived mechanism for the trapping of his food. Finally, he has a heart whose pulsations may be seen after his house has been torn from him. With this very limited understanding of the anatomy of the oyster it is not difficult to comprehend how cultivation and care may not only improve its outward appearance and augment its lines of quality, but how they also cause the "natural" or uncultivated oyster, as much as grain-fed poultry surpasses the product of the barn-yard. When your host places before you oysters that are plump and round and thick and deep and light-colored, and mantled narrowly by a fringe quite thick to the very edge, then you may be sure that they have not only lived with few disturbances but under a high state of cultivation.—*Scribner's.*

MUSICAL LIZARDS.

The Way a Stranger Entertained Some of Them in Switzerland.

"When in Switzerland two years ago I made the acquaintance of some lizards living in the crevices of one of the sunny walls of our garden," says a writer in the *London Spectator*. "As I had somewhere heard that lizards have a good ear for music, I resolved to prove the fact; so one afternoon, armed with a small music-box, I wended my steps to their tomato-covered home."

"Before I had finished the first tune a considerable audience had collected—an audience it was a pleasure to play to, for the lizards were far more attentive than most human beings. Out peered head after head, a little on one side, in a listening attitude."

"I gave my little friends a musical entertainment (varied by whistling) nearly every day, and before long they got much bolder and would venture right out of their holes and lie motionless on the broad ledge of the wall, their bright black eyes half closed as a rule, but opening now and then to give me a lazy wink of enjoyment."

Figs and Thistles.

Every step toward heaven is a test of courage and love.

When difficulties are overcoming they become blessings.

False worship will kill the soul as quick as no worship.

Self-deception is one of the most deadly of all dangers.

The flax has to be broken before its strength can be known.

If you undertake to drag the cross you will find it very heavy.—*Ram's Horn.*

Key Rings and Things.

Jet nail-heads or cabochons are sure of being in style.

Hats trimmed only with ribbon demand a generous quantity.

Gold key rings are among the little favors sent to brides and grooms by poor but elegant friends.

Some new travelling bags are made in fine Mackintosh cloth, applied to firm but light-weight leather. Fine gilt and brass trimmings are used instead of nickel-plate.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND may have his faults, but he was never given to gush. The following extract from his remarks to a reporter of the *Erie, Pa., Herald*, in reference to the late Hon. W. L. Scott, have a peculiar interest to Canadians just at this time. Of how many of our public men could the same sentences be spoken with perfect truth? Mr. Cleveland said:

"But there was another phase of his character which should endear his memory, not only to his personal friends, but to every true American. As a public servant he was patriotic, disinterested, honest and sincere. As a member of Congress he spent his efforts and his thought in advancing those measures and objects which he deemed for the good of the entire country; and he never belittled his position nor diminished his usefulness by seeking to accomplish selfish ends which had relation to his own benefit or to interests merely local and circum-scribed."

"It was certainly true of him that having determined that a certain course of conduct led to the promotion of the public good, his private interests and all personal considerations were set aside as he followed in the way of public duty."

"If his life had only been valuable for the example he set for the faithful performance of the trust the people repose in their public servants, he should be remembered with gratitude and affection; and when we recall his other traits of mind and heart, those who loved him cannot fail to be comforted by the precious memories he has left to them."

The wedding suit of a Wellington, Kan., man was stolen the other night, but fortunately, after he was married.

Two gum trees which tower over 100 feet above a little church in Guatemala are 60 feet in circumference, and their strong roots have pushed the foundations of the church out of place.

A Buffalo woman had a dentist arrested because he hurt her when he pulled her teeth.

We don't know what Rev. Mr. Fulton of St. Louis has been doing, but he remarks with an evident feeling of relief, "Thank God there will be no newspapers in heaven!"

The king of Ashantee is allowed 3,333 wives. Many of them are the daughters of the chiefs of tributary tribes over which the king has jurisdiction, and are sent to him as hostages.

The little King of Spain does not know his letters yet, and all mental education has been forbidden him. He is so fragile and puny physically that the slightest exertion of the mind fatigues him.

The Allan Line steamship *Grecian*, which has just arrived at London from Montreal, lost 38 of her cargo of cattle. She experienced very heavy weather.

THINGING BIG STEAMSHIPS.

How the Record is Kept and the Points of Observation.

The British Government has a man stationed at Roche's Point, who is paid to record in a book the exact time these steamers pass his signal station, both inward and outward bound. Since the acute rivalry between the fleet ships of the White Star and Inman lines has sprung up this man has been even more than ordinarily careful in carrying out his instructions. In passing Roche's Point the vessels go through a channel hardly three miles wide, and as a general thing they pass within an easy mile of the Government signal station.

Since the fast ships began to reckon their speed so carefully this signal officer has timed them, from the moment they were exactly abreast of his station. The outward-bound vessels usually go past him at full speed. What becomes of them after that is of no concern to the signal man. He immediately telegraphs his record to the steamship agents in Queenstown, whence it is forwarded to the main office in Liverpool. Both the Inman and the White Star lines have a man of their own on Roche's Point to make observations and figures. Sometimes they differ. But if by any possible chance the question of a vessel's actual time came up in a British court of law the Government signal man's figures would stand. In a similar way the official time on the other side is taken the moment the vessel is abreast of Sandy Hook. The line is set by the compass, and the telescope does the rest. The moment of crossing is almost as clearly defined as in the case of the running horse on the track. Passengers of the transatlantic steamer date the time of their passage either from Land's End or from the time the vessel starts until she comes to anchor. The steamship companies do not take this into account at all in their official records. They know the time, of course, that a vessel leaves Liverpool and of her arrival at Queenstown. But this is not considered the record of her passage. The subsidized mail boats—the White Star and Cunard—usually anchor at Queenstown, a mile or two further inside Roche's Point than do the Inman boats and other Atlantic liners which are not obliged to wait the arrival of the Irish mails at Queenstown except for a stray passenger or two. The mail boats are usually the last to get away from the harbor.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

A MATRON TO MENDS.

Quiet Whispers in Girls' Ears About Love and Matrimony.

Girls, don't think that every young man who calls upon you once or twice is in love with you.

Don't think because you are prettier than your neighbor across the way and have prettier gowns that it is right to try to flirt from your front stoop with her beau when he calls upon her.

Don't astonish your friends and acquaintances with magnificent gowns, while your mother wears cheap bombazine and a cloak and bonnet that every one can see has done at least five years' service.

Don't show up lily-white taper fingers if hers are seamed with work.

Don't be always drumming on the piano when your visitors call.

Don't expect that a man's intentions are sincere until he informs you in plain English that they are.

Don't hint to a man that you like him and that he is your ideal, and that you wouldn't mind leaving the state of single-blessedness if "Barkis is willin'."

Don't make yourself obnoxious by appearing persistently at places you know to be his usual haunts until the young man has a fear in turning each street corner he comes to lest he will meet you.

Don't accept your wedding outfit from the hands of your lover.—*Young Ladies' Bazaar.*

SPAT IN THE VISITORS' BOOK.

How the French Pilgrims Enraged the Italians.

A Rome cable says: The French pilgrims who were the cause of the disorder yesterday started during the day for Modena. Before doing so they called at the Vatican and expressed regret for the occurrence of yesterday. The Pope said he also regretted yesterday's incidents and hoped they would not happen again. The majority of the accounts of the outbreak agree in asserting that one of the pilgrims who visited Victor Emanuel's tomb spat in the visitors' book and wrote "Vive le Pope!" "Mort au roi Humbert, a bas Victor Emmanuel!" An Italian present, enraged at the insult to the dead, struck the writer in the face and assisted the guards to expel him amid the anathema of those present. The other pilgrims tried to rescue their companion from the guards. The crowds attracted by knives and stones, filling the air with imprecations of "Death to the Pilgrims," etc. The guards had the utmost difficulty in protecting the pilgrims from the frenzied Italians.

1,800 TO AN INCH.

Paper Made of Iron Good to Write Upon.

It will not, perhaps, be remembered that in the great exhibition of 1851 a specimen of iron paper was exhibited. Immediately a lively competition ensued among iron-masters as to the thinness to which iron could be rolled. One ironmaker rolled sheets the average thickness of which was the 1,800 part of an inch. In other words, 1,800 sheets of this iron, piled one upon the other, would only measure one inch in thickness.

The wonderful fineness of this work may be more readily understood when it is remembered that 1,200 sheets of thinnest tissue paper measure a fraction over an inch. These wonderful iron sheets were perfectly smooth and easy to write upon, notwithstanding the fact that they were porous when held up in a strong light.—*London Paper-Maker.*

Mr. Douglas Cameron, of Toronto, son of the late Chief Justice Sir Matthew Cameron, has been appointed Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms in the Dominion House.

A general strike of railroad coal miners of the Pittsburgh, Pa., district, for an increase in the mining rates, commenced yesterday. Nearly 10,000 men quit work.

The convention of the Irish National League of America was opened in Chicago yesterday. Neither the Parnellite nor McCarthyite party was represented.