RECIPE FROM

Strong's Cook Book

CURRANT BUNS.

Get a sponge as for bread, when ready to put into loaves add a little shortening, half a teacup of sugar, one teacup of currants, add spice to taste, set to rise, when light mix down and put into buns; let rise again before putting into the oven.

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Strong's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

Highly recommended by the medical faculty for coughs, colds and pulmonary diseases.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED at above address.

ENGLAND VS. SCOTLAND,

Englishmen Win the Football Match at Blackheath.

Baseball, Turf, Curling and General Sporting Intelligence.

FOOTBALL.

A telegram from Dublin says: The Ireland vs. Wales international football match in Dublin, on Saturday, was followed by a spree on the part of the Welshmen, which led to the arrest of the team. They were brought before the magistrate to-day and two of them were fined.

For the first time since the match at Blackheath in 1883-4, which caused so much trouble, England has beaten Scotland at Rugby football. The Englishmen won their fixture at Raeburn Place, Edinburgh, March 1, by a goal and a try to nil. About 10,000 persons witnessed the match, a large proportion being Yorkshiremen, to whom the result was particularly gratifying. The record now stands: England, 7 wins; Scotland, 3, with 7 draw games.

BASEBALL.

BAY CITY ON DECK.

Manager Fessenden received a telegram this morning from Bay City stating that they were prepared to go into the International alone without Saginaw. Mr. Fessenden left on the morning train to complete arrangements.

SOLID.

"The International is all right," said Secretary Smart; "that talk about Detroit selling its club didn't amount to anything, and the yarn about Cleveland coming into the league was a bluff made for their own benefit. The league is solid now as far as the six clubs go; Detroit is bound to stay."

A CANADIAN LEAGUE.

Henry Chadwick, "the father of baseball," favors a league that would be exclusively Canadian, and thinks the time is ripe to organize such a league now.

If the International circuit cannot be made satisfactory a Canadian league will surely be formed.—[Globe.

FLYS.

The players reserved by the Buffalo International club, but whose releases were not sold this winter, are free to sign wherever they choose. The International has no claim on them and consequently cannot transfer them to the new Buffalo club.—[Toronto Globe.

CURLING.

In a friendly game Monday between Bright and Paris the former won by seven shots.

St. Marys and Forest played a match yesterday, the former winning by eight shots.

THE RING.

JOHN L.'S APPEAL SUSTAINED.

The appeal of John L. Sullivan against the conviction of the Mississippi courts for prize-fighting has been sustained by the Supreme Court of that State, and the case has been sent back to the lower court, Sullivan being held in the meantime under bond to answer such indictments as may be found at the next term of court.

CRICKET.

W. G. Grace is in the habit of practicing cricket in his back garden, and he has never yet sent the ball over the wall. On the other hand, all round the wall for a height of two feet the mortar is all missing, which shows how low the champion plays.

THE OAR.

Capt. Allen, of the Yale 'Varsity crew, says there is not the slightest chance at present that the race can or will be brought about between Yale and the champion crew of the English universities, because the English crew will not keep in training until after the Yale-Harvard race, and the only way would be for all this year's Yale crew to come back to college next fall and begin training at once and keep it up until a short time after Christmas, go to England, and get ready for a race with the victorious crew, which would be along with the last part of March or the fore part of April.

WRESTLING.

KANKAKEE, Ill., March 18.—Tom Connors, of Milwaukee, and Sam Matthews, of Kankakee, wrestled here last night for the middle weight championship of America and $250 a side. Matthews won the first fall on an elbow lock in 26 minutes, and Connors won the next on an arm and neck hold in 11 minutes. The deciding fall was won by Connors in 9 minutes by a half Nelson.

Frost in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 18.—The mercury fell below the freezing point in Florida Sunday night and ice formed in some places. Vegetables and oranges were slightly injured.

A Station Agent Murdered by a Burglar.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 18.—Arthur Henry, station agent and telegraph operator at Hartsburg, on the Nickel Plate Road, was murdered last night by a burglar. Henry refused to open the safe and the burglar shot him.

JAMES LENOX

Will be pleased to meet all his old friends and customers at

Harry Lenox's

ESTABLISHMENT.

Corner Richmond and Carling Streets

NEW SPRING GOODS

Received; Latest Styles, Newest Ideas. Call and examine.

CANADA'S CAPITAL.

The Motion for Free Fertilizers Voted Down.

Rykert Respited — The Government Promises Prompt Action in the Scandalous Case.

[Special to the ADVERTISER.]

OTTAWA, Tuesday, March 18.

The Railway Committee this morning passed the bill empowering the Detroit River Bridge Company to bridge Detroit River at Detroit. Very little opposition developed to the bill, which was carried by a large majority.

The proposition to bridge the St. Lawrence at Gananoque was beaten by a sweeping majority. Mr. Taylor, promoter of the bill, stated that Mr. Pullman was ready to build a bridge from the American shore to Wellesley Island if the Canadian railways would bridge the rest of the road. Only about a half mile of bridge would be required by utilizing the islands. Mr. Wainwright and Capt. Goskin were heard against the bill and R. C. Carter in its favor, but it was defeated by a large majority.

Mr. Bell's Thousand Island Bridge Company Bill was also slaughtered, and the Montreal Bridge Company Bill fixed for Wednesday next.

The Hamilton Junction Railway Bill was withdrawn, and Senator McCallum's Railway Bill, touching running of ditches through railways, fixed for Wednesday, April 2.

A monster deputation is here from Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Kingston and Port Arthur to press the Government to deepen and improve the St. Lawrence canals. They will meet Sir John this afternoon at 3:30 in his private room. The main grievance is the size of the locks which they want enlarged to 270 feet long and 14 feet deep. The boards of trade represented contend that enlarged canals allowing lake steamers to run to Montreal would not only decrease freight charges between the seaboard and all lake ports one-half, but would tend to draw a large share of import trade from Baltimore, New York, Boston and other American seaports to Montreal, as merchandise of all descriptions could more cheaply be laid down in Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Port Arthur, Winnipeg and Vancouver as well as in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis by this than by any other existing route, either rail or lake.

OTTAWA, Monday, March 17.

In the House of Commons the bill from the Senate to prevent the disclosure of official documents was read the first time. A bill respecting the Ontario Pacific Railway Company was read the first time. In reply to Mr. Charlton, Sir John Macdonald stated that he had brought down the papers relating to the reference of the question of the Jesuit Estates' Act to the law officers of the Crown.

In reply to Dr. Landerkin, Mr. Haggart (Postmaster-General) stated that it was not the intention of the Government, in consideration of the increase of the registered postal rate made last session, to guarantee the safe delivery of registered letters.

Mr. McMillan moved that it is desirable to remove the duty on artificial fertilizers and to place them on the free list. It was claimed, he said, that the duty on fertilizers was necessary because there was in Canada immense deposits of phosphate which could be worked to the benefit of the whole country. But if Canada had such natural advantages there would be no danger in competition, and therefore no need for a protective tariff. The great farming industry needed relief. Would the Government grant it? The usual plea would no doubt be raised that this was an attack upon the N. P., but if every attempt to relieve the farmers of the country from taxation were to be held as an attack upon the N. P., the sooner the farmers understood it the better. (Cheers).

Hon. Mr. Foster said that it was impossible for the Government to discuss the matter in advance of the Budget.

Mr. Hesson entered into a defense of the duty on fertilizers in the interest of the salt producers.

Mr. Bain showed that the output of Canadian salt was controlled by a monopoly, and that while salt in Ontario was selling at $1 10 a barrel, across in the United States the price was only 60 cents a barrel.

Mr McMillan showed that salt was not a natural fertilizer, and that in the county of Huron the effect of the salt monopoly had been to increase the price from 75 cents to $1 25 a barrel.

Further discussion followed, and Mr. McMillan's motion was voted down.

The debate on Sir Richard Cartwright's motion to censure Mr. Rykert for his scandalous connection with the Cypress Hill timber limit was brought on in the evening, according to arrangement, and terminated at midnight in an agreement to refer the matter to the Committee on Privilege and Elections.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said Sir Richard's resolution involved serious consequences to the House and to Mr. Rykert. If the resolution were carried the necessary result must follow that the member must be expelled, and a stigma thus cast upon a member would not end even with death. He appealed to the members of the Opposition to act not as if they were pursuing a political enemy, and those on the Government not to act as if they were bound to defend a political and personal friend, but besought all to act judicially. He declared himself jealously regardful of the honor of the House, and would do all in his power to uphold it. He moved in amendment to Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution of condemnation, seconded by Mr. Mitchell:

The attention of this House having been called to certain documents, letters and statements published during the present session in the Votes and Proceedings of this House, under dates of 14th February, 18th February and 10th March, relating to the connection of John Charles Rykert, member for the county of Lincoln, with regard to certain timber limits in the Northwest Territories, all the questions involved in the said papers be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, and that they be directed to inquire into the facts and merits of the case and the conduct of the said John Charles Rykert in relation thereto, and to report at the earliest practical moment, and that the said committee have power to examine witnesses on oath or affirmation, where affirmation is allowed by law.

The resolution of Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Kirkpatrick contined, charged others, including members of the Government besides Mr. Rykert, with corruption. There should be an examination of the facts either to exonerate those implicated or to bring them into deserved contempt.

Mr. Mitchell thought Mr. Kirkpatrick had weakened his position by his reference to the tone of Sir Richard Cartwright's speech. Sir Richard Cartwright's speech was characterized by calmness and at the same time by a great deal of force, but by no excessive feeling. Mr. Rykert had used his high position to further his own fortunes, and asked for money from his partner for the purpose of influencing members of the Government. He did not believe that any member of the Government was influenced in any such way. To his mind Mr. Rykert was guilty, and he condemned him as much as did Sir Richard Cartwright. Mr. Rykert was self-accused and was caught red-handed in the act. (Hear, hear.) Nevertheless, they should give him the same opportunity for defense as the vilest criminal in the land, and for this reason he supported the resolution.

Mr. Laurier said: "So this is the result of the Government's long deliberation over this matter? I suppose the honorable member from Frontenac (Mr. Kirkpatrick) has only given voice to the decision of the caucus on Friday last. Can it be that members on both sides of the House are unable to form an opinion unless coached by the Committee on Privileges and Elections?" Mr. Laurier went on. "Mr. Rykert was not charged with violation of any statute law, but of violating a higher law, which, though unwritten, was well known, and which was known and felt by Mr. Rykert himself, as shown by his denial a few years ago of any connection with the matter. His better nature told him he had done an infamous act, and his denial of it was a confession of shame of the act which he had not the courage to face when called on to answer for it. Mr. Rykert's plea for a hearing to produce more evidence was a very flimsy one, because the matter was not a new one. As far back as 1883 it was brought up and again in 1887, when Mr. Rykert could no longer deny it, but pleaded the necessity of making a provision for his old age. Afterwards, in the press, he exculpated himself upon still another ground—that he had done no wrong. When challenged this session before this House he said he would bring his whole evidence forward before the House. Ministers had disclaimed all connection with any corrupt acts, and no one would say they spoke anything but the truth, and it behooved members to make a like disclaimer. He believed it was a slander uttered by Mr. Rykert against his fellow-members. It seemed to him that if the House were to delay one hour in condemning such language as uttered by Mr. Rykert the House would give Parliamentary government the gravest stab it has ever yet received." (Cheers.)

Mr. White supported the proposition to refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges and Elections, and said on behalf of the Conservative majority of the House that they would not do as the Liberal majority did in the Anglin case, withhold the report of the committee until the dying hour of the session.

Mr. Casey said that in the Anglin case Mr. Anglin's right to sit as a member of Parliament was attacked directly. The case was manifestly one for the consideration of facts and for the search for precedents, but Sir John Macdonald, Mr. White, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Bowell and others moved to condemn the accused without a hearing, and these were the same men who now insisted in this case upon a reference to committee.

Mr. O'Brien said he had read the correspondence in this case and had listened to the speeches, and he could not see any reason for the proposed reference to committee. He could not see that there was anything to refer to the committee. (Hear, hear.) There was no question of fact or law to be argued. It was simply a question of decision upon the evidence before them. The House was the guardian of its own honor and was quite competent to act. He would therefore vote in the same sense he had voted on the Minister of Justice's proposal for delay the other evening, and would go on record as opposed to the reference to committee.

Mr. Colby said this was not a party question, but one concerning the honor and dignity of the whole House. (Hear, hear.) No one on his side of the House had attempted to palliate the offenses charged, and he ventured to say no one would attempt that. Sir Richard Cartwright was quite within his right, and it was his duty, believing the charges, to bring the matter before the House, but once before the House it ought not to be dealt with in a spirit of undue rigor, but referred to a picked committee composed of the best men on both sides of the House. As a member, not of the Government, but of the House, he saw no objection to accede to that request.

Mr. Blake thought the House in a spirit of impartiality should endeavor to ascertain the right and the truth. Every reasonable protection should be afforded to the man accused. But Parliament must take care that it does not become an accomplice after the fact, and degrade itself to the level of the accused. He questioned Mr. Girouard's conclusion that these matters should go according to procedure to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, holding that the considerations he had mentioned governed each case case on its merits. He alluded to the peculiar features of the case of Speaker Anglin which made the motion then moved a hard and rigorous course, as excluded the Speaker from defending himself as he could only have done before a committee. (Hear, hear.) There was also a time when the Liberals were in power another case involved a member, and in both cases a unanimous report was made to the House and afterwards acted upon. What then, he asked, were they to refer to a committee in the present case? There was no pretense that a breach of the Independence of Parliament Act had been committed. Again, there was no charge of the breach of any of the laws relating to timber limits, and there was to charge of any fraud having been committed on Sands, the purchaser of this Cypress Hill limit. Lastly, there was no case made of wrong of any kind save whatever wrong is said to be apparent on the face of the letters laid before the House, signed by Mr. Rykert, and statements made by him in the House. The allegations against Mr. Rykert, the proof upon which it was said those allegations could be sustained, was before the House. As well as he (Mr. Blake) could gather the honorable member had alleged that the recitals of extracts from these letters given in the motion were unfair, and misleading. He had alleged also that there were other papers in the case. No one could deny that Mr. Rykert had the amplest opportunity of presenting his defense both in proof and argument. He agreed in the interest of justice that no excuse should be given for impugning the decision or of saying that opportunity to disprove, mitigate or exculpate had not been given. The honorable gentleman was ill-advised. He believed in reserving his defense in Parliament, but even now he would favor giving the honorable member an opportunity to complete his statement by further papers or evidence or argument. This would enable the House to dispose in the proper way of the amendment and do justice to the accused at the same time. He did not propose to analyze the letters before them to judge whether other evidence of value could be brought forward, but the fact that the member had reserved his defense should not stand in his way of placing further evidence before the House, but he failed to see that there was anything to refer to a committee.

Sir John Thompson admitted that there were cases of the expulsion of members peremptorily by a vote of the House, but contended that they were not to be bound down by the arbitrary precedents of the past. As a free Parliament they should rise superior to the British practices of 200 years ago. Referring to Mr. Kirkpatrick's contention that the authenticity of the letters had not been established, the Minister of Justice declared that he regarded them as having been established. (Hear, hear.) Further, he regarded that correspondence as a most shocking correspondence, and one which appealed to the justice of that House as well as to considerations of mercy. But strongly as they might feel wrought upon by that correspondence, without a parallel in the annals of Parliamentary government, the character of which called for the severest possible censure upon the author unless he can make a defense for this House and country, and that fact should cause us to pursue our deliberations with the utmost calmness. The Minister added that he must admit that Mr. Rykert, having had full opportunity, had failed to make a defense in this House, and he might as well state now in view of the approaching investigation that if Mr. Rykert failed to exonerate himself and failed to relieve himself of the censure of Sir Richard Cartwright's motion, pronounced against him, better than he had done already, then they would be free to exercise their voice and vote in the House. But Mr. Rykert appealed to the House to grant him this committee, stating that he reserved his defense, and that request should be granted. Any connivance in this case is far from the intention of the Government. If it goes to a committee, I pledge not only myself but my colleagues that every influence the Government can bring to bear will be brought to bear to have a conclusion speedily arrived at and reported to the House in time to have a decision recorded and acted upon in full time before prorogation. Further, in considering the report of that committee the Government will ask the House to come to the consideration of the whole case free from political bias, and with every man recording his decision as if he was sitting as a judge or a juror.

Mr. Blake—Hear, hear.

Mr. Laurier said he had not changed his mind on this subject of a committee, but after the strong declaration of the Minister of Justice he was somewhat inclined to modify the conclusion to which he had arrived, and he would as an act of grace say that perhaps it would be better that every opportunity should be given to Mr. Rykert to present the case he had in his own defense, and he would advise his friends to accept the amendment. (Cheers from both sides of the House.)

Sir John Macdonald—The Government will take every step in their power to expedite the proceedings of the committee, to allow no adjournment that will not be assented by the minority of the committee, but will press the matter in such a way as will ensure the early presentation of the report early in the remainder of the session, so as to give every opportunity—full opportunity—to consider the report and either accept or reject it. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment was then put and carried unanimously, and the House adjourned at 12:15.

Capital Notes.

Hon. David Mills has consented to speak at the annual banquet of the Young Men's Liberal Club of Hamilton.

Hon. Mr. Foster gives notice of the usual formal resolution preceding the introduction of his Banking Act. It reads: "That it is expedient to bring in a bill to extend the charter of the several banks in Canada and to amend the laws relating to banking."

The Senate passed Senator Almon's bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister's daughter. It was vigorously opposed by Senator Bellerose, who contended that Quebec was promised at Confederation that the then existing marriage laws would not be relaxed.

Sir John Thompson gives notice of two Government bills. One is an act respecting interest, which provides that mortgages shall be redeemable in five years. This act is introduced on account of the difficulty of obtaining English capital owing to long terms. Railway and loan companies are excepted. The other is an act regarding the transfer of public lands, which is intended to get over a difficulty in the working of the Torrens Act in the Territories. It provides for the transfer of lands in fee simple without the technicalities which are at present imposed by this act.

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Those contemplating this trip would do well by applying at once for itineraries and details to Mr. W. E. Fraser, 19 Exchange street, Buffalo, N. Y. 78u

Have you catarrh, cold in head or any catarrhal complaint? Are you tired of using patent nostrums that at the best only give temporary relief? Do you want to be cured? If so write the U. S. Formula Company, 241 Fifth avenue, New York, who on receipt of 50 cents will send you a formula which is an absolute cure for the worst case of catarrh. Mention the name of your local druggist and we will forward him full instructions how to prepare it for you at a small cost. This receipt is worth hundreds of dollars in any family for the cure of cold in head, nasal and bronchial catarrh, influenza, snuffles with children, croup, etc. Remit by registered letter or postoffice order.

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Now is your time to get your furniture repaired, upholstered or varnished; made to look as good as new at a small outlay. Drop a post card or telephone to No. 479; it will be sent for and returned. All kinds of furniture very cheap. W. J. BRYANTON, No. 123 King street. ywt

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In Kent, England, a farm of 500 acres that has been let for $6,000 per year has just been re-let to the same tenant for $2,500. This is said to be a fair illustration of the decline of farm values in England in late years.

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Mothers

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation; its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mother's friend. 25 doses, 35 cents.

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