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explained that the Grand Lodge of Canada is exempted by the Act in question, but inasmuch as the Grand Lodge of Quebec has now jurisdiction in its own province, while the Grand Lodge of Canada has jurisdiction only in Ontario, it was thought advisable to put the two Grand Lodges on the same footing. He desired it to be distinctly understood that the bill proposed no innovation or conferred no new privilege. The bill was read the second time.

Would Recede Nearly All Assented.

In Committee of the Whole Mr. McCreay moved the insertion of a clause that all societies, associations and lodges, whose members are bound by oath, and whose objects are exclusively of a social, charitable, or benevolent character, should be exempted from the penalties of the Act in question. Speaking in his amendment, he said he considered it only right that associations of a charitable or benevolent nature should have the same exemption extended to them as the Masonic body.

The Chairman ruled that the amendment was not relevant to the bill before the House. It could only be incorporated in the bill by direct order of the House.

Mr. McCreay said he did not see what objection there could be to his amendment. The chairman, however, ruled that the amendment was out of order. The bill was reported from committee, read the third time, and sent up to the Senate.

To Bar Out Alien Contractors.

Mr. McCreay moved the second reading of the bill to prevent the letting of contracts to aliens. He thought the measure would command respect especially to Parliament, in that it dealt wholly with Government contracts carried out with money raised by taxation, and not with money raised by public taxation. It was not an interference with alien labor coming into Canada, neither did it oppose a barrier to immigration and industry. Although there was nothing in the United States to prevent aliens getting contracts there, yet the stipulations and conditions were such as to act as a barrier to a prevention. For instance, the plant must be bought, then pay prohibitive duty, and security must be put up by United States citizens and the instrument signed by a United States official. He read a letter from Mr. Hendrie to the effect that it was impossible for a Canadian to get a contract in the United States. Besides all this, the State Governments of Illinois and other States have laws which prohibit aliens from working in any way of influencing or affecting the result of a provincial or Dominion election.

Sir C. H. Tupper moved the adjournment of the debate in order that he might consult with his colleagues as to what action they proposed to take with reference to this bill.

Mr. Edgar agreed to this course, on the understanding that the Government had come to a decision the House should have an opportunity of discussing the matter.

Mr. Edgar moved the second reading of an amendment to the Criminal Code so as to impose penalties on any director, officer or contractor of a railway in receipt of a Government subsidy who "either directly or indirectly, by himself or by any person on his behalf, subverts, furnishes or gives, or promises to subscribe or give any money or other valuable consideration for the purpose of promoting the election of any candidate, or of any number class or party of candidates to the Legislature or to a Parliament, or with intent in any way of influencing or affecting the result of a provincial or Dominion election."

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take less drastic and direct means of accomplishing the same result, namely, to enable us to treat American contractors as they treat our own in the United States. It was the patriotism of that people as manifested in practical matters of this sort, that led them so to act as to build up their own industries and give exclusive employment to their own people. He hoped that at least the result of this discussion would be to strengthen the Minister of Railways and Canals in carrying out some such policy as he had suggested. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. McCreay moved the second reading of the bill, the member for Algoma spoke in its favor. Mr. Macdonald pointed out the absurdity of the monopoly price raised by Mr. Casey.

Dr. Sprule favored the principles of the bill, but not its application. He did not think the country should be deprived of the benefit of American contractors in the matter of public works.

Mr. Gibson twitted the Government members with the profusion of their sympathy for Mr. McLennan and the paucity of their support. He argued that the bill was impracticable, Canadian tools should be used at home abroad in contracting, only he was sorry to see the Minister did not carry out his principle in giving, as he had, the pick of the canal contracts to Americans.

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Columbia is decreased \$408,000, Manitoba \$258,000, Ontario \$34,000 and Prince Edward Island \$13,000.

Some of the members of the House of Commons to-day and has taken his seat in improved health.

Mr. D. K. Wilkie, cashier, and Mr. Kapelle, solicitor, of the Imperial Bank interviewed the Minister of Public Works this morning in regard to a business transaction in which the bank was interested.

Robert Birmingham, secretary of the Liberal-Conservative Association, is in the city.

Nearly 300 members of the Farmers' Institute of South Leeds visited the Exhibition here to-day.

Hon. J. M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary, was in the city to-day on railway business.

Special Agent Henderson and Welter, the Elgin County murderers, was mentioned in session to-day, but it will not be fully considered until Saturday.

Joshua Loges, President of the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario; Henry Wade, secretary, and a number of other delegates will represent St. Michael's and St. Paul's, at the annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural Association, to be held at a grand ball on the purpose of holding a chair show on the 20th inst.

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ARSENIC EATERS.

The Styrians Are Added to the Use of the Deadly Drug.

For many years the habit of arsenic eating by the people of Styria, a duchy in Austria, has been known to the scientific world. Travelers who have passed through Styria have come back with reports of this practice, saying that the people of that country were accustomed to taking a white mineral, which was arsenic.

This was not so denied by many, who said that the mineral taken was nothing more or less than chalk. There was much discussion over the matter, and the subject proved itself of such interest and importance that scientific societies took the question up and investigated it, and it was pretty well proven that such a usage did exist, but not so widespread as it was generally supposed. Many physicians have gone to Styria to investigate this practice of arsenic eating. While some of them have found out much about the custom, others have come away no wiser than when they went, and some, who were well acquainted with the practice, which exists among those addicted to the habit. As it is against the law to obtain arsenic without a prescription from a physician, of course, the people who do so are anxious to keep it quiet.

There are also found among the peasantry of Styria, and in other parts of the world, principally the lower classes, as they follow the same practice. In these regions several arsenic works are situated, and the only way the employees can stand the poisonous fumes is by taking the drug internally, at first in small doses and gradually increasing until the system tolerates large quantities.

It is probably from these arsenic works that the custom spread to other parts of the world, and to the hunters, wood cleavers, stable grooms, and charcoal burners. All forms of arsenic are used, but the pure arsenic, the red sulphide and the yellow sulphide, or orpiment.

The arsenic eaten begins with a dose of about six or eight grains, and increases this amount gradually until they are taking a piece about the size of a pea.

The habit is generally begun at the age of fifteen and continued up to the ages of seventy and seventy-five. The habit is not confined to the peasantry, but, unless at the age of fifty they commence to gradually discontinue the use of the drug, they die a sudden death, and the fact that death occasionally occurs from poison taken in this manner shows that even the Styrians are not invincible to the deadly effects of this drug.

The reason for this custom is ascribed to the fact that for the peasantry, and especially the male sex, the only means of relieving their poverty is by the sale of their own strength and health, and they really are a strong and healthy people, but the arsenic eating is a habit taken by some of them. In one well-authenticated case the man, a manager of some arsenic works, took daily a dose of about twenty grains of arsenic, and he was able to do his work as usual, and was not in the least affected by it. Another strange case is that of a man who took a large amount which would be considered dangerous. On several occasions he was seized with violent pains, but the drug, but was made violently ill, only to recover on resuming his usual allowance.—Washington Star.

Modern Warfare. It is significant of the growing importance of electricity in modern warfare that an elaborate work has appeared on electrical advanced field illumination and its application to the operations of the army. The work is by night various illuminating appliances have already been brought into use, and it is not unlikely that in the future the use of illuminating rockets, preparations of magnesium, etc., which are to be set off and kindled on emminences, or thrown up into the air, will be resorted to, and amount which we would consider decidedly dangerous. On several occasions he was seized with violent pains, but the drug, but was made violently ill, only to recover on resuming his usual allowance.—Washington Star.

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