

INTERCOLONIAL EXTENDED.

THE G. T. R. AND THE DRUMMOND COUNTY BILLS BOTH PASSED

By the Senate—The Conservative Senators will Probably Throw Out the Redistribution Bill—A Bounty for the Iron Industry.

OTTAWA, July 18.—Premier Laurier, before the orders of the day were reached, said that it was his duty to announce that one of the most esteemed, beloved and popular members of the house, Hon. A. C. Geoffries, had departed from life early that morning. The house, he said, could not recall the magnitude of the loss which it had sustained. He had only come lately to them and although a strong party man had no taste for public life. It was only out of the abundance of the kindness of his heart that he consented to become a member of the house. His influence was extraordinary. Among the many qualities with which Providence had endowed him was sound judgment, sterling character, kindness of heart and fair mind. His death left a void at bar of Montreal. To the party his loss was irreparable. There was no man who carried the same influence. The premier said that he enjoyed Mr. Geoffries' friendship for 35 years and during all that time he never heard him speak an unkind word of any one. He was one of those men who honored mankind and his whole life was spent in doing good. Sir Charles Tupper said that he had no hesitation in associating himself with every word that fell from the lips of the leader of the house.

Premier Laurier moved the second reading of a bill for the preservation of health on public works. He said that the bill was intended to prevent a re-occurrence of what had taken place in connection with the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. It passed through committee and was read the third time.

Mr. Bell, Fletton, Mr. Powell, Westmorland, and others spoke on it.

Hon. D. C. Fraser stated that the C. P. R. had given \$1,500 in each case to the parents of Fraser and McDonald who had met their death in such a deplorable way. This was a gratuity.

Hon. Mr. Fielding's bill respecting a bounty on pig iron passed and was read the third time.

Dr. McLennan of Inverness in reference to the report of the lobster commission, complained that on the strength of that report it had been decided to extend the open season for lobsters in the counties of Cape Breton and Victoria on account of the increase of the season and the floating ice which lay there. The fact was, he contended, that the county of Inverness was similarly handicapped, yet it was the only county in the list to which the extension did not apply. He protested against this and insisted that Inverness should be included.

Mr. Bell (P. E. I.) sympathized with Dr. McLennan, yet he did not see what else the minister of marine and fisheries could do to follow the advice of the commission. To do so was the only rate course for the minister to pursue.

Sir Louis Davies expressed that he could not follow the views which had been set forth. If he relaxed the regulations a couple of years at most would see an end of this important industry. He could not change the season of the west side of the county of Inverness without including the adjoining coast of Cape Breton and P. E. I.

Some progress was made in supply on the public works estimates, although the Ontario Conservatives offered all kinds of factious opposition to the maritime province items for harbor improvements and public buildings. So much was this the case that even Mr. Ganong took exception to their unjust criticisms.

Hon. Mr. Mills, in the senate, moved the third reading of the G. T. R. agreement bill. This was adopted, but on motion that the bill passed Senator Clemons moved an amendment to the effect that all traffic handed over by the Intercolonial to the G. T. R. at Montreal for the west would have to be done with the consent of shippers and consignees or owners of the freight destined for the western port. This motion could only be put on account of the bill passed on the 18th of 1893.

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When the house opened today Sir Charles Tupper asked the finance minister to give for the question of additional supplementary estimates.

Hon. Mr. Fielding replied that the government at the present moment did not know of any further sums which would be required. There might be one or two items which were overlooked and any additional would merely be to correct omissions.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in moving that the house meet at 11 o'clock in the forenoon from now until the end of the session said that only important new business which was intended to be brought down was railway resolutions. There were one or two departments in which the bill would not create any lengthy discussion and an amendment to the Chinese immigration act, in connection with the British Columbia members were interested.

Col. Donville asked if a day was not to be given for the question of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's resolution. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that an opportunity would be given to discuss this matter.

Sir Charles Tupper moved a resolution of which Mr. McNeil had given notice some time ago in favor of preferential trade. He said that the government would accept it. He had struck out such words as "regretting" where it said that the government had not taken into account the advances of Great Britain in favor of preferential trade and made two or three similar alterations. He said that nothing new in Sir Charles Tupper's speech. He had said the same thing several times in the house already.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that it was the duty of the government to obtain for Canada preferential treatment for its products in Great Britain. He agreed with that. The resolution, however, went on to say that Canada had advanced the cause of the world by the resolution. That was not true. If Great Britain had any such intentions these would have been stated in the despatch on the subject. But there were no such advances and Great Britain was not in the habit of acquiescing with such matters. But there was a despatch on the subject. It was from the predecessor of Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Ripon.

Sir Charles Tupper asked the history? Premier Laurier—None so ancient. It was in 1855, only four years ago. Continuing, Sir Wilfrid went on to show that Lord Ripon's Chamberlain and others had a different idea of preferential trade. It was not the hybrid protective system which was in the mind of the Ontario Conservatives, but a system on the basis of free trade within the empire. Was it intended to have protection in Canada and free trade in Great Britain. The statement had been made again and again that the Duke of Devonshire had offered him (Laurier) preferential trade.

McNeil—Never said so.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that it had been stated again and again that this was the case, and in the despatch before the house, that impression was conveyed by leaving a part of what the Duke of Devonshire said in the resolution. Mr. Chamberlain's idea was for preferential trade on the lines of free trade within the empire. If the opposition desired free trade they would have to give up protection. Were they prepared to do so? As for himself he held that for some time to come it would be necessary to maintain a customs tariff on manufactured articles. In conclusion, the premier said that the time might come when 300,000,000 of British subjects would have free trade throughout the world, but it was impossible at this moment Canada had made advances in favor of British goods. Reductions were made and the step taken would not be the last. It would be followed by another. The minister of marine and fisheries made a speech in support of the bill for the extension of the open season for lobsters in the counties of Cape Breton and Victoria. The bill was adopted, but on motion that the bill passed Senator Clemons moved an amendment to the effect that all traffic handed over by the Intercolonial to the G. T. R. at Montreal for the west would have to be done with the consent of shippers and consignees or owners of the freight destined for the western port. This motion could only be put on account of the bill passed on the 18th of 1893.

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A GERM DISTRIBUTOR.

LEARNED ITALIAN DISCUSSER LIEUTENANT HOBSON'S KISSES

From a Pathological Standpoint—Admires the Accomplishments of the Hero of the Merrimac, But Depreciates Expansion and Promiscuous Kissing.

New York, July 19.—Lombroso, the Italian criminologist and alienist, has contributed an article entitled "An Epidemic of Kisses in America to the fortnightly August number of the Pall Mall Magazine.

To Lieutenant Hobson the learned professor ascribes the inception of this epidemic, and he finds this sudden pollution of kisses in America a striking phenomenon, as to call for some examination from a pathological standpoint.

The professor starts out with a misstatement of fact, inasmuch as Hobson's first experience with kissing in public did not take place at Vassar College, as the professor asserts, but at Long Beach. Again, the professor seems to have taken too seriously exaggerated reports of Hobson's kissing bees, as witness his opening statement—

"The doubly dead of Lieut. Hobson, who settled the Merrimac in Santiago harbor and freely risked his life in the bold project of locking the Spaniards in their own ports, has been in memory of all. We are told that when, after the war, the gallant sailor gave an account of his exploits at Vassar, a lady who was at his lecture expressed a wish to kiss the hero, and her example was followed by all the ladies present."

Hobson subsequently lectured in all the leading cities of the United States, and in the course of his tour he was kissed by more than 10,000 women, in memory of the hero of the Merrimac.

"Now, when we consider the reserve of the Anglo-Saxon race in expressing his enthusiasm, when we consider the modesty of his women, above all, we consider the self-protection and hard-headedness of the American citizen, this phenomenon appears so striking as to call for some examination from a pathological standpoint."

"In the case of Hobson's ten thousand kisses, the strange and inconceivable individuality of which were heightened by their publicity, the most striking fact is that he was addressing a crowd of specially elite persons."

"The crowd is a domain in which the microbes of evil develop more readily than in a crowd of good, because the good elements of the individual are eliminated by numbers, or by the presence even of a single morbid element."

"Disturbances arise mainly from the stronger influence which the few depraved persons in a crowd exercise upon the rest, being of an active nature, they overtop the virtuous, who are by nature more passive."

"This baneful influence is yet more marked in a crowd of women, partly because it includes a larger proportion of hysterical persons, who give and receive suggestions more readily than others, and partly because, owing to hysterical tendencies, women are more open to suggestion, more inclined to run to excess than men."

"In a highly cultured race, in a crowd where women preponderate, and under conditions of the most justifiable enthusiasm, the outcome, at best no crime, was nevertheless a breach of social decorum, a violation of that sense of modesty which is so keen in the Anglo-Saxon, for whom the price of a stolen kiss may amount to a heavy fine."

"A subsidiary cause of this breach of decorum may have been that sort of imperialistic-military ardor kindled in the United States by the intemperate Spanish war, and amplified by the result of the conquest of the Philippines, so contrary to American feeling and tradition."

Concluding, Professor Lombroso says— "Few men are so worthy of admiration and enthusiasm as Hobson, whose heroic exploits in the breast of the hero of our own times, and the account of it given by the hero himself, was bound to foment the enthusiasm of his hearers, who may have felt as though they had been actually present. Under the circumstances the kissing phenomenon loses much of its pathological aspect, more especially as women are always warm admirers of military valor. The very program which he carried out for his country in America, makes these exceptional deeds the more provocative of admiration and enthusiasm. It was, however, for the glory of the great republic, on which at this time the gaze of the whole world is fixed, it is in the dish of victory, the military ardor of your American cousin had restricted itself to this single act. I would argue well if, having set one people free, they had refrained from girding on the sword to force another into slavery."

Major Sears Injured.

His worship Mayor Sears is confined to his home as the result of a painful accident. On Wednesday afternoon his worship, in company with another gentleman, was enjoying a drive on the Marsh road, near the city, when another carriage collided with theirs. Mayor Sears was thrown out and quite badly injured, his fall being the more dangerous because of his weight. He was conveyed to his home and Dr. Hayward, Emery and John Berryman are attending him. Mr. Sears, jr., said his father was resting more easily last night than at any time since the accident. It was feared some of his ribs were broken and this cannot be positively known till this morning.

British Columbia Politics.

VICTORIA, July 20.—In his speech at Allan Governor Molines said his visit to the city was for the purpose of suggesting changes in the mining laws and thus to provide against the recurrence of angles such as those in other districts. The Ontario Premier, Mr. Benson, has in view of the speech, no alternate but resignation.

Indicted for Murder.

New York, July 20.—The grand jury in the case of Roland B. Molines, charged with killing Mrs. Kate J. Adams, today returned an indictment against him for murder in the first degree.

Up to this morning there had been no case of Roland B. Molines considered by the grand jury. All witnesses were summoned in the name of John Doe, as charged with having killed the wife of Mr. Kate J. Adams. Justice Williams, in his opening, dismissed the former indictment against the Molines, based on the question of the indictment on incompetent and illegal evidence brought before the grand jury. The aim, it appears, of the district attorney was to hold the fault in another indictment. So all witnesses were summoned in the case of John Doe.

During the past week the witnesses were minutely examined in the case, both experts and others. They all, it is said, though unanimous in the case of John Doe, gave it as their opinion that Roland B. Molines was connected with the case, and some that he was the offender.

The hypothetical case was concluded yesterday. This morning Assistant District Attorney Osborne, with 12 witnesses, went into the grand jury room. This time the witnesses appeared in the case of Molines. They were examined very briefly and the jury subsequently found an indictment against Molines of murder in the first degree.

Schooner Beached.

Boston, July 20.—The two-masted schooner Superb, Captain Natter, from Sullivan, Maine, for this port, with 3,000 paving blocks, sprang a leak and was beached Tuesday about half a mile northwest from Mark Island, Me. It was calm weather at the time and the captain and crew reached the shore in safety. It is doubtful if the vessel is saved.

Faddy.—There is not much money in the average gold mine.

Daddy.—'Tis but there would be if the promoters didn't take it out for their own use as fast as the stock subscribers put it in.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies ask for it. No other so all mixtures, pills and narcotics are dangerous. Price, 50¢ per box. No. 2, 10¢ per box. No. 3, 10¢ per box. No. 4, 10¢ per box. No. 5, 10¢ per box. No. 6, 10¢ per box. No. 7, 10¢ per box. No. 8, 10¢ per box. No. 9, 10¢ per box. No. 10, 10¢ per box. No. 11, 10¢ per box. No. 12, 10¢ per box. No. 13, 10¢ per box. No. 14, 10¢ per box. No. 15, 10¢ per box. No. 16, 10¢ per box. No. 17, 10¢ per box. No. 18, 10¢ per box. No. 19, 10¢ per box. No. 20, 10¢ per box. No. 21, 10¢ per box. No. 22, 10¢ per box. No. 23, 10¢ per box. No. 24, 10¢ per box. No. 25, 10¢ per box. No. 26, 10¢ per box. No. 27, 10¢ per box. No. 28, 10¢ per box. No. 29, 10¢ per box. No. 30, 10¢ per box. No. 31, 10¢ per box. No. 32, 10¢ per box. No. 33, 10¢ per box. No. 34, 10¢ per box. No. 35, 10¢ per box. No. 36, 10¢ per box. No. 37, 10¢ per box. No. 38, 10¢ per box. No. 39, 10¢ per box. No. 40, 10¢ per box. 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