

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Mr. Speaker reported that the Sergeant-at-Arms, with his consent, had appointed Lieut. Col. Todd his deputy for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Dewdney introduced a bill further to amend the Dominion Lands Act. The conditions in the old Act required the building of a habitable house and an actual residence thereon, but the word "cultivation" was left out, no doubt inadvertently. The bill contained a provision for cultivation as well, which was, as was well known, one of the principal provisions with regard to the occupation of homestead lands. He proposed in sec. 3 to do away with the three months residence formerly necessary.

Mr. Davin said that he would suggest other amendments for the consideration of Mr. Dewdney. There should be a provision allowing persons taking advantage of the two miles radius to also take advantage of cancelled lands. Persons who entered originally for an 80-acre homestead and an 80-acre pre-emption should get both for a homestead. He also suggested to the Government the advisability of setting apart land in the Northwest for a university site. He claimed that on the basis on which Manitoba was made a Province the Northwest Territories were entitled to \$400,000, and therefore all the requirements for irrigation and education could be met without unnecessary outlay.

Mr. Dewdney said that the matter of 160-acre homesteads was under consideration. Mr. Haggart, replying to Mr. Casey, said he had decided not to bring down incomplete returns of the census, but to wait till they were all in, as he understood that to be the opinion of the House.

The Clerk read the order of the House of Aug. 13th, requiring Hon. Thomas McGreevy to attend in his place at 3 this afternoon.

Mr. Speaker—Is the hon. member for Quebec West in his place? There was no answer.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that notice had been forwarded to Mr. McGreevy of the action of the House. He had also caused a telegram to be sent and had received from the manager of the Northwest Telegraph Company information that the telegram had been delivered.

Sir John Thompson moved that Mr. McGreevy, member for Quebec West, not having attended this day at his place in this House, pursuant to order of 13th August, be taken in custody by the sergeant-at-arms attending this House, and that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The House went into Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Foster said he proposed to make a change in the item of beer, ale and porter imported, and also in excise duty upon beer made from other materials than malt, such as sugar, rice or corn. In Canada so far beer had always been made exclusively from malt. The excise duty has been high upon beer made from sugar, rice or corn. The object of this was patent to all. Now that the malt duty had been raised one hundred per cent, the amount to be levied being two cents instead of one, it was necessary to raise correspondingly, in fact it was proposed to raise it more than correspondingly, the excise duty upon beer made from sugar, corn and rice, the object being to prevent the manufacture of that kind of beer, it being of a very poor quality, and to preserve the manufacture of beer from malt.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—Will the hon. gentleman say which is the good quality?

Mr. Foster hoped the hon. gentleman would not interrupt him. It had been thought wise to raise the excise duty upon this kind of poor beer from 5 cents to 10 cents. Therefore, it was intended to add 6 cents instead of 3 cents, as was proposed, upon imported ales, porter and beer. This would make the duty upon the British article when in bottles 38 per cent, and from the United States about 40 per cent. Upon both the average would be 33 per cent. When imported in casks the percentage would be higher, as follows: British, 40 per cent.; United States, 60 per cent. The House would remember that the malt duty had been doubled, and the revenue from this industry had been largely increased. It was therefore only fair that increased protection should be given. Judges of liquor had told him that excellent beer was made in Canada from malt, and he had no doubt the manufacturers could, if necessary, supply the whole demand. The Government proposed to discourage as far as possible the manufacture of alcohol from beets and things of that kind.

Resolutions embodying the proposals were carried.

Mr. Borden said that in view of the recent treaty between Spain and the United States he desired to ask if in accordance with the convention of 1866, existing between Great Britain and Spain, Canadian products would be admitted to Cuba and Porto Rico on the same footing as American products. Doubt existing in this matter was causing great injury to Canadian trade with these points. He thought the most favored nation clause should protect Canada. He also asked if Spain had given notice of the termination of this treaty, as one year was required.

Mr. Foster said a great many representations had been made to the Government in respect to this matter. They were trying to get an authoritative statement from the Spanish Government. The contention as to the alleged special concessions could not hold till 1892, because until then the United States was making no special concession to Spain.

Mr. McNeill asked if it was the opinion of the Minister of Justice that Canada would be able to enter into preferential trade arrangements with Great Britain, notwithstanding any treaty having the favored nation clause which the latter might have with another country.

Sir John Thompson replied that he did not desire to give his own opinion.

After Recess.

The House went into Committee of Supply. Mr. Davies said that there was a great waste of public money in purchasing stores for the Intercolonial. He had heard that this leakage went to some extent to the political fund of the Conservative party. He had not sufficient information to lay a charge, but he asked Mr. Bowell to investigate.

Mr. Bowell said that although a direct charge had not been made, he would endeavor to ascertain where the leaks were.

The Speaker announced that a vacancy had occurred in the representation of Quebec West by the resignation of Thomas

McGreevy, and that, in accordance with the law, he had issued a warrant for a new election.

Mr. Laurier said he understood that there was a protest against the seat of the member for Quebec West. Under these circumstances he ventured to doubt that a warrant for a new election should have been issued.

Mr. Amyot said there was a protest, and he was one of the attorneys who signed the writ.

Mr. Speaker said he had no knowledge with respect to the protest. According to his reading of the law he was obliged to issue a warrant.

Mr. Amyot said the resignation was not valid whilst there was a protest against him.

Sir John Thompson said it did not follow that because the warrant had been issued the writ would follow, and that the election would take place. The matter as to whether the resignation was valid or not would naturally come before the Privileges and Elections Committee, and would be reported upon by them.

Mr. Laurier said the House had not yet been informed that a writ had been issued for Kingston.

Mr. Speaker said that a vacancy from death was different from a vacancy from resignation. Where there was a vacancy from death, on the Speaker being informed of such vacancy, a warrant should forthwith issue. His attention must be drawn to the vacancy before he could issue a warrant.

Mr. Laurier said that since the House was pledged to pay the expenses of the funeral of Sir John Macdonald the Speaker must be aware of the late Premier's death.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) said it seemed as if Mr. McGreevy was endeavoring to anticipate the action of the committee on the charges which had been referred to them. That should not be permitted. He did not understand it to be the duty of the Crown to exercise discretion where the Speaker's warrant had been issued.

Mr. Kirkpatrick considered that the resignation was null and void, and that some modification should be made in the Speaker's announcement.

Mr. Cameron (Huron), upon the orders of the day being called, said: I rise to a question of privilege. I desire to say to this House that I have been credibly informed, and I believe, that a member of this present Parliament has been guilty of trafficking in the patronage of his county or his riding by disposing of Government offices for a consideration. Personally I know nothing of the matter. I only desire to say that I have been credibly informed. Last evening I notified the member of Parliament against whom this complaint is about to be laid that I would today or at some early date bring the matter to the attention of Parliament. I shall read the statement of charges, and then I shall place it on the table of the House. It is as follows:

1. That in the year A. D. 1888 there was a vacancy in the position of Government lighthouse keeper in the Government lighthouse on Presque Isle point, county of Northumberland.

2. That one Hedely H. Simpson was an applicant for said office.

3. That Edward Cochrane then was, and now is, the member for the House of Commons for the electoral district of the east riding of the said county of Northumberland, and a supporter of the Government.

4. That in the year 1888 it was corruptly agreed to by and between the said Edward Cochrane and the said Hedely H. Simpson that if the said Hedely H. Simpson would make and deliver to one James Stanley two promissory notes for \$100 each, endorsed by some responsible person, he (the said Edward Cochrane) would procure the appointment of the said Hedely H. Simpson to the said office of lighthouse-keeper for the Government lighthouse on Presque Isle Point.

5. That the said Hedely H. Simpson, in pursuance of said corrupt bargain, did make the said two promissory notes for \$100 each, procured their endorsement by a responsible party, handed them to the said James Stanley, who received the same and placed them in a bank for the use of the said Edward Cochrane personally, or for political purposes.

6. That the said Hedely H. Simpson subsequently paid the said notes.

7. That the said Hedely H. Simpson, in pursuance of said corrupt bargain, received the said appointment.

8. That the said Edward Cochrane, while he was such member of Parliament and had the patronage of the Government in and for said county, corruptly entered into other corrupt contracts with other persons or persons in the years 1888, 1889 and 1890; that such persons or persons would receive from the Government the position of keeper or keepers or attendants of other bridges on said canal; and that in pursuance of such corrupt bargain and bargains such payments were made and such appointments were received.

9. That the said Edward Cochrane during the periods aforesaid made such corrupt offers to other persons, which offers were not finally carried out.

Continuing, he said: I don't propose to say anything further on the subject. I don't propose at present to follow up the statement I have made by any motion in this House. I am not the guardian of the honor and dignity of Parliament and that responsibility rests on the shoulders of those members on the other side of the House. I shall leave that responsibility with hon. gentlemen opposite.

Sir John Thompson said that the charges which Mr. Cameron had just read by way of a matter of privilege required more attention than they could possibly receive after merely listening to the reading of them across the floor of the House, more especially as when Mr. Cameron was reading it was impossible for some members to hear distinctly. Under the circumstances he thought the best course would be for Mr. Cameron to table the statement to-day, and the attention of the House would be called to the matter to-morrow. This was agreed to.

Mr. Davies said that with respect to the announcement made by the Speaker at an earlier stage of the sitting, that he had received the resignation of Mr. McGreevy as the member for Quebec West, and that he had issued his warrant for a new election, he desired to move a resolution providing for an inquiry by the Privileges and Elections Committee into the statement made by Mr. Amyot that Mr. McGreevy's seat at the time he tendered his resignation was being lawfully contested;

if so whether a warrant should have been issued by the Speaker, and what the practice in such cases in future should be?

Sir Richard Cartwright, upon motion to go into Supply, proposed in amendment the following resolution: Resolved, "That it is the undoubted right of the Committee on Public Accounts to investigate all circumstances connected with the payment of any of the several sums of money referred to that committee, and that in the cause of such investigation no evidence should be refused, on the ground that it may disclose a Minister of the Crown, or any other party, in connection with such payment."

Sir John Thompson deprecated motions in amendment to Supply which touched the privileges of the House. They required more consideration than could be given to such motions. They were generally of a political character, whereas any matters affecting the proceedings could be disposed of without regard to politics. Fortunately this resolution affirms a principle which it would be folly for any member to deny. It had never been doubted since the committee existed. By all means let the investigation of all committees be as full and complete as possible.

Mr. Prior made an appeal to the Government to deal more liberally with British Columbia, and pressed its prospects and advantages upon the notice of the House. There should be a liberal expenditure in dredging at Victoria, besides railway subsidies and public buildings. He considered that a penny-wise policy would be foolish.

After Recess.

The House resumed its supply.

Mr. Bergeron opposed the proposed construction of the Soulanges canal on the north side of the St. Lawrence, for which \$300,000 was asked, as there was already the Beauharnois canal on the south side of the river, on which a large amount of money had been expended.

Mr. Mousseau favored the project.

Mr. Mulock urged the immediate improvement of the St. Lawrence canal system.

Mr. Bowell explained that it would cost half a million more to improve the present Beauharnois canal than to build the Soulanges canal.

The item passed.

The Speaker announced that he had received the following report from the acting Sergeant-at-Arms:

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
OTTAWA, Aug. 20, 1891.

The Honorable the Speaker: I have the honor to report that I reached Quebec at 3 p. m., and that once made both Quebec and Montreal at his diligent search for Thomas McGreevy at his home, his office and other places, and could not find him. I was informed on what I consider a reliable authority that he left Quebec by the Grand Trunk Railway, but I was unable to find his destination. I have no doubt that he left Quebec at a large hour before I left this city.—Your obedient servant, HENRY R. SMITH, Acting Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) moved that Mr. Cameron, of Huron, having stated from his place in the House that he is credibly informed and believes that by satisfactory evidence the charges preferred by him on the 19th inst. against Mr. Cochrane, member for East Northumberland, can be established, that such charges be referred for investigation and report thereon to Sir Adolphe Caron, Messrs. Dickie, Tisdale, Skinner, Mulock, German and Cameron, of the last clause of his charges, which is of a general nature, and the ground that it was too indefinite. There would therefore be only three charges for investigation.

Mr. Cochrane—in answer to the charges made by the hon. member for Huron against him in his place in the House yesterday, I have to say that I am innocent of the charges made against me, and that I never made any corrupt agreement with reference to these matters. As to the allegations made in paragraphs five and six of the second branch of the charges, I say, as before, that no such corrupt agreement as is stated in paragraph five was made between me and Goodrich, either directly or indirectly. I desire, however, in relation to this charge, to say that Goodrich paid \$200 towards the liquidation of the deposit which had been advanced by persons other than myself several years before on the contestation of a local election in which I was not a candidate nor interested except as one of my party, and none of the said money was received by me for any personal use nor for my political benefit other than as above stated. It had been understood that I would recommend for appointment to the bridge an old man named Obadiah Simpson. An arrangement was made between Simpson and Goodrich by which Simpson was to take a life-lease of Goodrich's farm. This arrangement was in no way for my benefit, personal or political, and I derived no advantage therefrom.

Mr. Amyot called attention to matters relating to the Kingston dry dock. He said that in 1888, when the probable cost would be from \$250,000 to \$450,000. In 1890 the House was told the cost would be \$318,000, but this year the cost was stated to be \$450,744. There was a strong suspicion about that contract. Finally the name of the contractor was known. In this case the name of the contractor, Bancroft, was unknown. People were asking who was Bancroft. No clue could be obtained to his whereabouts. Was anybody interested in this contract besides the Connollys? He did not know. The brothers had not quarrelled. There might be some reptile found there. How was it that the Department of Public Works had been transacting business so long with a supposed contractor? The Government had tried to shield the offenders by withholding information. That made them accessories after the act. Many of the documents in the case were forgeries and obtained money under false pretensions.

Sir John Thompson said it was understood that notice of these motions should be given to the Government. That had been departed from for an unexplained reason. While it might be true that a fictitious name had been used, he was able to show that the public interest had not suffered thereby, and that there had not been any lack of precaution. The tender of Bancroft was \$5,000 lower than the next.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) asked how Sir John Thompson, as a lawyer, ex-judge and Minister of the Crown, could propose to defend in Parliament and before the country the conduct which had been assailed.

The House adjourned at 11.30 p. m.

A little girl says: "I don't like peaches. The whickers on them fill my teeth with hairs."

AS TO MORNING BATHS.

Why it is better to bathe just before going to bed.

Cold water is a narcotic, as alcohol is. It deadens the sensibilities of the skin, and hence prevents the sensation of cold. It relieves the disposition to chilliness because of this deadened sensibility, and as colds and catarrhs are due to hyper-sensitiveness of the skin, we readily see that the cold morning bath prevents the cold by reducing the sensitiveness.

But the cold morning bath does something more. It arouses nervous activity by calling upon the vital system for increased animal heat. The contraction of the vessels due to the cold is followed by a relaxation of them, explained by the principle of reaction, and so through the cold both action and reaction are established, which frequently give delusive excitement to the victim.

The tepid or warm morning bath is a great improvement over the cold water bath, but even these are not to be commended. Whoever would enjoy the best of health should take his bath two, three or four times a week, and retire to bed for a rest, thereby allowing nature to secure the best equilibrium of her forces and promote the best conditions of health.

But no bath should be taken while the patient is weary from labor or excitement. Rest is then indicated.

The bath should never be taken on a full stomach, nor immediately before a meal, as further power is needed for other purposes under such circumstances.—Dr. Robert Walter in *Laws of Health*.

JEAN AND JACK.

Yesterday the Queen of England reviewed the French and British fleets off Spithead, amid the booming of cannon and the cheers of the men-of-war, and after it was over the French admiral boarded the royal yacht and paid his respects to Her Majesty, and both, we are told, exchanged international compliments. Britain is playing the host in grand style this season. Germany's Emperor was received a short time ago with a pomp and circumstance seldom seen in that or any other country. The Prince of Naples and other royalties have also tasted of British hospitality, but yesterday's display of friendship on the water was almost as great as that made for William on shore. What queer people those Europeans are, says the *New York Herald*. England and France are so close to each other that a ship in midchannel can sight both countries. Each has a lot of big war ships lounging about with nothing better to do than make their crews miserable. Yet for the first time in more than a quarter of a century a French fleet has just visited an English port. Why not before? Visiting costs the respective governments little or nothing while the vessels are in commission and steam is up. They have no possible reason for fighting one another. France doesn't want to fight any Power but Germany, while Britain doesn't get into a row with any neighbor of her size; she isn't a bit afraid to fight; she is merely prudent, as a nation devoted to business should be. After their joint fighting in the Crimea and their joint bawling and swindling in Egypt, Britain and France should have outgrown their babyish quarrels about the old affair at Waterloo. Indeed, they would have done so already could Britain have had her way, for no nation on earth is more willing to let bygones be bygones—when it chanced that she came out ahead. France, however, has acted like some of the Kentucky families whose great-grandfathers came to blows and shotguns about a stray cow or something equally insignificant, with the result that posterity has had its back up ever since. But at least England and France are rubbing noses by proxy through their ugly ironclads. The English tars are playing host in their hearty and irresistible manner, and the Frenchmen are absorbing Plymouth gin and Scotch whiskey, and learning to sing "We Won't Go Home 'Till Morning" and "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The next time those Frenchmen chance to sight Dover cliffs from the decks of their respective ships their lips will part in reminiscent smiles instead of to show grim rows of close set teeth. As for the Englishmen, they will drop in at Cherbourg to return the call, they will be filled with better brandy than they ever get at home, they will be rushed up to Paris to see the girls, and, finally, as they steam away with thicker heads and softer hearts, they will inform one another that a Frenchman is a blanked good fellow when you come to know him. All of which will hasten the day when ironclads shall be stripped to their skins and turned into collars, while eighty-ton guns shall be put into museums to show posterity what fools their ancestors were.

Put His Foot in It.

Buffalo News: Maud—So you really think I am pretty?

Harry—Yes, indeed! But, then, you know, I'm no judge of beauty!

Always Met Him.

Bradford Era: "That man Slosser is getting to be a terrible drinker," said Broscher. "What makes you think so?" inquired Broscher. "Why, every place I go into after a drink I find him there."

That is, Most Men.

Brooklyn Life: "There are two social functions that a man always attends, no matter how many previous engagements he may have."

"What are they?"

"His own marriage and his own funeral, of course."

Clubs ought to have no trouble to fill up their ranks when every baby is a base bawler.

If a member of Parliament becomes bankrupt he is incapacitated from sitting or voting.

At the birth of a child in lower Brittany the neighboring women take it in charge, wash it, crack its joints, and rub its head with oil to solder the cranium bones. It is then wrapped in a tight bundle, and its lips are anointed with brandy to make it a full Breton.

Chappie—You do not seem very clear about Jennie's reception of your proposal. Johnny—It's all settled, dear boy; I have the refusal of her.

It is not strange that very few men know themselves intimately. Most people like to avoid disagreeable acquaintances.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Manitoba shorthand writers have organized.

The Paul Boyton Plaster and Cement Company, of Kingston, will go into liquidation.

A mountain of coal in Wild Horse Valley, Wyo., has been burning for more than 30 years.

American horses are being shipped to Aberdeen, Scotland, for coach and driving purposes.

Sir William Gordon Cumming's relatives and friends are being socially ostracized for their loyalty to him.

Bees attacked a funeral party in Kennett Square, Pa., the other day, and upset all the proprieties of the occasion.

"Old Hutch," is credited with having made \$600,000 on the recent rise in wheat at Chicago.

By a dynamite explosion at Howellsville, Pa., yesterday five men were injured, one fatally.

During the past seven days there were 17 business failures in Canada, as compared with 20 for the corresponding period last year.

Much uneasiness is being created in European political circles by the enormous increase of the Russian troops on the Austrian frontier.

The inquest into the death of Edith Redding, killed on the track at Mimico on Monday, was resumed last night and again adjourned.

A negro became entangled in the ropes attached to a balloon at Carolina Beach, N. C., and was carried several thousand feet into the air, yet reached the earth again safely.

The two new Atlantic steamships for the St. Lawrence route, the Labrador and Numidian, of the Dominion and Allan Line respectively, left Liverpool yesterday on their first trip across.

Great anxiety is felt in Manitoba in consequence of the receipt of a report from the United States signal service stating that light frosts may be expected in North Dakota and adjacent territory.

A. F. Moore, of Moore's Station, Que., died in the Montreal General Hospital yesterday from a wound caused by the accidental discharge of his gun while he was driving along a rough road.

Natural gas was struck at Belleville on Thursday at a depth of 120 feet. The flow caused a flame four feet high, which burned all day. At night the hole was plugged, and drilling was resumed yesterday morning.

A curious result of the chloride of gold cure for drunkenness, by means of which hundreds of men have been relieved of their thirst for liquor is that it causes the patients to lose their memories. Hundreds of letters dropped into the post-office at Dwight, Ill., where the sanitarium is located, have either no address at all or only the name of the person the missive is intended for.

Peter Grant, while running on the main track of the Grand Trunk Railway near Kingston to escape from a heavy rainstorm, was struck by a suburban train and run over. His legs were so crushed that amputation was necessary at the General Hospital. Grant had his head down, and the heavy rain prevented him from noticing the approach of the train. He is from Shanonnville, and was employed by McArthur Bros.

The International Socialist Workingmen's Congress at Brussels closed its session on Saturday, after passing a resolution declaring the absolute equality of the sexes and calling for the repeal of all special legislation for women.

Thomas May & Co., wholesale merchants of Montreal, have taken out an action against Mr. F. X. Cousineau, of Toronto, claiming \$50,000 damages on account of statements which it is alleged the defendant made respecting a rumor that the firm was about to go into liquidation.

The house of James Gorman, a bachelor, who lived with his sister near Middleton, Wisconsin, was entered yesterday by an unknown man, who knocked Miss Gorman down and robbed the couple of about \$20,000 the savings of a lifetime, which had been wrapped up in a clothing package.

On car 24 of the Union avenue line, Brooklyn, last night Mamie Roach, aged 18, jumped from her seat and without a word of warning emptied the contents of a vial of vitrol into the face of Conductor Charles Gerhardt. The woman said she did it for revenge, Gerhardt having on Friday night drugged and ruined her.

A party ascending the Peek on Mount Blanc recently were compelled by bad weather to return before arriving at the summit. When the party reached the Petit Plateau fierce gusts of wind released an avalanche which hurled a Brunswicker named Roth, and his guide, Michael, into a crevasse. The two men were dashed to pieces.

The strike on the Lake Erie & Western is as tight as ever, and not a wheel on a freight car on any of the divisions has turned since last Monday night. Yesterday all the clerks in the freight houses along the line were laid off, there being no work at any point. A despatch from Lima, Ohio, says the situation there is unchanged.

The *Nova Freyma* declares that the Council of the Empire is at present discussing a Bill forbidding foreigners to reside outside of towns or to purchase or lease real estate in the country in some of the provinces adjoining Austria. This law, it is said, will be retrospective. Foreigners who, under this law, are turned out of their possessions, and who desire to return to their native land, will be assisted to do so by the Russian Government.

The steamer Loch Lombard, Capt. Stephen, from Montreal, August 7th, which has arrived at Dundee experienced hurricanes during the voyage, and the weather encountered was so severe that the men having charge of the cattle on board were unable to approach them for two days. Seventy-seven head of cattle were lost and scarcely one head escaped injury. There was a sickening scene at the vessel was discharging her cargo, a number of butchers being busily engaged for several hours in killing cattle both aboard the steamer and on the quay.