

Dominion Parliament

Conservative Members Who Now See the Iniquity of the C. P. R. Privileges.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell's Inconsistencies in Regard to Redistribution Exposed.

Ottawa, March 27.—Mr. Davin moved the adjournment of the House of Commons yesterday as a means of bringing before the acting Minister of the Interior the conduct of one Edgar A. Chappelle in election matters in Manitoba.

The acting Minister of the Interior was surprised that a gentleman should take up the time of the House in reading letters of whose genuineness there was no evidence.

Mr. Sifton had already denied on the floor of parliament that this man Chappelle had been in the employ of his department.

The matter then dropped and the motion to adjourn was defeated.

Chinese Immigration.

Mr. Morrison (New Westminster) put a question to the Premier as to when the government legislation in restriction of Chinese immigration would be brought down.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Probably to-morrow.

Brandon and Southwestern.

When the first order of business, private bills, was reached, a discussion of considerable interest arose on the order for consideration in committee of the bill to empower the construction of the line of railway from Brandon to Winnipeg.

The bill was known as the Brandon & Southwestern Railway. The supporters of the Western members has been against this measure, who see in it a plan of the Canadian Pacific Railway to seize upon another of the best agricultural districts of the province.

The bill has already met with a good deal of hostility in the railway committee.

When the question came up yesterday Mr. McLean (East York) proposed an amendment to stipulate for a two-cent passenger rate per mile on the line when built.

He was in favor of a similar experiment being made upon the Intercolonial. Mr. McLean's amendment was then defeated on division.

Mr. Richardson (Macdonald) proposed an amendment to strike out of the bill the clause to permit its amalgamation with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Hon. James Sutherland, chairman of the railway committee, supported this position, and Messrs. Roche and Morrison all spoke in favor of the same proposition.

Mr. Richardson had already moved an amendment to the same effect, which was thrown out nearly a week ago, but he was quite pleased to second Dr. Rutherford's proposal.

The bill will go back to the railway committee for the change to be made.

C. P. R. Branch Lines.

Upon the motion to go into committee on a bill for the construction of a number of branch lines to the Canadian Pacific Railway in Manitoba, Mr. McLean (East York), brought up the general question of the Canadian Pacific and the right it owes to the people of Canada.

In getting power to build the 1,200 miles of road contemplated in this bill, the government should hold the C. P. R. to a hard bargain and demand the surrender of its monopoly clause specifying that the road must earn ten per cent. before cutting down its rates.

This railway question was the issue of the West today, and what he wanted was to hold the Liberal party to its promises of obtaining from the C. P. R. some "quid pro quo" in return for the extensive powers sought by the company. He would move in short for the striking out of the ten per cent. clause referred to above.

One remark of Mr. McLean's, in which he had termed Col. Tisdale the "champion railway interests," brought that gentleman to his feet with a reply, in which he said Mr. McLean was out for cheap popularity in the course he was taking in this matter.

Mr. Richardson favored the government appointing a commission to see how much money had been actually invested by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company itself in the construction of its lines, upon which the ten per cent. was to be based. He believed the point had been reached years ago. A greater outrage had never been perpetrated than the Canadian Pacific Railway contract, and the people of Canada would be promised, yet see the real iniquity of the transaction.

When the bill had passed its committee stage Mr. McLean proposed an amendment to strike out what is generally known as the "ten per cent. clause," by which the C. P. R. cannot be forced to bring down its rates. It has been shown to have paid ten per cent. on the capital actually invested. This was defeated by 15 to 71, and Mr. Richardson proposed another amendment requiring the company's books to be open to inspection to see how much the lines are to cost.

After discussing this suggestion at some length, it was rejected by 21 to 68. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The bill respecting the Nova Scotia Steel Company passed its third reading.

The Holiness Movement.

The bill for the incorporation of the Holiness Movement (for church) in Canada stood over for third reading for the purpose of amending the title. The member for Halton (Mr. Henderson) opposed the bill, and said the trend of the age was in favor of the union of church bodies, while here was one promoting disunion.

Personal Snap-Shots

Stories Regarding People Now Taking Prominent Parts in South Africa.

Brother to Cecil-Joubert in London—The Nicknames of Soldiers.

Although the name of Dr. Jameson has only been incidentally mentioned during the war, he has been right in the thick of it, although, of course, in an entirely unofficial capacity. He left Salisbury towards the end of October, and entered Ladysmith just before the beginning of the investment. He applied to be allowed to assist in the hospital, and his expert services as operating surgeon were gladly accepted, and he went out to the Intombi Spruit Neutral Hospital as a civilian.

He has proved himself to be of the greatest possible service, for his skill in his profession is very great, and his House Surgeonship at University College Hospital is still remembered as a period of exceptional brilliance.

Whilst at work in or about the hospital Dr. Jameson was slightly wounded, and subsequently attacked by fever; but neither eventually was serious, and it is confidently believed that he is fully well enough to avail himself of the privilege of being once more a free man.

Brother to C. J. R.

Colonel Frank Rhodes, D.S.O., is an elder brother of Cecil John Rhodes, and is a very distinguished soldier. He has a very brilliant military record, and won his decoration in the Sudan, when he was in the 1st Dragoons. He has been Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, and was for some little time Governor of Mashonaland and Matabeleland, now known as Rhodesia.

He is an alert, busy, little man, with marvellously sharp eyes, and a quick, rather nervous, but decisive, manner of speaking. He was locked up in Ladysmith during the whole length of the siege, and is reported to have assisted in every way possible in cheering up the garrison.

This was not his first experience of being locked up, for he passed many weary months in Pretoria gaol after the Jameson raid. Col. Rhodes was adjudged to be a ringleader in the Reform Committee, and he was sentenced to death. This was afterwards commuted to a fine of £25,000 and banishment from the Transvaal, unless he would swear never to bear arms against the republic. This he was unable to do, so he chose banishment. His return to that distressful country promises to be made under much more suspicious circumstances.

When Kitchener's Courage Failed.

When the late Sirdar came home from his victorious Kaituma campaign he was received at a London railway station by an enthusiastic crowd of friends, admirers, and well-wishers. While he was surrounded by many brave men and fair women all shaking him heartily by the hand and otherwise congratulating him a voice was heard from the background calling out, "Take care, Kitchener. Remember Hobeon!"

This, of course, had reference to the "Hobeon" of the gallant American naval lieutenant.

The Sirdar blushed even through his swarthy Egyptian tanned complexion, and a great many people laughed at the apt allusion. Those who know Kitchener and his innate modesty will the more readily understand the peculiar inappreciation of the remark.

How to Pronounce "Kruger."

Considerable difference exists as to the correct pronunciation of this celebrated old gentleman's name, and there are some who aver that the "u" in his name has a diphthong over it, and should therefore, be modified in the continental fashion. This is, however, incorrect, for the President usually places a mark over the letter "u" in his name, which is the ordinary form of the German "u," and has no influence on the pronunciation.

The "u" is, of course, hard, and it is only the Low Dutch of his own country who mispronounce his name in the form of "Kreeyer." The actual pronunciation is purely phonetic, and as such it is spoken by all who have any intimacy with the old gentleman and his family.

The "Slim" Dr. Leyds.

The presence in Brussels of the headquarters of the Boer diplomatic agency for Europe is not altogether an unmixed blessing. The little "legation," as Dr. Leyds likes to call it, is not officially recognized by the Belgian or any other government, and although a great deal of business, legitimate and otherwise, is transacted there, it might perhaps, be more aptly described as a "news" factory.

Not long since Dr. Leyds hurried back from Paris in order to be at his post when the Court ball took place at the royal palace in Brussels. He fully expected an invitation, and was prepared to make political capital out of it. However, he was doomed to disappointment, the longer-for invitation did not come, and the Transvaal representative had an attack of influenza instead.

Joubert on the London Cabby.

The Generalissimo of the Boer army made more than one visit to England. He was a very keen observer, and had a caustic wit of his own. On his return from his last visit to London he was asked by a burgher friend what he thought of the chances of the Transvaal in case of a war with England. The General replied: "My friend, I have been to London; I have seen the great wealth and prosperity and resources there, and I can see that the Transvaal would have no chance. Why,

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Preparing For the Queen

Streets of Dublin City Are Gay With Thousands of Flags.

Her Majesty Will Receive a Warm Welcome From Citizens of the Capital.

(Associated Press.)

New York, April 2.—"Bogdan, an' its and you all are going I'll be thinking," said an old six-foot Irishman walking in College Green yesterday afternoon, says a Dublin cable to the Herald. Indeed, old Dublin, as it has been lovingly called, is bright with thousands upon thousands of fluttering flags.

What strikes one as a sure sign that Her Majesty's passage will arouse enormous enthusiasm, is the unmistakable evidence in the streets that Irishwomen have taken on the loyal cry. With scarcely any exceptions all were wearing red, white and blue ribbons, and patriotic badges with little pictures in them of the Queen, Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener and Col. Baden-Powell and others, and if the women are thus inclined the men are sure to follow. It is evident that the Irishman is going to accept this occasion as giving the Englishmen, while deeply impressed with his deeds recently in the field, an opportunity of knowing the Irishman better at home.

The Irish car driver in Dublin is always a man from whom you may be sure of drawing a reply clothed in candor, reflecting the ideas of the man in the street.

The afternoon one was asked: "Will there be any disturbance?" He replied: "Faith, and what would that serve us?"

Again: "Is the Queen's visit popular?" He replied: "Certainly; but if it was made oftener it would be more popular."

The Duke of Connaught, who really loves the Irish, has done much to pave the way towards that reconciliation so much wished for by the English, and ardently hoped for by all, except professional agitators and insatiable malcontents.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS.

A considerable fire occurred in the hardware establishment of G. P. Beveridge, St. John, started by an explosion of fireworks placed in a window to be in readiness for the celebration of the relief of Mafeking.

The Hongkong correspondent of the London Times says: "Kwong Yeh Hui, the Chinese reformer, who was recently abducted from Hongkong and taken to Canton, has escaped from his abductors and is now safe at Macao."

A body found in Lake Mercer, Ohio, a week ago, has been identified as John Dillig, of Beersburg, a retired and wealthy lumberman. He always carried a large sum of money for which it is believed he was murdered.

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Ladysmith, dated March 31st, says: "Much interest is felt in the civil case of former United States consul Macrum against the postmaster, Mr. Macnamara, for an alleged breach of contract in handing over his private letters to the military authorities to open. Judgment is expected to-morrow."

Fire Chief Thomson, of Toronto, admitted yesterday at the civic investigation before the court judge that he had received money from a friend of ex-Mayor Shaw during the mayoral contest between Shaw and Macdonald in 1890, and had paid it out to some of Shaw's election workers. He had, however, taken no part in the election of January last, and it was in connection with charges of election work on that occasion that the investigation originated.

Former President Grover Cleveland, when interviewed on public topics, expressed himself in favor of the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The reserve that he had maintained seems to have been abandoned, and he said: "With reference to the canal across Nicaragua I have always thought that whatever was done in its promotion by the government of the United States should be done as a contribution by it to the cause of progress and advancing civilization."

The executive committee of the American hospital ship Maine has received the following letter from the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. A. J. Stewart: "I enclose you a check for £32,000 sterling from the Transvaal war fund to be applied to the beneficial work the American hospital ship Maine is doing for our sick and wounded troops. This check represents some of the most famous Americans who have made to the fund and therefore does not infringe on the graceful determination of your committee to accept only American money for the humanitarian purposes of the Maine."

A CURE FOR CANCER.

Based on the Scientific Principle That Cancer is a Constitutional, Not Simply a Local Disease.

The best physicians and surgeons of the day who are following closely the scientific investigations that are being made by German and French pathologists and bacteriologists are well aware that essentially cancer is a constitutional disease, and that the lump or growth is simply a local manifestation.

They are every day becoming more convinced that simply removing the cancer growth by a plaster or surgical operation does not extirpate the disease.

Some years ago, with great success, we placed before the cancer sufferers of Canada our Vegetable Cancer Cure, which is a constitutional remedy that attacks the cancer poison in the system, neutralizes and destroys it, so that not a vestige remains to again cause trouble. We will be pleased, on receipt of two stamps, to send full particulars of our treatment, and copies of letters from those who have been cured by its use. Stott & Jory, Bowmanville, Ont.

KILLED.

Victory of the Arab army at Aden.

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