

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Laurier asked if the Minister of Justice was prepared to bring down the papers as to the Washington negotiations. Sir John Thompson said that permission was hourly expected from England. It did not seem to-day he would ask a day's grace.

Mr. Bowell, answering Mr. McMillan, said that raw sugar was not ex-warehoused without the duty first being paid.

Sir Hector Langevin, answering Mr. Tarte, said there was no record in the department of the removal of Mr. Perley from the chief engineering of Quebec harbor and the appointment of Mr. Boswell.

Mr. Haggart, in reply to Mr. Featherston, said that no Order-in-Council had yet been passed to fix the cattle space in ocean steamers. The inspection was made by a Government veterinary inspector, who had power to prevent any vessel from carrying cattle which had insufficient space for the health of the animals.

Mr. Haggart, answering Mr. Sproule, said the Government had no official information that the United States had established a quarantine for sheep and lambs going from Canada to Buffalo and other points.

Mr. Dewdney, replying to a question by Mr. Coatsworth, said that the Government had made a settlement with the Temperance Colonization Society, by authority of an Order-in-Council of April 21st. The society was to receive 100,000 acres, but had not yet selected all of them. They had paid the Government \$100,000, and were no longer indebted to the Government. No serious complaint had been made against the settlement.

Mr. Davin, in moving that it should be enacted that all settlers who went into the Northwest between June 1st, 1883, and June 2nd, 1886, should on completing their improvements be granted a second homestead, explained the course he had taken in regard to this matter last session, and recalled the promise made then by Mr. Dewdney that the question would be laid before the Government for further consideration. The whole department of the Interior was made a donkey-engine to the service of the Lieut.-Governor of the Northwest Territory. He (Mr. Davin) would not allow the policy of the Government in the Northwest to prevail. (Laughter.) The Ministers might laugh, but there was not power enough in them or in those behind them to prevent him from crushing down their policy.

Mr. Speaker—The hon. gentleman is transgressing the rules of the House in using threatening language.

Mr. Davin—I did not know that I was infringing the rules of order. I thought I was speaking with great sincerity. I concluded by asking for a change of the policy of the Government in this matter, which he characterized as severe, unjust and ignoble.

Mr. Dewdney said that the very unfair attack that Mr. Davin had made on him would justify him in calling the attention of the House and the country to the conduct of the hon. gentleman during the first month of the present session. He opposed the extension of the homesteading principle as advocated by Mr. Davin.

Mr. Davin said that Mr. Dewdney now considered these homesteads when given up to be so-called belonging to the Crown, but it made all the difference in the world as to whose ox was gored.

Sir John Thompson said that the discussion of a private transaction had nothing to do with the question embodied in the resolution, and was, therefore, out of order.

The Speaker said that this matter was not pertinent to the discussion.

Mr. Davin said that he would bring the matter up again by moving for the papers relating to it. The same malice which had been exhibited on a former occasion—the same small-minded malice, the same petty malice—had extended from the Minister of the Interior.

Mr. Davin—Can it be out of order to use the word "exude"?

The Speaker—The hon. gentleman must see that he has gone too far.

Mr. Davin—To be frank, I do not see that I have. I have had a great deal of experience in a Parliament quite as great as this. I do not think any hon. gentleman should be called to order for using the verb "exude."

The Speaker—The hon. gentleman should not make the accusation of a charge of malice.

Mr. Davin—Then I will say he is actuated by Christian charity—(laughter)—that he has palpably shown himself to be a gentleman, a truthful gentleman, so truthful as to cause everybody in the House to open their eyes with astonishment. If he wants any more enology he can take it. (Laughter.) The hon. gentleman concluded by urging both sides of the House to support the motion.

Mr. Laurier said the principle involved in the motion was not one of general policy, but simply that the provisions of the Act of 1883 should be carried out, which gave settlers a second homestead.

It was claimed that it would only be fair and just that those settlers who went in between '83 and '86, when the law was altered, should be treated as they had been led to expect they would be treated.

What reason could there be in the name of justice and common sense why this should not be granted? Certainly there was no scarcity of land. This affected only a very few. It was better that no man should be able to complain that he had been unfairly treated. Under these circumstances he hoped the House would support the motion, especially as there was no attack upon the general policy of the Government involved.

Mr. Watson contended that every pledge to settlers should be faithfully carried out. Mr. Tisdale hoped this matter would be allowed to stand until the Northwest bill was considered.

Sir John Thompson said it was impossible for the Government to act upon the motion, which for the first time advanced the claims of some settlers. He suggested that it would be better not to press the motion. In the absence of full evidence these cases could not be adjudicated upon. The second homestead policy was undoubtedly a bad one. The resolution would give second homesteads to those who had never complied with what the law required to entitle them to that right.

Mr. Mills said that he saw no such objections to the resolution as those presented

by Sir John Thompson. Settlers went into the Northwest Territory between 1883 and 1884 with the assurance that on completing certain improvements and residing for a certain period on a homestead they would be entitled to take up a second homestead. Parliament might, if it considered best, repeal that law, but Parliament had no right to repeal it by so doing. The obligations of Parliament should be carried out. He was not in favor of a second homesteading policy, but he believed that faith should be kept with those who came into the country while the second homestead law was in force.

Mr. Trow said the sympathies of Parliament, if with anybody, should be extended to the poor settlers. He approved of the principle of second homesteading. Scores of settlers in the Northwest had in consequence of the repeal of the second homestead law gone to Dakota.

Sir Hector Langevin said that he had spoken to Mr. Laurier at the beginning of the sitting. Although the indications regarding Sir John's condition were not then as serious as they were now, and it had been agreed that an adjournment should take place at 6 o'clock, they did not want Mr. Davin to lose his place on the order paper. He would move the adjournment of the debate, and the Government would take care that he would have an opportunity of renewing his motion when the proper day came.

Mr. Davin—Do I understand from the hon. the leader of the Government that the question will stay at the head of the paper? Sir Hector Langevin—We will give the hon. gentlemen a chance to discuss the matter.

Mr. Laurier said that according to the rule of the House if the adjournment of a debate were carried the motion would go to the bottom of the paper. He would object to that, because he was anxious that the House should divide on the question. At the opening of the sitting Sir Hector Langevin had told the House of the condition of Sir John, and asked him to consent to an adjournment at 6 o'clock. He would agree to that, but he was not ready to agree to an adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Davin—I am pledged to divide the House on this question.

The Speaker put Sir Hector Langevin's motion to adjourn the debate, and the House divided on the question with the following result: Yeas, 87; nays, 73.

Mr. Laurier asked the Minister of Justice if he was in a position to day to lay on the table the papers in connection with the Washington negotiations, and Sir John Thompson replied that he expected to present a part of them during the afternoon.

The hon. Minister then referred to an agreement which had been come to with regard to the resumption of the debate on Mr. Jamieson's prohibition resolution, which, according to the order paper, would come up this evening. It had been arranged, he said, that this debate be suspended. It was an important subject, involving a change in the policy of the Government. The issue of the Premier's Crown being called upon, and therefore the debate of this question had better be suspended.

Mr. Tupper told Mr. Brown, of Monok, that no fishing licenses were issued during March and April for the Grand River, that an order prohibiting fishing with seines in that river was sent out on the 23rd of March last, and if the prohibition were continued until after the close season the fees for licenses would be refunded.

Mr. Kirkpatrick obtained an order of the House for a return of all papers in connection with the complaints of the high water in the Rideau Canal between Kingston and Jones' Falls.

On a motion made by Mr. Bowers for papers relating to the subject of the herring fisheries of the Bay of Fundy and its adjacent waters there arose a debate in which members from New Brunswick took part. Messrs. Bowers, Forbes and Gillmor made good speeches, in which they called the attention of the Minister of Marine to the depletion of the herring grounds, and called upon him to take measures to prevent the young being destroyed in those waters. They were supported by Messrs. Hazen and Skinner.

Mr. Edgar moved for a "return of all correspondence between the Imperial Government and the Government of Canada on the subject of the copyright laws of Canada, and all other papers relating thereto not already brought down." He asked why the copyright Act passed by the Canadian Parliament in 1889 had not been proclaimed. He did not acknowledge that the Parliament of Canada had not the right to deal with copyright. He urged that the Government make representations to the Imperial Government which would show them that the people and Parliament of Canada were in earnest about this matter, and were not prepared to allow the indifference which had pigeon-holed in Downing street all representations with regard to this question during 40 years past to continue.

Sir John Thompson said he was convinced of the fairness of the promises of the Act of 1889 and the necessity of its proclamation. He still entertained the views he had expressed as to the right of the Parliament to pass such a law. It was unfortunate that the interests of the English authors should be paramount. If other methods failed, he said, then the Houses of the Canadian Parliament would be asked to make an address to Her Majesty's Government to consent to the proclamation of the Act of 1889.

Mr. Edgar said it was a most unfortunate condition of affairs for a Canadian Parliament to contemplate, that the interests of English authors should be paramount in the Imperial Parliament, and that the rights of Canadians should be denied.

Mr. Burnham obtained an order for correspondence relative to the vacancy caused in the office of brigade-major for military districts Nos. 3 and 4, through the death of the late Lieut.-Col. Lewis. Mr. Burnham found fault that this position had not been filled.

Sir Adolphe Caron replied that the department were economizing by leaving unoccupied these places, because he was of opinion that expensive staffs were not necessary for the efficiency of the force.

A few minutes before 6 o'clock, on the words of the Speaker, a message from His Excellency the Governor-General, signed by his own hand, "The House rose to its feet and the papers with regard to

the Washington negotiations were laid on the table.

Sir Hector Langevin, explaining what had been explained by the Minister of Justice earlier in the afternoon, the arrangement by which the debate on the prohibition resolution had been postponed, moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Jamieson asked a promise from the Government that the resolution would keep its place on the order paper notwithstanding its being put off.

Mr. Laurier remarked to Mr. Jamieson that he did well to look after his resolution, as from the remarks of the Minister of Justice it was revealed that at last the Government had a policy on this question.

Mr. Mulock called the attention of the House to the Act which had been introduced into the Imperial Parliament dealing with the Canadian cattle trade. He urged that as Canada was not at present represented in London, until the agent-general returned from Vienna, Parliament should send someone over to watch the course of this legislation which was of so much importance to Canada. He suggested that it might be arranged for the British Government to have an official in Canada who, by being located at a shipping point might give certificates which would enable Canadian cattle to be landed in Britain without examination over there.

The House adjourned at 11.20.

Standing, with reluctant feet,
Where womanhood and childhood meet.
'Tis a supreme moment! 'Tis a critical period! No maiden should attempt passing this boundary-line without the aid and assurance of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Its helpfulness in tiding over the perilous incident to young womanhood, is universally acknowledged! No mother can put within the hands of her daughter, anything that will prove more valuable in meeting all her requirements! Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is made expressly for all diseases peculiar to woman, and is the only medicine of its kind, sold through druggists, and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded.

Queen, Fire-cracker, Small Boy.
Winnipeg Free Press: Her Majesty is responsible for the small boy of the Twenty-fourth, and the small boy of the Twenty-fourth is responsible for more mischief than he can shake a stick at. The news columns of the Free Press tell of the burning of a terrace, the destruction of much property and the unhousing of eight poor families. These calamities are to be laid at the door of Her Majesty, for she it was who stirred up the small boy, and it was the small boy who set off the fire-cracker. In other words, this is the Queen who fired the loyalty of the small boy who fired the fire-cracker that fired the terrace.

Don'ts for the Summer Girl.
Don't squint—carry a sunshade.
Don't wear a red veil if you value your reputation.
Don't wear scarlet shoes in the city in daylight.
Don't wear a Leghorn hat with a rose garden on the crown to the opera this summer.
Don't fidget.—Music and Drama.

No Kind of a Fellow.
Boston Herald: Kate—I'm not going to have Clarence Bashley call on me any more. He's too bashful for anything.
Della—How is he?
Kate—Why, I asked him how long his arm was, and he said 32 inches. I then told him that was just the size of my waist, and he never did anything.

Business Men.
From close application and too little exercise, are especially liable to constipation—oblonging up nature's great sewers—producing headache, biliousness, sluggish circulation and general derangement of the vital organs. A regular movement of the bowels is indispensable to perfect health; to neglect, is to imperil it! If constipated, Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will cure you. No interference with business. Very modest expense. Mild in action, yet powerful in cleansing, regulating the stomach, liver and bowels, curing constipation, headache and kindred ailments.

Bathing Don'ts.
Don't stay in too long.
Don't keep your head dry.
Don't bathe on a full stomach.
Don't bathe more than once a day.
Don't bathe in high winds or rain.
Don't drink spirits before or after bathing.
Don't remain in your bathing suit to "dry off."
Don't lose an opportunity of learning to swim.—New York Press.

Lovers Who Had a Falling Out.
Washington Post: "Ed and Minnie had another falling out last week." "Serious quarrel?" "No; hammock."

Times Have Changed.
Indianapolis Journal: Wibble—Well, they don't boil heretics in oil nowadays.
Wabble—No; they merely roast them in religious papers.

A Carpet Knight.
New York Herald: "Lieutenant Softly has never seen powder and smoke."
"Oh, yes he has. When he isn't in the ball-room he is in the smoking-room—so he knows all about 'em."

Only one person in a thousand dies of old age.
Some girls are so conscientiously opposed to artificial adornments that they won't even make up the beds.—Elmira Gazette.

Baron Hirsch is an Austrian by birth, but is best known in France. The foundation of his fortune was laid as a railway contractor with the Turkish Government.

A Boston speaker made an audience laugh with this:
God bless our wives;
With little bees and honey;
They mend our socks,
And soothe our shocks,
But don't they spend our money?

"When I see all those Italians coming into this country," said Wilkins, "I am impressed with one thing. 'What is that?'" asked Bunker. "That Italy must be getting to be quite a desirable place to live in."

"August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. The doctors told me it was chronic. I had a fullness after eating and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. I suffered frequently from a Water Brash of clear matter. Sometimes a deathly Sickness at the Stomach would overtake me. Then again I would have the terrible pains of Wind Colic. At such times I would try to belch and could not. I was working then for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Cor. Irwin and Western Ave., Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. Finally I used August Flower, and after using just one bottle for two weeks, was entirely relieved of all the trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I would like to refer you to Mr. McHenry, for whom I worked, who knows all about my condition, and from whom I bought the medicine. I live with my wife and family at 39 James St., Allegheny City, Pa. Signed, JOHN D. COX.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Married Over Again.

Rev. Mr. Hunter has just returned from Toronto, where he performed a marriage under unusual circumstances. While laboring in the East during the past winter, among those who came forward to the anxious seat were a couple living together as man and wife, the woman having a husband living. They resolved to lead a better life and separated. Only recently Mr. Hunter received a letter from Toronto, informing him that his services were required. The woman had returned to her husband, and he was satisfied to take her on Mr. Hunter's word that she had been converted. Mr. Hunter married the couple over again, and there was great rejoicing. —St. Thomas Journal.

"Praise be to him, whose wondrous skill Has conquered every human ill— And now alone, as victor stands The 'Golden' compound on his hands."

No spake a man, with tribute crowned, Of Dr. Pierce's "word-renowned," Whose "Medical Discovery" Had vanquished pain and set him free. One can but speak in praise of a remedy so effectual and unfailing as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Acting promptly and thoroughly, it produces permanent cures. Consumption, in its early stages, scrofula, liver and kidney disorders, and all blood diseases, are within the field of its unbounded success.

A CHINESEMAN who travelled in Europe has written an account of his observations and impressions. Mr. Yuan—for that is the writer's name—was a good deal puzzled by what he evidently regards as our free-and-easy methods of courtship. "Besides invitations to dinner," he writes, "there are invitations to tea-parties, such as are occasionally given by wealthy merchants or distinguished officials. When the time comes an equal number of men and women assemble, and tea, sugar, milk, bread and the like are set out as aids to conversation. More particularly are there invitations to skip and posture, when the host decides what man is to be the partner of what woman, and what woman of what man. Then, with both arms grasping, each other, they leave the table in pairs, and leap, skip, posture and prance for their mutual gratification. A man and a woman previously unknown to one another may take part in it. They call this skipping *tanhen* (dancing). The reason for this curious proceeding on the part of Europeans was well explained by a recent writer in a Chinese illustrated paper, the *Hue Pao*. "Western etiquette requires," he says, "the man in search of a wife to write to the girl's home and agree upon some time and place for a skipping match" (*scitcut*, a dance). "The day arrived, 'youth in red and maid in green,' they come by pairs to the brilliant and spacious hall, where, to the emulous sound of flute and drum, the youth clasping the maiden's waist, and the maid resting upon her partner's shoulder, one pair will skip forward, another prance backward, round and round the room until they are forced to stop for want of breath. After this they will become acquainted—only after this, observe—'and then by occasional attentions over a bottle of wine, or exchange of confidences at the tea table, their intimacy will deepen, the maiden's heart become filled with love, and they will mate.'"

When Mme. Blavatsky and Col. Olcott began to preach theosophy in New York in 1875 they could muster hardly half a dozen adherents. Now the assertion is made that the movement has 100,000 followers in America.

Women in Italy who work in the olive oil presses, carry building material up the terraces and help in the orchards, receive 20 cents a day. This is the maximum pay and calls for twelve hours hard labor.

CONSUMPTION SURELY

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I am glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have been afflicted with this disease. Please send their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM.

126 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

I CURE FITS!

THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure every case. Because others have failed is no reason for my failure. I will send you a Free Bottle of my Invaluable Remedy. It costs nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address—T. A. SLOCUM, 126 West Adelaide Street, TORONTO.

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BE MASTER OR SLAVE.

That's What Advertising Makes of a Business Man.

There comes a "hurry call" in every man's life. He has the chance to become a man of wealth, of position, of weight in the community. If he misses it he remains practically a nobody. When the call comes it is met either with the chariot of success or by the ambulance to take the poor unfortunate to the home for the helpless.

Just so in trade. The man who starts off in business must either keep in the front rank of his calling or he must drift away into the myriad ranks of the commonplace, if his business calls for dealings with the public, and what business does not? He can reach that clientele in but one way, and that is by the liberal use of advertising. He must push his business to the top of the hill of prosperity or his business will push him hard and fast into the bottomless pit of adversity. Drive or be driven. Be master or slave is the injunction placed upon everyone, and the difference between the top and the bottom of the heap is almost entirely one of wise, persistent and discreet advertising.

Hundreds of instances of success met through advertising might be cited. But it is not a cure-all. It is not possible, except for the briefest period, to push any bogus project through the use of printers' ink. The fraud hates the very sight of a newspaper-man. He has no use for the public prints. So, in seeking a fortune by means of the advertising space in a newspaper, the first requisite is to have something worth calling the attention of the public to. Then go ahead.

It Did Not Work.

"Madame," said the tramp as he doffed the remnant of a Kossuth that might have been with Grant at Vicksburg to the mistress of a house on the outskirts of Boston, "I learn from the neighbors that you are a theosophist. I am delighted to know it, for I am one myself. It can't be—yes, it is—we have met before. Some ago I stopped at this very house and asked for assistance and you gave me an excellent breakfast. It all flashes upon me now." "Yes," said the lady, smiling. "I seem to remember it, too, but if I'm not mistaken you saved half a cord of wood for me before you got the breakfast." Then the tramp turned his back on the theosophist and went sadly away in search of an old-fashioned philanthropist.

At the "Pinafore" Performance.

Scene—Grand Opera House, Hamilton. He (a visitor from abroad)—The performance is really capital. Did I understand you to say that the company is made up entirely of amateurs?" She—Yes; all excepting Mr. Warrington, who is playing Captain Corcoran. He's from Toronto.—Grip.

Her Answer.

New York Life: He—I have never yet met the woman I thought I could marry. She—No, they are very hard to please, as a rule.

About 450 B. C. the Ionians first introduced the present system of writing from left to right; previous to the above date from right to left prevailed.

D. C. N. L. 25. 91

Rheumatism

—IS—

PROMPTLY CURED BY

Cures Also:
Neuralgia,
Lumbago,
Sciatica,
Sprains,
Bruises,
Burns,
Wounds,
Swellings,
Soreness,
Frost-bites,
Stiffness,
All Aches.

The CHAS. A. VORSTER CO., Baltimore, Md. Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont.

Pisco's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. P. T. ... Warren, Pa., U. S. A.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADEROLLERS
Beware of Imitations.
NOTICE
AUTOGRAF
OF
THE GENUINE
HARTSHORN

CONSUMPTION SURELY

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I am glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have been afflicted with this disease. Please send their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM.

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