

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

What the Legislators of the Country are Doing at Ottawa.

SENATE REFORM.

Following is the text of the resolution of which the Prime Minister gives notice in connection with the government's proposition for Senate reform:

That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, setting forth that the provisions of the British North America act, 1867, respecting the powers of the Senate of Canada in the making of laws are unsatisfactory and should be brought more into harmony with the principle of popular government, and praying that Her Majesty may be pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament a measure for the amendment of the said act in such terms as will effectually make provision as follows:

If the House of Commons passes any bill which the Senate rejects or fails to pass or amends in a way not accepted by the House of Commons, then, if the House of Commons at the next following session again passes such bill and the Senate again rejects or fails to pass or amends the same in a way not accepted by the House of Commons, the Governor-General may, by proclamation, convene one or more joint sittings of the members of the two houses for the further consideration of such bill or amendment and a question whether such bill or amendment shall pass shall be decided by a majority of the members of the two houses present and voting, and the vote of any such joint sitting shall, as respects such bill or amendment, have the same force and effect as a vote of the Senate under the existing constitution.

TRIBUTE TO MR. IVES.

Sir Charles Tupper referred to the sudden and sad demise of the Hon. W. B. Ives, in whom the House had lost one of its ablest members, a man who, as a lawyer, a business man, a legislator and an administrator of a public department had shown himself energetic and capable. His loss would be great indeed to his party, and the event tended to impress the lesson how frail and slight is the tenure by which we hold our position here. He was aware that the government would have consented to an adjournment of the House to mark this deplorable event had it not been for the position of public business and the time of the session. He was well aware that members on both sides would join in an expression of sympathy to the family of the late Mr. Ives, as well as to the family of the late Senator Sanford.

The Prime Minister joined in Sir Charles's expression as to the loss which parliament had sustained in the sudden death of the late Mr. Ives and of the late Senator Sanford. Mr. Ives was a gentleman with whom he had formed an acquaintance and friendship as a struggling young lawyer visiting the same circuits. He was a man who, from an intimate acquaintance with finances, business, agriculture and mining, was able to speak on these matters with the authority of an expert. He willingly subscribed to this expression of sympathy.

PRESERVATION OF EMPLOYEES' HEALTH.

The Prime Minister proposed the second reading of his bill for the preservation of the health of employees on public works. The measure was one which the government had largely been induced to bring in through the revelations made by the recent commission into the state of health of men employed on the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway and would apply to all public works under the jurisdiction of parliament. The bill had already been fully discussed in the Upper House.

The discussion on the bill lasted into the evening sitting, and the measure finally received its third and final reading.

LOBSTER FISHERIES.

Dr. McEwen, Inverness, on motion to go into supply, complained of an injustice to his county in connection with the changes which the lobster commission lately recommended in connection with the season. The Minister of Fisheries replied that a concession could not be made to Inverness in this matter without its being extended to the adjacent counties of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The Canadian lobster fisheries were worth safeguarding, and experience showed that valuable fisheries elsewhere had been destroyed through lack of protection.

RIDEAU HALL EXPENDITURE.

In committee of supply, Mr. George Taylor attacked the government for purchasing without tenders glassware and crockery from a Montreal company to the value of \$1,505. The question arose in the discussion whether it would not be a cheaper and better investment to put up a new building than to be forever laying out money to maintain the present vicarious residence.

TRIBUTE TO MR. GEOFFRION.

The Prime Minister rose to the melancholy task of announcing the death of his esteemed friend and colleague, the Hon. C. A. Geoffrion. For the second time within a very brief interval the angel of death had visited parliament and removed one of its most esteemed, most popular, and beloved members. The House, he felt, would hardly realize at once the magnitude of the loss sustained. Mr. Geoffrion had no taste for active political life, although throughout his life he had been a strong party man, and it had been only out of the abundance of his intellect that he had consented to enter parliament. He was a man of extraordinary influence, of great talents of sound judgment, of sterling character, of kind

heart, of fair mind and of unique personality in the sphere in which he moved. In Montreal he left a void which it will be difficult to fill. In his professional career, extending over a period of thirty years, he had been popular with the bench and bar alike. To his party his loss was irreparable. As a personal friend of the late Mr. Geoffrion for upwards of thirty years, he could say that he had never heard him give utterance to an unkind word. He was an honorable man, and his whole life was spent in doing good.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Sir Charles Tupper, though he had not enjoyed the same acquaintance with the late Mr. Geoffrion as the leader of the House, had seen enough of him to justify him in associating himself with every word that had fallen from the Prime Minister's lips. He was known to be one of the ablest, most influential and most important members of parliament. His death was more than a party loss; it was a loss to the whole parliament which would be deplored by all.

IN THE SENATE.

The Hon. David Mills, moved the third reading of the Grand Trunk agreement bill, in connection with the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal. The motion was adopted, but on the motion that the bill be passed Senator Clemon moved that the clause compelling the government to transfer to the Grand Trunk Railway at Montreal, all unconsignee western-bound traffic, be amended by adding thereto the words, "with approval of the shippers, consignors or owners of freight destined for western points." His object in moving this amendment was to give shippers a right to prevent the transfer of their property without their consent. He looked upon the bill as a combine of the worst kind. The amendment would not be objectionable in any way, and would remove what he considered a hideous feature of the bargain. A division took place and the amendment lost on a vote of thirty-three yeas to thirteen nays.

The Secretary of State then moved the third reading of the Drummond County Railway bill.

The Hon. David Mills moved to amend the bill by adding a clause providing that the bill should not come into force until the act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway in the same connection is brought into force by proclamation of the Governor-General. The amendment was adopted, and on the third reading Senator DeBoucherville moved a six months' hoist, urging that the government could, if it wished, take the Grand Trunk route via Richmond to get into Montreal. The House again divided, the amendment for a hoist being lost on a vote of thirty-five yeas to sixteen nays.

The Senate has shelved the Redistribution bill. Mr. Mills spoke in favor of the bill at some length. While speaking on the constitutionality of the bill, Mr. Mills was interrupted by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who asked if the government would refer the question to the courts for determination.

Hon. David Mills replied that anyone could take it there.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell—You would refuse a fiat.

Hon. David Mills—We never refuse a fiat where it should be issued.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell—The government can take the question to the courts, and no one else can.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell—If the Minister wants a courageous motion we can move a six months' hoist.

Hon. David Mills—The hon. gentleman ought to have moved a six months' hoist.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell—I ought not.

Hon. David Mills insisted that the government was pledged to the principle of the bill, and had the mandate of the people, and had the mandate of the people.

The amendment was then declared carried, by a vote of 36 to 14.

IRON AND STEEL BOUNTIES.

The Minister of Finance secured the third reading of his bill extending until 1907 and providing for the gradual extinction from 1902 onward of the government bounties upon iron and steel made in Canada.

Sir Charles Tupper repeated what he had said on a former occasion in support of the government policy in this matter.

Mr. Haggart, ex-Minister of Railways, dissented from the view of his chief, and thought no more foreign ore should be recognized by the bounty than is actually necessary for mixing with our own Canadian ores.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

There is an appropriation of nearly a million dollars for harbours and rivers. Montreal, under the heading of transportation facilities, gets \$750,000, for improvements to the harbour below St. Mary's current, \$500,000, and grain elevator and storage, \$250,000. Levis graving dock is voted \$117,000, and a ship channel, River St. Lawrence, \$75,000. There is an appropriation of \$2,000 for a judge for an additional provisional judicial district court of Ontario. Following are some interesting appropriations:—For enforcement of alien labour law, \$5,000; balance of legal fees and disbursements in connection with Manitoba ballot frauds, \$1,941; expenses of commission Redistribution Act, \$5,000; expenses printing voters' lists, \$34,000; leather trunks for new members, \$220; Paris Exhibition, \$175,000. Towards compiling historical data in regard to the Acadian families in Canada, \$1,300; drill ground and site for the army at St. Thomas, \$6,000; cartridge factory, required for shell boxes, \$1,000; monuments for battle fields, \$250; general service medals, \$10,000; arms, ammunition and defence for equipment, \$33,000; revolvers, \$128,000; rifle ranges, \$7,000; improvements to the Intercolonial, side tracks, rolling stock, etc., \$69,700; L. P. N. for claims Saul Ste. Marie, referred to arbitration, \$211,500; Andrew's Rapids, Red River, \$150,000; to pay experts to her uniform code of rules for railway, \$1,500; Port Colborne harbour improvements, \$150,000.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Nothing more startling or important has happened in Parliament this session than the speeches which were made Saturday morning on the Alaskan boundary question. Sir Charles Tupper's address was temperate in language, but unmistakable in meaning. The idea set forth by him was in substance that it was time to do more than indulge in amiable and endless palaver with our American cousins. They being in practical possession of the disputed territory, are only too willing to keep up the discussion indefinitely, while in the meantime American miners are taking out most of the gold and American traders are enjoying all the commercial advantages. Sir Charles paid his respects to English statesmen in a manner which will probably not afford them any great pleasure. He told them in good round terms that his long years of experience and observation had taught him that the abiding weakness of the powers that be in England is a tendency to consult the feelings and wishes of the United States altogether too much. He congratulated the government upon its determination to have no more meetings of the Anglo-American Commission unless and until this question was in a fair way of settlement. By way of meeting the situation as it now stands, he suggested that the government take power to construct a railway from Kilmat Arm in British Columbia to Dawson via Teslin lake, and also provide that no mining licenses shall be issued to any but British subjects. He assured the Government of hearty support from the Conservatives in whatever might be done to uphold the interest and the dignity of Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier evidently thought that the remarks made by Sir Charles with reference to a railway were a weak point in the argument and he enlarged upon it at some length to show that the leader of the Opposition had repudiated the Mackenzie-Manuel deal. As to Alaskan boundary, the Premier pointed out that there were only three possible modes of settling such a controversy, compromise, arbitration, war. The attempt at compromise had failed, and nobody contemplated the possibility of war, there remained only arbitration, and Sir Wilfrid's remarks on the point were of the nature of the physician's statement, that "while there's life there's hope." From his general tone it was evident that he does not expect to see in the near future any agreement reached between Great Britain and the United States. There was a distinct note of discouragement in his appeal to the people of Canada to be patient for a few months longer. While distinctly discouraging the proposal to exclude American miners from the Yukon country, he did not say that it would be impossible for circumstances to arise under which such a policy might be contemplated. He confined himself to a contention that such action to be followed certainly lead to retaliation to be followed very probably by non-intercourse.

BOMB ON STREET CAR TRACK.

New York Strikers Resorting to Further Acts of Violence.

A despatch from New York, says:—Notwithstanding the claims of the officials of the various lines on schedule time, General Master Workman Parsons issued a statement to-day in which he declared that the strike is practically won. He says that 1,500 men are out, and more are going out hourly.

What is believed to be a bomb was found near the down track of the Second avenue line, at 79th street, about half-past one o'clock this afternoon. Wires protruding from each end had been fixed under the track, evidently with the intention of having the charge set off by the electric current when a car passed over the spot.

MINERS STRIKE AT SUDBURY.

900 Employees of Canadian Copper Co. Idle—Want Increase of Wages.

A despatch from Sudbury, says:—Quite a sensation was caused here by all the men employed in the mines of the Canadian Copper Company, about nine hundred, having gone on strike for higher wages. The men in the smelters will also go out to-night.

The wages of the miners and surface men have been cut down twice in the past ten years, first by 10 per cent, and the second time by 5 per cent. The men now demand a raise all round of 15 per cent, or the wages paid at the start. The cost of living, they claim, has increased, with schools and churches to keep up, and men of families especially find it hard to live decently on the scale of wages now paid and keep out of debt.

There is no disturbance, and negotiations for a settlement of the trouble are going on.

THE TRAMP WAS KILLED.

Crim Ending of a Bit of Sunday Morning Thieving.

A despatch from Bay St. Paul, Que., says:—Coroner Guillemette has been asked this morning to hold an inquest on the body of a tramp who was killed at Petite Riviere, St. Francois, after committing a theft at the presbytery during the celebration of Mass yesterday. The servant at the presbytery perceived the presence of a thief in the house and gave the alarm. Four parishioners started after the thief and met him in the woods. One of the men shot him and the wound proved fatal. It is said he shot hastily, but it is also asserted that he acted in self-defence. The thief having shown a revolver and knife. The sum of \$15 and a watch said to have been stolen were found on the body. The Coroner will investigate the circumstances.

W. F. DOLL UNDER ARREST.

A Former Canadian Litigant—Took Eleven of New York's Policemen to Perform the Deed.

A despatch from New York, says:—Wm. F. Doll, who a few years ago, when a resident of Winnipeg, gained notoriety throughout Canada on account of his suits with the American Watch Case Company, and various other litigations which he indulged in, is now in trouble in New York. In that city his love for law suits did not cease, and he gained much publicity by a fight in the courts for the right to ride a wheel and drive any sort of carriage on the Speedway, a roadway specially set apart for drivers of trotting horses.

His latest public appearance, however, is in connection with a new grievance, and it culminated in his arrest. It took eleven of the breed of policemen they have in the American metropolis to do the deed, so Mr. Doll states. The circumstances were these: Doll lives at No. 3,610 Broadway, and was riding down Eighth avenue on an electric car at nine o'clock on Wednesday night, when a woman passenger, who had three children with her, complained that the conductor had not given proper change to her.

Doll pulled the bell to attract the conductor's attention and the woman, jumping up, pulled the cord which registers fares, thus making the official responsible to his employers for an additional sum. This, the conductor asserted Doll advised her to do, so he ordered the man off the car.

Doll was going through 125th street when he heard a noise behind him. Turning around he says he saw eleven policemen. They were discussing whether they should arrest him or not. They decided that there were enough of them to do so and seized him. When he reached the station he denied to Captain Steinkamp that he had rung up any fares, but was held in \$500 bail. Frank Moss, former Police Commissioner of New York, went bail for him.

SERIOUS FIRE AT ST. GEORGE.

Large Portion of the Village Wiped Out—Bank and Several Business Houses Totally Destroyed.

A despatch from Brantford, says:—A bad fire visited the village of St. George at 6 o'clock this morning, and in an incredibly short time a great portion of the business part of the place, known as the Lawrason block, was wiped out. The premises destroyed are J. P. Lawrason's private bank, Hazard's boot and shoe store, W. A. Sass' bakery shop and adjoining confectionery store, A. Crozier's butcher shop, W. T. Hunter's livery stable, and the old public hall.

The fire originated from the oven in the bakery. The village has no protection, an old engine having fallen into disuse, but the residents joined themselves into a bucket brigade, and saved what they could. D. Reid's barn caught fire, but the flames were extinguished before much harm was done. Mr. Howell's house was also slightly burned. All the surrounding buildings were covered with wet blankets, which helped to save them.

The loss will be heavy, though figures are not yet obtainable. All the owners and occupants are well insured, however.

Mr. Hunter, who had lately bought the livery, insured it only a day previous to the fire.

SPECULATED IN STOCKS.

Canadian Detectives on the Lookout for a Chicago Deaulter.

A despatch from Montreal says:—The Montreal detectives have been asked to be on the lookout for William Alexander Stewart Graham, of Chicago, a defaulter, it is alleged, to the extent of about \$75,000. Graham is a Canadian, born near Montreal, and it is thought that he may be captured at either Montreal or Ottawa. He was formerly school agent in Chicago, as well as clerk and secretary of the Board of Education. He is charged with embezzling the bonds of the board. Graham confesses to a shortage of \$23,000, and in an open letter written after his flight, and given to his wife, offers property worth \$24,000 to cover the shortage. He has lost all his savings and the school funds in stock speculation, and in the attempt to make a fortune in a short time.

STABBED BY A PRISONER.

Montreal Officer Receives a Serious Wound.

A despatch from Montreal, says:—Acting Detective Richard, of the city police force, is confined to his home suffering from a dangerous knife wound, inflicted upon him while in the discharge of his duty on St. James street at an early hour on Sunday morning, and Michael Laffleur, a labourer, has been arrested on a charge of inflicting the wound with intent to kill. Laffleur and a number of friends were coming out of a saloon on St. James street shortly after midnight. The crowd was noisy, and several officers, including Richard, who were near by, attempted to disperse the crowd. Laffleur drew a knife and stabbed Richard in the stomach. The wounded man was taken to the hospital, and hopes are entertained for his recovery.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, July 25.—Receipts of between 50 and 60 loads were too much for the requirements of the trade at the Western cattle yards this morning, and as a consequence several loads of the poorer grades of butcher cattle were left unsold.

As a matter of fact, the market all round was practically unchanged from the business conditions which prevailed on Tuesday, the only noticeable difference, perhaps, being that inferior cattle was a shade weaker.

The price for shippers was well maintained. This was also true of good choice butcher cattle, sheep, lambs and calves.

The market was a practically uneventful one.

Just 1,300 hogs came in, and prices are steady at the advance of Tuesday. Prime hogs, scaling from 100 to 200 lbs., 5 1-8c per lb. was paid; for light fat and heavy fat the price is 4 3-8c per lb.; but poor lean hogs are not fetching more than 4c per lb.

Sows are fetching 3c per lb.

Stags sell at 2c per lb.

Store hogs will not sell.

Following is the range of current quotations:

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt.	\$4.25 \$5.15.
Butcher, choice do.	3.75 4.40
Butcher, med., to good.	3.20 3.75
Butcher, inferior.	3.00 3.00
Sheep and Lambs.	
Ewes, per cwt.	3.25 3.60
Bucks, per cwt.	2.50 2.75
Spring lambs, each.	3.00 4.50
Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each.	25.00 45.00
Calves, each.	2.00 6.00

Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt.	4.75 5.12 1-2
Light hogs, per cwt.	4.25 4.37 1-2
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	4.25 4.37 1-2

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Steady market. The receipts are free and demand fairly good. Quotations are:—Dairy, tubs, strictly choice, 13 to 14c; small dairy, lb. prints, about 14 to 15c; creamery, tubs and boxes, 17 to 18c; pounds, 18 to 18 1-2c.

Cheese—Unchanged. Quotations are:—New, 8 1-2 to 9c; old, nominal, at 11 to 12c.

Kingston, July 21.—Special.—At the Frontenac Cheese Board to-day there were 1,212 boxes colored, and 230 white registered; 340 were sold at 8 15-16c, and 145 at 8 7-8c.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Trading in provisions active, and packers here are firmer and a little higher in some lines of smoked meats to-day. Dressed hogs steady. Light hogs, on the street market, sell at \$6.50 to butchers.

Quotations for provisions are as follows:—Dry salted shoulders, 6 1-2c; long clean bacon, car lots, 7c; ton lots and case lots, 7 1-4c; and backs, 7 3-4 to 8c.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 10 1-2c; medium, 11 1-2c; light, 12c; breakfast bacon, 11 1-2 to 12c; picnic hams, 8 to 8 1-4c; roll bacon, 8 1-2 to 8 3-4c. All meats out of pickle 1c less than prices quoted for smoked meats.

Lard—Larders, 6 3-4c; tubs, 7c; pails, 7c; compound, 5 1-2 to 5 3-4c.

Buffalo July, 25.—Spring wheat—Steady No. 1 Northern, spot, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 70 3-4c; No. 1 hard spring, 75 1-2 to 75 3-4c. Winter wheat—Dull; No. 2 red, new, offered at 73 1-2c, on track. Corn—Quiet; No. 2 yellow, 38 3-4c; No. 3 yellow, 38 1-2c; No. 2 corn, 38 1-2c; No. 3 corn, 38c. Oats—Easier; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28 1-2c; No. 4 white, 27 1-2 to 28c; No. 2 mixed, 27 1-2c; No. 3 mixed, 26 1-2c. Rye—Nominal. Canal freights—Quiet, easy. Flour—Steady.

Detroit, Mich., July 25.—Wheat closed:—No. 1 white, cash, 71 1-2c; No. 2, red, cash, and July, 71 1-2c; September, 73c.

Milwaukee, July 25.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 72 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 71c. Rye—No. 1, 53c. Barley—No. 2, 40 1-2c; sample 35 to 40c.

Minneapolis, July 25.—Flour and bran—Unchanged.

Toledo, Ohio, July 25.—Wheat—No. 2, cash, and July, 70 1-2c; September, 72 1-4c bid. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 34 1-2c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 25 3-4c. Rye—No. 2, cash, 75c asked. Cloverseed—1-2c. Oil—Unchanged.

Duluth, July 25.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 72 3-4c; July, 72 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 70c; July, 70c; September, 69 5-8c; December, 70 5-8c; No. 2 North-

A TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION.

Nine Men Killed and Four Injured in a British Torpedo Boat Destroyer Explosion.

A despatch from London, says:—During her trial to-day on the Solent, an explosion occurred on board the torpedo-boat destroyer Bullfinch, killing nine and injuring four of those on board. It was the worst naval accident of this nature that has occurred in the British navy in 20 years. The victims were terribly injured, steam and boiling water filling the engine-room.

The Bullfinch is one of the latest-designed, 30-knot torpedo-boat destroyers.

While the Bullfinch was running at her full speed of 30 knots the connecting rod of the starboard engine broke, and, striking the cylinder, knocked off its end. The engine-room presented a terrible sight. The injured were groaning in agony. One man, who had apparently been struck by some flying metal, had his head nearly torn off.