

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Mr. Sutherland introduced a Bill respecting the Ontario Express & Transportation Company, which was read a first time.

Mr. Davin moved an address to His Excellency the Governor-General praying for an inquiry into the conduct of Lawrence W. Herchmer, Commissioner of the Northwest Mounted Police, generally from the date of his appointment, and especially with respect to his conduct during the last election in Western Assiniboia. Mr. Davin recounted the happenings at Maple Creek on polling day, where Col. Herchmer's machinations, he declared, told heavily against him. The friends of his opponent, Mr. Tweed, had 70 or 80 half-breeds, he said, to whom they gave a couple of glasses of whiskey each and then led them up to the voting place, where, voting being open and not by ballot, they all voted for Mr. Tweed. Mr. Davin said that he could have circumvented the opposite side with regard to these half-breeds, but was too conscientious.

Several hon. members—How? Mr. Choquette—By doubling the dose. (Laughter.)

Mr. Laurier said that Parliament was the great Court of Inquiry for this country. If Mr. Davin had asked for a committee of the House to investigate the charges there would have been a better chance of arriving at the truth than to have the investigation conducted by others. He was very glad to see that they had the sympathy of Mr. Davin in their protests against the interference of public officers in elections. He supposed that henceforth they would have his support when they brought this question before the House.

Mr. Davin withdrew the motion. Mr. Kirkpatrick moved that in the opinion of the House it is expedient that the Government should bestow some mark of recognition upon the veterans of 1870-71 for their services to the country at that time. They asked for some recognition of their services.

Mr. Allison approved of the object of the resolution, and suggested that each of the veterans be granted 160 acres of land in the west.

Mr. Tisdale, while he disclaimed any wish to be regarded as a supporter of any extensive pension system, held that as the survivors of '37 were few in number, and a considerable portion of them in a destitute condition, some assistance should be given them, either in the way of pecuniary assistance or of a grant of land.

Mr. Somerville opposed the motion. The Canadians owed more to the rebels of 1837 for the civil and religious liberty with which Canada is blessed to-day than to any others. William Lyon Mackenzie and Louis Papineau were patriots and heroes, who fought boldly for right against wrong, and Ontario and Quebec could never honor their memory too highly. Lord Durham, in his celebrated report to the Home Government, declared that the rebellion was justifiable. On Parliament Hill the Dominion had erected a monument to the rebel Sir George Cartier. It was the rebels of '37 whom Canada should hold in honored remembrance, not the men who took arms against them.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Wallace's Bill to amend the Act for the prevention and suppression of combinations in restraint of trade was read a third time.

Mr. Charlton moved the House into committee on his Bill to secure the better observance of the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday.

Mr. Macintosh suggested that the clause providing that no work should be done in newspaper offices before 9 p. m. on Sunday should be so amended as to allow of the commencement of work at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Mara said that in British Columbia newspapers were published on Sunday, and not on Monday, in order that those employed upon these papers might have Sunday as a day of rest, the work for the Sunday papers being done on Saturday. In Victoria and Vancouver the people were law-abiding and God-fearing, and yet they were in favor of Sunday papers. He moved that cause 1, relating to the publication of newspapers, be struck out.

Mr. Trow asked Mr. Haggart if this Bill would prevent the opening of some post-offices in Canada on Sunday, as was now the custom.

Sir John Thompson moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Sir John Thompson's amendment was carried by 63 to 18 votes.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) moved the second reading of his bill to further amend the law of evidence in criminal cases, the object of which, he explained, was to enable an accused person to give evidence in his own behalf.

Sir John Thompson said that his own views were in advance of the provisions of the bill. The tendency in modern time had been to remove prohibition from interested persons even in criminal cases. He was willing not only to remove the prohibition without restriction, but to make the accused person and also his wife compellable witnesses. He would ask Mr. Cameron not to press the bill beyond the second reading, so that, with the proposed criminal code, it might be distributed among the legal profession of the country for its opinion thereon.

Mr. Laurier said that Mr. Cameron should be satisfied with the declaration of the Minister of Justice, as that in itself was a point gained.

Mr. Wallace rose to deny the accuracy of the report of his speech on 11th July at Toronto Orange demonstration, as given in the *Mail*, which had been quoted by Mr. Devlin.

The House went into committee on Sir John Thompson's Bill further to amend the Electoral Franchise Act. The proposed amendment that the revising officer shall not at the final revision remove the name of any person entered on the list of voters on the ground that the qualification of such person is incorrectly entered thereon, if it appears that such person is entitled to be registered on the list of voters as possessed of any of the qualifications, was struck out, as the Act at present contains a similar provision. The clause providing for the extension of time during which applications to be entered upon the list may be received from August 1st to 15th, was so changed as to make it clear that the applications could not be received later than the 15th.

Mr. Tupper's resolution providing for a grant of \$160,000 to aid in the development of sea fisheries was read a third time, and a

Bill founded upon the resolution introduced by Mr. Tupper was read a first time.

Mr. Tupper's Bill further to amend the Act respecting certificates to masters and mates of ships was read a third time.

Mr. Tupper's Bill to amend the Act respecting Government harbors, piers and breakwaters was read a third time.

AFTER RECESS.

Sir Adolphe Caron moved a resolution to authorize the Government to pay in scrip or land the claims of the members of the enrolled militia bearing arms in the suppression of the Northwest rebellion—Legion volunteers, Battleford Home Guards and certain scouts. He stated that under the Act the time for presenting claims expired February 1st, 1887, and it was now proposed to authorize the payment of such claims as were favorably reported upon by the Department of Justice.

Mr. Laurier complimented the Government upon their intention, but not upon the performance. The object of the resolution was a good one. Canada was rich enough to pay all the rewards that had been earned in the rebellion. The provisions of the Act should not be extended in individual cases, but on general principles to all. He objected to the resolution, because it specified some of those who were to benefit by it.

Sir John Thompson said it was not intended to enlarge the scope of the Act, but simply to revive it in point of time to all. The resolution passed through committee. Mr. Bowell's Bill respecting the Intercolonial Railway was read a third time.

Mr. Tupper's resolution declaring that it is expedient to pass an Act respecting the shipping of live stock, and to provide that the Governor-in-Council may appoint inspectors under the Act, and determine the remuneration to be paid them out of fees which the Governor-in-Council may establish to be paid on live stock shipped on any ships carrying live stock, was passed, and the Bill respecting the shipment of live stock introduced by the Minister.

Mr. Laurier—What is the nature of the provisions?

Mr. Tupper explained that the bill provided that the space for fat cattle should be not less than 2 feet 8 inches for each animal, and that for store cattle it should be 2 feet 6 inches, not more than five cattle being placed in each pen. It was thought by those who had experience in the trade that such space would be ample.

The bill was read a first time. Sir John Thompson's bill to amend the Bills of Exchange Act of 1880 was read a third time.

The House went into committee on Mr. Dewdney's resolution providing that Dominion lands may be granted to the Red Deer Valley Railway and Coal Co., to an extent not exceeding 6,400 acres, a mile of the company's railway, either from Cheadle Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, to its terminus at a point in township 29, range 23, a distance of about 55 miles, or from Calgary, Alberta, to a terminus in township 29, a distance of about 75 miles.

Mr. Dewdney, in answer to questions, said that the company had half a million dollars to put in the road, and that twenty thousand dollars had already been expended in surveys, etc. He had not taken any steps to verify the representations made to him. He had accepted as true the statements of the promoters.

Mr. Armstrong protested against such land grants. The Government were fixing matters so that the future settlers of the Northwest would be the bond slaves of these corporations.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that the Government had practically fooled away an empire in the Northwest.

The resolution was reported.

The following bills were read a third time:

To further amend the Northwest Territories Representation Act.

To amend the Act respecting Judges of the Provincial Courts (admiralty judges).

Mr. Tupper moved the House into committee on his Bill further to amend "The Fisheries Act," chap. 95, of the Revised Statutes.

The bill was passed through committee. Mr. Costigan, when the House went into committee on the bill to amend the Inland Revenue Act, had incorporated the excise changes previously approved of by the resolution. He stated that it was not proposed to increase the excise duty on cigarettes and also had struck out of the resolutions the following clause: "Tobacco, when put up in packages of one-twentieth of a pound or less, shall on every pound pay 40 cents."

He explained that under the bill bottlers must submit the form of label to the department for approval before they adopted it. The license for compounders was increased from \$50 to \$150.

Sir John Thompson's bill further to amend the Dominion Elections Act was considered in committee.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) pointed out the necessity for placing the responsibility for the proper discharge of the duties of the deputy returning officers upon the returning officer, who should be a man of some standing in the community. Frequently the deputy returning officers were appointed because of their political zeal rather than of any ability they possessed to discharge their duties properly.

Mr. McMullen said that the law should provide that the deputy returning officer should upon the evening of election day return the ballot boxes to the returning officer instead of retaining them in his possession for several days. In some districts the returning officer had to go around and collect the boxes himself.

Mr. Davies said that between the receipt of the ballot boxes and the day of opening them, appointed by the proclamation, frauds were often committed by the boxes being tampered with. He suggested that a clause be inserted providing that the boxes should not be accessible except to the returning officer or his agent, and sealed up by the latter until they were opened.

Mr. Barron proposed an amendment providing that when the ballots are counted by the deputy returning officer they shall be placed in an envelope, which shall be sealed and initialed by him and the agents.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) suggested that a provision be placed in the law that when a returning officer has made a wrong return in Chancery to appear at the bar of the House and order him to amend the return, giving the candidate the seat who has received the majority of the votes. He recalled the case of the return of Mr. Baird for Kings, N. B., although he did not secure the majority of the votes.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) remarked that the responsibility for the safe keeping of all the amendments proposed rested with Sir John Thompson.

Sir John Thompson promised to consider the amendments which had been suggested. The House adjourned at 11.30.

POETIC JUSTICE.

He Makes Observations on Various Things and Is Not to Be Deceived.

Ephraim next posed a tall young man with a great deal of dried mud on his back and a very black eye.

"Is your name Scott?" asked his honor.

"Yes."

"Historic name. I served under General Scott in Mexico. It seems that you ran against the end of the bridge and hurt your eye."

"Yes, sir."

"They ought to have more lights down there, but they don't seem to care who gets hurt. You picked up that mud on Hamilton avenue, didn't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"I thought I recognized it. I own three lots down there, and you can't fool me on Hamilton avenue mud. Do you reside in the city?"

"No, sir; I live out on a farm."

"I thought you had the innocent, condescending look of the country. Corn must be coming on fine?"

"Yes, sir."

"That big rain the other day will make potatoes fatten right up?"

"It will, sir."

"Ah, but one must live in the country to be in touch with real nature!" mused his honor. "If happiness and contentment are not to be found amid the waving grain—the green pastures—the songs of birds and the perfumed breezes, where, oh, where shall we look for it? Mr. Scott, you are to be congratulated."

"Yes, sir, and I suppose I can go?"

"You can, Mr. Scott. You can go up for five days, and if you had happened to hit the bridge with both eyes I should have made it eight or ten?"

"But, sir, you—"

"Ephraim, remove the prisoner! He ought to have owned up that he works in a paint shop on Franklin street and that he was flung out of a saloon in a free fight last night, but he thought to deceive this court. Some queer people come here, Ephraim; some very queer people."—*M. Quad.*

GRIDDLE CAKES.

Sour Milk and Flour Makes Delicious Ones.

Some of the most delicious pancakes, or griddle cakes, as they are more properly called, are those made of sour milk or buttermilk and wheat flour, with or without the addition of a little shortening.

A new fancy is to bake these cakes in the size of a large pan, butter them lightly while warm, heap them with strawberries slightly crushed and sprinkled with sugar.

Put a second pancake on top of this layer and heap it again with strawberries, sprinkled with sugar, as before. Cut the cake in triangular pieces, like pie, and serve it with whipped cream.

The proper rule for these cakes is a quart of sour milk or buttermilk, a quart of flour, a half cup of butter and a heaped teaspoon of soda.

Sift the soda through the flour twice, rub the butter through it, add the milk to make the batter and a level teaspoon of salt. Beat thoroughly.

The milk must be very acid to neutralize the amount of soda given. If it is not quite sour enough, lessen the amount of soda. Some housekeepers prefer to soak the flour and sour milk used for these pancakes to gether overnight. In that case add in the morning the butter melted and the soda dissolved by itself in cold water.—*New York Tribune.*

How to be Happy in Summer.

Read the latest books. Bathe early and often. Seek cool, shady nooks. Throw fancy work away.

Wear lightest, lowest shoes. Ride at morn and walk at eve. Believe that waiters are human. Let hats be light and bonnets airy.

Eschew kid gloves and linen collars. Hurry never, thus being at leisure ever. Dress in cambrics, lawns and gingham. Be lavish with laundresses, fruit men and fans.

Court the sea breezes, but avoid the hot sands. Let melons precede and berries follow the breakfast.

Store up the sweet and give small place to the bitter. Remember that seeming idleness is sometimes gain.

Retire when in the mood and arise when most inclined. Order freshest fish and corn-cake; never mind the heavy fritters.

Remember that nine-tenths of the people are at the seashore for rest. If you feel like doing a good deed, treat a dozen street children to ice-cream. That is mission work.

Do not tell your hostess how sweet the butter and cream were at your last summer's boarding place?

Remember that children are only small editions of older people, and that they have feelings quite as acute.

Look pleasantly at the tired stranger who glances wistfully at the part of your car seat occupied by your wraps, even if you do not offer her the seat.—*Anna P. Payne.*

Telegraphing With Cannons.

When the first vessel completed the passage of the then new Erie Canal, in 1825, there being no such thing as a telegraph line in those days, the news was communicated to New York and to Buffalo by cannons placed within hearing of each other all the way along from Albany to New York City and back again to Albany in 58 minutes. The experiment was a costly one, but was a success in every particular.

"Well," said father-in-law, after mother-in-law had returned from a visit to the young couple, "what sort of a fellow is John?"

"I'm afraid he's not good for much," said mother-in-law. "He reminds me very much of you."

OPTICAL DELUSIONS.

A Novel Feast Performed by Fakirs in the Orient.

The narrator of the following was himself an excellent amateur prestidigitateur: "The apartment being filled, the magicians began their performances. The audience sat on the floor about the fakirs, so that they had no way of concealing themselves or of hiding anything. At their request I examined them, and satisfied myself that they had nothing about them. Then one of the women stepped into the inclosure, the rest remaining behind the spectators, who formed a close ring about them. The light was now turned down a little, and in a moment the woman's face began to be illuminated by a ghostly light that extended slightly over her entire body. She then began to move round and round, uttering a low, murmuring sound the while, gradually quickening the pace until she was whirling about like a top. A moment of this, and the light that had clung about her seemed to be whirled off by centrifugal force and assumed a pillar-like form beside her. As soon as this was accomplished she stopped, turned and began to mold the light with her hand, and though I could distinctly see her hands move through the light as if it were a cloud, it began to assume human form. We saw the arms, hands and legs all molded, and finally a face and headgear. She next called for a light, and the candles being relighted there stood an utter stranger, a native seemingly evolved out of cloudland. He stepped forward and grasped me by the hand; his hands were moist as if with perspiration, and he was a very healthy spirit. After he had talked and drunk a glass of arrack he took his place beside the woman again and began to whirl about. The lights were dimmed, but not so that we could not see, and in a few moments the figure began to fade, soon assuming the appearance of a pillar or form of light and then attaching itself to the woman and seemingly being absorbed by her. All this was done in a very short space of time, before the eyes of at least 50 people, and not 10 feet from myself. The girl appeared greatly exhausted afterwards."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

TAKE AN AIR BATH.

When You Feel Out of Sorts It Will Set You Right Again.

Every woman has evil hours when she is too restless to keep still and too dull and heavy to do anything. She says she is nervous. Her color loses its freshness, her eyes their brightness, her expression all its delicacy. She looks a coarser and less intelligent individual. Now the latest remedy proposed for this distemper is the air bath. Lock your doors if you would test it the next time the blues declare themselves, and disrobe entirely, taking an air bath in the sunshine if possible, for five or ten minutes. This will act as a total alternative to the oppressed, restless state of the nervous system. It does better than a water bath, which, if one has already been taken in the morning, cannot be always repeated with perfect safety. After the air bath dress again slowly, donning completely fresh linen and some crisp and rather new gown. The freshness of external attire is infallibly soothing. Another suggestion worth careful noting when you are feeling and looking dull-eyed and ugly bears indirectly upon the value of massage. Take your hair down and moisten the scalp thoroughly with some good but harmless hair-dressing preparation. Then, with the tips of the fingers, work the moisture well into the scalp, and comb the hair out afterward with slow, soft, regular movements.—*New York Recorder.*

What Too Much Tobacco Leads To.

A strange assault occurred on Cottage street, Rockville, Conn., last night. A society lady and her daughter were returning from a neighbor's house and had entered their own yard, when a man opened the gate and rushed after them. They recognized him as one of the most influential citizens of the city. He chased the ladies into the hall and began to hug and kiss them. They screamed soon brought a large crowd. The man, when confronted with his angry accusers, said that his actions were the result of fits, to which he was occasionally subject. The indignant women and their friends would not accept this excuse, and the man's family physician was sent for, while the poor fellow stood a captive at the muzzle of an indignant husband's revolver. When the doctor came he corroborated the story of the assault and the husband was appeased. The doctor says these fits are the result of excessive smoking.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

Threatened to Fine Her.

Chicago Tribune: "That's exactly what I came here for this evening, Miss Mildred." The young man laid aside his hat, cane and gloves. "That's exactly what I came for," he repeated, possessing himself of her hand; "I want you for my wife."

"You might have saved yourself the trouble, Mr. Fairball," exclaimed the girl, taking her hand away. "I shall never marry you."

"Another word of back talk like that," said the young baseball umpire, quietly but firmly passing his arm about her waist, "will cost you \$25."

A Parisian Beauty.

For a number of years Mme. Gautreau has posed as the unrivaled professional beauty of Paris. She is said to closely resemble Diane de Poitiers, and it is the prayer of every rising artist that she will sit to him for a portrait and thus bring his name to public notice. Her figure and her nuance are regarded as beyond any comparison, beautiful, therefore no salon is considered complete till a portrait of the fair madame hangs on its walls. This spring's exhibition was no exception to its many fore-runners, and Gustave Courtois pictured her in a snow-white ball dress that heightened, if possible, her radiant loveliness.—*Boston Beacon.*

"Patients Are a Virtue," is the motto on a Kansas City doctor's wall.

A soldier wrote home for a supply of cash. Appended to the letter was the following post-script: "I felt so ashamed at having asked you to send me ten francs, that I ran to the post office to get my letter back. Unfortunately it had gone."—*Recit Orak.*

The Girls of Ninety-One.

They tell me 'twas the fashion, Oh, long and long ago, For girls to look like lilacs white, And sit at home and sew, Forth strode their sturdy brothers, On many a gallant quest; But the maid behind the lattice Their weary souls possessed.

To-day the times have altered, And pretty Kate and Nell Are playing merry tennis— In sooth, they do it well. They ride across the country, They climb the mountain-side, And with oars that feather lightly, Along the rivers glide.

If they've not yet been to college, They are going by-and-by, To shake the trees of knowledge, Though its branches touch the sky. For all their Greek and Latin, And poring over books, With faces smooth as satin, They'll keep their dainty looks.

Do you want a happy comrade, In study or in life's quick? Be sure you'll find her quickly, Mid the girls of Ninety-one. She'll keep that bright head steady, Unharm'd in any whirl, And not a lad will love her less Because she is a girl.

—Margaret E. Sangster, in *Harper's Young People.*

The Way They Greet You.

IN CHICAGO. In Windville's wild and woolly streets, If you a maiden greet And ask her how she feels she'll say: "I'm in it with both feet."

IN BOSTON. When Boston people meet you on Their lovely Common green They greet you very warmly, thus: "Well, well, how have you bean?"

IN THE SUNNY SOUTH. Down South they swear by good old rye, The stuff that kills or cures; The style of greeting there is this: "Well, Colonel, sah, what's yours?"

IN BROOKLYN. The Brooklyn man where'er he's met, Without fail you can tell; He always asks in eager tones: "Are all the babies well?"

IN NEW YORK. New York is filled with people who Come here from many lands; As each the other's tongue can't speak They greet by shaking hands.

APPRECIATED A JOKE.

A Circus Ticket Seller Whose Ready Wit Saved Trouble.

Some years ago says the Cincinnati Times-Star, when circuses were transported from town to town by rail instead of by rail, a smiling ticket seller, who looked out of the window of a little red wagon which stood in front of a big tent in the mountain districts of Kentucky, was approached by a crowd of ugly-looking fellows who had evidently been imbibing mountain dew. Each carried a pistol in his right hand and each pistol was leveled at the ticket seller when the leader asked, "How much are tickets?" "We're giving 'em away to-day," answered the smiling ticket-seller, good-naturedly, as he handed each a ticket. The pistols were immediately put up and the party proceeded inside the tent, apparently somewhat abashed. A few minutes later the mountaineers came out and again approached the little red wagon which contained the smiling ticket-seller.

"Say," said the leader to the ticket-seller, "I'll be got darned if you ain't a putty good feller. Here's the money for those tickets. Come and have a drink with us. We like to meet people that have got sand and know how to take a joke at the same time."

The ticket-seller whose ready wit saved him from being perforated with bullets was John H. Havlin, manager of a Cincinnati theatre.

No Place for "Make-Ups."

According to the St. James' Budget, ladies who have been accustomed to lighten their charms by the wiles of the toilet table had better keep away from the Transvaal. They would not be long in Pretoria before they got into serious trouble. The Second Chamber of the Volksraad has passed and sent up to the First Chamber a mask and disguise bill which will press severely upon ladies—and gentlemen, too—who are not physically what they seem. Whoever wears a wig, for instance, and is caught in the dreadful act, may be fined £10, or sent to prison for a fortnight. An exception will, perhaps, be made in favor of actors and actresses while they are on the stage. Presumably, it will also be an offence to wear a mask or go about on stilts; but those are amusements in which people do not want to indulge every day. With all the details of this highly moral bill we are not familiar, but if it prohibits wigs it must surely condemn that artistic heightening of the complexion to which so many ladies are—perhaps erroneously—supposed to owe something. The Puritan fathers of the Transvaal may as well do the thing thoroughly while they are about it.

The First Shave.

Which of us does not recall with a gentle flutter of emotion the unutterable delight we experienced when we gravely set about that delicate operation, "the first shave"—an innocent subterfuge to which a youth resorts by way of proving to his own satisfaction that he has reached the stage of full manhood? He has a beard! Everybody knows that little joke of a barber at the expense of a young "Lyceum" who, glowing with pride at the discovery, fainted or real, of the first appearance of tender down on his chin, hurried off to the hairdresser's to get shaved. The wily figneron offered him a chair, placed a napkin round his neck, covered his face with the fragrant lather and then walked away to attend to other business, apparently quite oblivious of his new customer. Growing impatient, the latter at length exclaimed: "Well, what are you waiting for?" "For the beard to grow," was the barber's reply.—*Le Petit Parisien.*

A meeting of women was lately held in Vienna, when it was decided to petition the Reichsrath that the middle and lower schools be opened gratuitously to women, and that the number of professions accessible for women be increased; that women be allowed to take part in political affairs; that all Austrian subjects of age and in the enjoyment of their rights as such, without consideration for the amount of taxes they pay, and regardless of their position and sex, shall be entitled to equal and direct parliamentary suffrage.