

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

What the Legislators of the Country are Doing at Ottawa.

### THE PREMIER'S HOUSE.

In the House of Commons the Prime Minister made a brief personal explanation with regard to a charge made by the chief Conservative whip, Mr. George Taylor, to the effect that the Messrs. Bate had bought and furnished a house in Ottawa for him, containing a reflection upon the honor of Sir Wilfrid as forming a reason for the award to the Messrs. Bate of a contract for Yukon supplies. Sir Wilfrid said: "I may say at once that I do not feel called upon to contradict anything that has been said by the honorable gentleman, but in order to show to what levity gentlemen on the other side of the House may descend and how they can utter absolutely foundationless accusations, I will ask the pardon of the House if I ask it to follow me into my private affairs. In the spring of 1897 I bought a house in Ottawa from the Leslie estate for the price, if I rightly remember, of \$9,500. I paid \$5,000 cash and gave a mortgage on the balance for \$4,500. I bought the house in the name of my wife, because, being poor, and well knowing that if I died I would have nothing to leave to her, I thought it would be right to give her a home. The balance I raised myself upon a note which has not yet been altogether extinguished. That is all there is about it. The house has been furnished by myself with the exception of a few gifts which were given to my wife by some of her lady friends. That is all there is in this transaction. For the accusation of the honorable gentleman there is not a shadow of foundation. The Messrs. Bate have never furnished a house for me nor bought it."

Mr. Taylor—"I accept the honorable gentleman's statement, but I am sure he has not lived in Ottawa without having heard what I have stated, and I think he ought to be under a compulsion to me for having brought them to his attention publicly, so that he might give it a flat denial, as he has done to-day. You cannot go down street and ask any merchant without hearing the same story I told last night."

The Prime Minister—"I beg to say one word more. The rumor that has been current in the streets of Ottawa was that the house had been offered to me, but the truth is that I would not accept it."

Mr. Bergeron was sorry the matter had occurred, and accepted fully the statement of the Prime Minister.

### OTHER CHARGES.

Mr. George Taylor, followed this up by a charge of gross fraud against Messrs. Aitkenhead & Co., of Toronto, for goods supplied.

To this the Minister of Militia replied that if gross frauds had been perpetrated he would take steps to have the money recovered and he would go to some trouble to find out whether the prices were exorbitant. He did not know the firm. It had been recommended to him as decent, honest, and reputable.

### IN THE YUKON.

Mr. John Ross Robertson assured the government that it had acted wisely in sending the militia force to Yukon. Its presence there had been of great value. Major Walsh, as an old Mounted Police officer, would naturally desire to give all credit to the police, but to his mind the government would do right to move slowly in the matter of withdrawing the force. Mr. Robertson also referred to the Associated Press despatch stating that a force of Mounted Police was to be placed in the Porcupine district of Alaska and that if this was done the United States would send out a force to Pyramid Harbor.

The Premier made an explanation as to the topography of the country. It seems there is a Porcupine River and a Porcupine creek, the latter a tributary of the Lebinney river, which discharges into the Chilkat about fifteen miles above Pyramid Harbor. There has been a Mounted Police force of ten men on the Lebinney for a couple of years. Pyramid Creek is in that direction about five or six miles from the post. The government has no intention of fortifying the post. There are remaining camps in two forks which form the creek known as Bryan and McKinty. "For my part," concluded the Premier, "I will strongly object to the United States Government sending a force of military into that disputed territory as long as the question of the permanent boundary is not settled."

### PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

There was some discussion as to the methods of manufacture employed by Mr. Mark Workman, of Montreal, who has a contract for militia clothing. The minister held that the contractor's system of manufacture was not open to fault and that sweating was not employed.

### AT ESQUIMALT.

Dr. Borden explained the arrangement with the Imperial Government for the defence of the Imperial garrison at Esquimalt. Canada is to pay one-half the cost of the garrison of 329 officers and men or about twenty-one thousand pounds, one-half the cost of barrack accommodation, for the force, £12,500, the Dominion paying as at present the whole cost of the maintenance of the local militia, £9,315.

### RAILWAY ESTIMATES.

The railway estimates were taken up when the Opposition discussed the question of the purchase from Messrs. Pugsley, Stockton and Judge McLeod of a property utilized in the improve-

ment of the harbor accommodation at St. John. The property was offered for \$100,000, but the value by competent assessors was set down at \$118,000. The question at issue was as to whether the additional \$18,000 should be allowed. The full amount has not yet been paid and the Minister of Finance was inclined to think it should not be allowed. In view of this fact the debate seemed almost a waste of time.

A proposition was finally agreed to for passage of all the other railway estimates amounting to \$3,360,000.

### LAW OF USURY.

In the Senate, Senator Dandurand moved the adoption of the amendments to his bill respecting usury made by the committee to whom the bill was referred. Senator Loughheed asked that the bill be not proceeded with until the bill with the amendments was reprinted. Senator Dandurand said the amendments were printed in the minutes. The bill fixed the maximum rate of interest that could be charged at 20 per cent., and interest after maturity, at 6 per cent. It confined the action of the bill to sums under \$1,000. This would cover the operations of all usurers whom he wished to reach, those who loaned small sums. He wanted to reinstate one clause which had been omitted, and which made provision for the charging of a rate of 6 per cent. per annum on future judgments.

Senator Loughheed asked if a mortgage was made for 8 per cent., and foreclosed after suit being brought, whether on judgment the rate of interest would be reduced to 6 per cent. Were solemn covenants to be set aside by this legislation? Senator Forget said it was only in cases where the interest charged was 20 per cent., that this reduction applied.

### THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Lieut.-Col. Prior cited an Association Press despatch appearing in the morning papers with regard to the Alaskan boundary question to the effect that negotiations had been declared off owing to the failure of the United States Government to accede to the British proposition.

The Prime Minister did not think that there was any more truth in this statement than in others of the same nature which had preceded it. The matter of the permanent boundary was pretty much where it was when the conference adjourned. With regard to the provisional boundary he was sorry to say that neither the United States nor British propositions had proven acceptable. He was still in hope, however, that the matter would be brought to a settlement.

### FRENCH SHORE TROUBLE.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in reply to a question by Mr. Borden, Halifax, stated that the Canadian Government has protested to the Government of Newfoundland against the latter's treatment of Canadian fishermen in the purchase of bait.

### THE YUKON CONTINGENT.

Sir Charles Tupper quoted from the report of the general officer commanding and of Major Walsh to show that the presence of the contingent of the permanent force now in the Yukon could be used to better advantage in the instructional work for which it was created.

The Prime Minister was inclined to think that the maintenance of a permanent military force in Yukon was on the whole desirable. He thought that as the United States Government has a large force in Alaska and at Skagway, and another force in contemplation at Pyramid Harbor, we could not do better than take a leaf out of its book.

Sir Charles Tupper thought that the work in question would be much better done by the mounted police.

### ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Sir Charles Tupper devoted some attention to the Royal Military College, which he recognized as a proud monument to a great Canadian premier, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. He congratulated the government on its policy in reducing the fees, but questioned the wisdom of reducing the course from four to three years. The institution was one whose high reputation it was important to maintain.

The Minister of Militia returned that the information which he had obtained from the commandant of the Royal Military College was to the effect that the three years' course had proved successful. The minister added that of the 321 graduates who have passed the Royal Military College up to June 30, 1898, 83 hold commissions in the imperial service, 21 are in the Canadian permanent force, 29 are in the civil service, 53 are railway and civil engineers in other British possessions and 12 in the United States, 35 are in commercial life, and seven are dead.

### AN INTERESTING PROPOSAL.

The Minister of Finance made what looks like a very sensible proposition, which should tend toward encouraging the Royal Military College. There were so many positions in the civil service calling for scientific training that he thought some means might be devised from year to year of securing their transfer from the college to the civil service. He thought that the proposal was one which could be worked out with advantage to the public service and to the Royal Military College.

### INQUIRY FOR THE WEST.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior has decided to recommend the appointment of a commission to investigate the complaints of farmers in the West against the owners of elevators. The commission will be composed of independent men who will go into the question thoroughly and report all the facts, so that legislation dealing with the subject, and remedying whatever evils may exist, may be introduced at the next session of Parliament. The statements made at the committee which had the matter before it this session were of a conflicting character. The commission will go to work during recess.

### A BRAVE LAD'S DARING.

Swam Out With a Plank and Saved the Lives of Five Ladies Who Were in a Perilous Position.

A despatch from Ottawa, says—Gordon Heron, the 15-year-old son of the late Major Heron, and grandnephew of the late Mr. Gordon Brown, of Toronto, is credited with a heroic act the other day. In the course of the afternoon, at Chelsea, Miss Hazel Christie, aged 15, daughter of Mr. W. J. Christie, of the Bank of Ottawa, who is summing at Chelsea; Georgina Kirby, aged 17, and Hilda Kirby, aged 15, daughters of Mr. Wm. Kirby, agent of the Gilmour Lumber Company at Chelsea; Mrs. D. Behan and Miss Agnes Behan, of 380 Rideau street, also summer residents, went in to bathe on the sandy beach of an island in the river, just off the village. The beach had always been considered safe, and probably would have been had the bathers not ventured too far out.

Mrs. Behan stayed near the shore, but the girls, joining hands, waded out, laughing and splashing each other. Suddenly there was a scream, and one of the Kirby girls disappeared. Miss Behan shouted to her mother. When Mrs. Behan looked Hazel Christie and the two Kirby girls were being carried away by the current. Mrs. Behan and her daughter shouted for help.

On this island there are several camping parties, including Mr. and Mrs. James P. Garrow, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cox, and Master Gordon Heron, son of the late Major Heron, who is camping with the Coxes. Mrs. Garrow and Mrs. Cox heard the screams and ran to the shore. Without any hesitation they bravely waded right into the stream. Suddenly they, too, sank. These two ladies could swim a little, but had not help arrived when it did it is certain all five would have perished, as the two ladies were weighted down with their clothes.

### SWAM OUT WITH A PLANK.

The continued cries for help brought to the shore Mrs. Christie and her sister, who is staying with her, and a Gordon Heron, who had been to the village store, returned just as Mrs. Christie arrived. He quickly secured a rope from the camp, threw off his clothes, and with the aid of the Frenchwoman, whose name could not be ascertained, pushed into the water a heavy plank that lay on the shore. By this time two of the girls had sunk twice. They had also been swept backwards and forwards by the eddies.

Young Heron, with great coolness, swam out with the plank. He first caught Hazel Christie and pulled her on to the plank. Then one by one he managed with the help of Mrs. Garrow and Mrs. Cox who were just keeping themselves afloat, to get the other two girls to hold on to the plank. As soon as he had all five holding the plank Heron tied the end of the rope around the plank, swam to shore and pulled the plank in. To get to shore was no easy matter, as the current was very strong. In fact, he was obliged to land on the opposite shore.

### ALL SAFELY LANDED.

When the party were safely landed the girls were very exhausted. Dr. Davies, of Chelsea, was sent for. Fortunately he was at home, and was soon on the spot, when he administered restoratives. In the morning all five were reported as being all right again. Mr. W. J. Christie, whose daughter was saved, says that while every credit must be given to Mrs. Garrow and Mrs. Cox for their splendid efforts to save, all five must have been drowned had it not been for the coolness of young Heron. It is supposed the girls sank into one of the many holes or basins that make the Gatineau so dangerous.

### SLIGHT ATTACK OF PARALYSIS.

Lady Salisbury, wife of Britain's Prime Minister, the Victim.

A despatch from London says—The Marchioness of Salisbury, wife of the Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, had a slight attack of paralysis in Walmer Castle. She rallied well and is now improving in health. Lord Salisbury was obliged to curtail the diplomatic reception at the Foreign Office, immediately after the receipt of the grave tidings, and took a special train to Walmer Castle.

The Marchioness of Salisbury is a daughter of the late Sir Edward Hall Alderson, a Baron of the Court of Exchequer. She was married to the Marquis of Salisbury in 1857. They have five sons and two daughters living. The eldest son is Viscount Cranborne. Walmer Castle, Kent, is the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, an office held by Lord Salisbury. It was built by Henry VIII. in 1539, and commands a splendid view of the sea. The Duke of Wellington died there in 1852.

### THE CREW PERISHED.

Wreck of the Carlisle Castle in a Storm off Rockingham, Western Australia.

A despatch from Perth, Western Australia, says—The British ship Carlisle Castle was lost in a storm yesterday off Rockingham. The crew perished.

The Carlisle Castle, Captain, Lindsay, of 1,314 tons net register, left the Clyde March 21, for Fremantle, near Perth, Western Australia. She was built in London in 1868.

The British ship City of York has been wrecked off Rottnest Island. Fifteen members of the crew, including the first officer and the boatswain, were saved, but the captain and several men are missing.

### PARALYSIS STRIKES MR. IVES.

Was Returning From West—Found in the Smoking Compartment by the Porter in an Unconscious State.

A despatch from Ottawa says—When the Eastbound Imperial limited arrived in Ottawa this afternoon it was learned that Hon. W. B. Ives, member for Sherbrooke, and former President of the Privy Council, was on board in a state of unconsciousness. Mr. Ives was returning from the Pacific coast. He had breakfast at North Bay, and was spoken to by friends at the time, and was apparently in good health. Mr. Ives returned to the sleeping car, and shortly after the train pulled out of North Bay he was found in the smoking compartment by the porter in an almost unconscious state.

A telegram was sent from the next station to Mattawa to secure a doctor, but it was not until the train reached Pembroke that the services of a medical man were procured. Mr. W. H. White, J.C., was coming to Ottawa, and he asked Dr. Dickson, of Pembroke, to accompany the stricken man to the capital.

Arriving here Mr. Ives was at once conveyed to St. Luke's hospital by his brother-in-law, Mr. Rufus Pope, M.P. Sir Charles Tupper, Dr. Roddick, and other medical men immediately visited the hospital and consulted with Dr. Dickson and Dr. Powell, but they could do little to relieve the sufferer, who has been stricken with paralysis of the brain. The patient is in a very dangerous condition, and his life is despaired of.

### LATER.

Hon. W. B. Ives died at 11.50 o'clock Saturday morning. There were present at the death-bed, Mrs. Ives, Mr. Pope, M.P.; and Mrs. Pope, Mr. Ives of Montreal and Dr. Powell.

The remains were conveyed to the C. P. R. station at 4 o'clock, en route to Sherbrooke. Amongst the members of Parliament who accompanied them to the station were Sir Charles Tupper, Messrs. Clarke Wallace, McAlister, Mills, Tyrwhitt, Bell, Picton, and Cochrane. The medical men in attendance on the deceased state that after the paralytic stroke he suffered little or no pain.

### FOUR MEN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Timbers Came Crashing Down at a Barn Raising—Some Cases May Be Fatal.

A despatch from Markdale, says—One of the worst accidents that has ever occurred in this part of the country happened this afternoon at Wm. Douglas' barn-raising, whose farm adjoins this village. The first bent had been raised, but, owing to the insufficient propping, the heavy timber came crashing down, carrying everything before it, and crushing four men, probably in two or three cases fatally.

The injured are—MINTYRE, Duncan, broken collarbone, shoulder bruised, and chest hurt internally.

MLAUGHERY, Henry, ribs broken, hip injured, and severe internal injuries.

BROWN, Fred, severe blow on the head, injuring the brain, probably fatal.

PALLISTER, J., severe cut on the side of the head. When found almost the entire weight of the bent was resting on McIntyre's chest. The great wonder is that a number were not instantly killed, for there were over 100 men at the raising.

Drs. Ego and Sproule were immediately on the scene, and the injured are receiving all the attention possible. At the last report they are doing as well as could be expected.

### STORMED THE TRAIN.

Striking Glass-Blowers Make Things Lively.

A despatch from Bridgeton, says—The arrival of 15 non-union glass-blowers here was the cause of an outbreak on the part of the strikers, and the residents are apprehensive of more serious trouble. The strangers came from Indiana on a train over the New Jersey Central road, and two women accompanied the party. They were met at the station by a large crowd of strikers, who immediately stormed the train and captured the non-union men. A lively fracas ensued, during which many blows were exchanged. Manager G. G. King, of the Cumberland glass works, who was in charge of the new arrivals, was hit on the head with a brick and badly injured. The glass in the doors and windows of the car in which the non-union men were riding was shattered, and a hack waiting at the station for the mail was struck by the strikers in the belief that it was to take Manager King to the works. The non-union men were finally induced to accompany the strikers to the latter's headquarters, where an attempt is being made to force them to leave town.

### FOUND WARDE'S SKELETON.

Discovery in a Manitoba Village Causes a Sensation.

A despatch from Ninga, Man., says—Thos. Warde, of this place, disappeared five or six years ago, after selling his farm for \$400. Many thought he had gone to the States. On Monday a skeleton was dug out of a gravel pit. The teeth and jaws were exactly those of Warde, and the finders went to inform the police magistrate, intending to complete the exhumation next morning. The news raised quite a stir in the town, but the commotion was increased in the morning, when, to the surprise of everybody, there was not a trace of the skeleton, although it was easy to see where it had been. Foul play was hinted at when Warde disappeared, and it is thought the party responsible for his disappearance had removed the skeleton now to prevent identification.

## MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

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

Toronto, July 17.—Business continues exceptionally good, supplies are fairly liberal, but in some districts rain is badly wanted. Raspberries, gooseberries, currants, and cherries, are in large demand. Strawberries are nearly over. Watermelons are selling well; also cucumbers, potatoes, and beans. Prices are steady.

Current quotations are as follows:

Lemons—	
Extra fancy, 360s, 300s.	\$3.50 \$4.00
Fancy, 300s, 360s.	3.00 3.25
Extra choice, 300s, 360s.	2.50 2.75
Sundries—	
Bananas, per bunch	1.50 2.00
Can. white beans, bush	0.00 1.00
Halloweese dates, per lb.	0.05 3-4 0.06
Raspberries.	0.07 0.10
Cherries, eating, basket.	0.70 1.25
Cherries, red, cooking.	0.80 1.00
Gooseberries.	0.25 0.50
Cabbage, per bbl.	0.00 2.25
Tomatoes, crate.	0.70 1.00
California peaches, box.	1.25 1.75
California plums.	2.00 2.75
New potatoes, per bush.	0.80 1.40
Watermelons, each.	0.18 0.22
Nuts—	
Terragona almonds, new, lb.	0.00 0.15
Roasted peanuts, lb.	0.00 0.10
Grenoble walnuts, . . .	0.11 0.12
Peanuts, per sack.	0.07 1-2 0.08 1-2
Filberts, Sicily, lb.	0.09 0.10
Pecans.	0.10 0.11
Peanuts, shelled, lb.	0.09 0.10
Shelled walnuts, lb.	0.21 0.22

Butter—Market keeps steady. Stock is not arriving in very good shape, but for all choice parcels there is a good demand. This applies to both dairy and creamery. Quotations are:—Dairy, tubs, strictly choice, 12 to 13c; small dairy, lb. prints, about 12 to 13c; creamery, tubs, and boxes, 17 1/2 to 18c, pounds, 18 to 18 1/2c.

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

### DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

An increasing demand for smoked meats. Prices in all lines are firm, and very likely to advance. The demand from all points is greater for this season than it has been in many years back. Dressed hogs are scarce. 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 clear bacon, car lots, 7c; ton lots and case lots, 7 1/4c; and backs, 7 3/4 to 8c.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 10c; medium, 11c; light, 11c; breakfast bacon, 11 to 11 1/2c; picnic hams, 7 3/4 to 8c; roll bacon, 8 1/2c. All meats out of pickle, 1c less than prices quoted for smoked meats.

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

### Montreal, July 17.—Special —

The grain market continues dull; oats are quoted at 33 1/2c, ex-store; peas at 75c; and buckwheat at 59 1/2c. Flour is dull and steady; winter wheat patents, \$3.75 to \$4; straight rollers, \$3.40 to \$3.50; in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.70; Manitoba patents, \$4.10 to \$4.30; strong bakers', \$3.70 to \$3.90. Meal is quiet; rolled oats, in a jobbing way, are quoted at \$3.70 per barrel, and at \$1.75 per bag. Feed is in fair demand; the tone of the market is steady; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$13 to \$13.50; and shorts, \$14.50 per ton; Manitoba bran, \$12.50 to \$13; shorts \$15 to \$16; moullie, \$18 to \$25 per ton, including bags. The demand for baled hay is still good for shipments to American and English markets, and prices are firm; choice No. 1, \$7.50 to \$8; No. 2, \$5.50 to \$6; and clover at \$4.75 to \$5.25 per ton, on track. Provisions are steady; heavy Canadian, short cut, mess pork, \$16; short cut, back, \$15.50; selected heavy short cut boneless mess, \$16.50; and heavy long cut mess, \$15, per barrel; pure Canadian lard, in pails, 7 to 7 1/4c per lb.; and compound refined at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4c per lb.; hams, 12 to 13 1/2c; and bacon, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2c, per lb. Cheese is firm at 8 3/4 to 9c for Westerns; and 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c for Easterns. Butter is also strong at 17 1/2 to 18c, for creamery; Western dairy is quoted at 13 1/2 to 14c. Eggs are steady; choice stock is quoted at 14c; ordinary, at 12c; and No. 2 at 9 to 10c, per dozen. The market for maple product is dull; syrup in wood, 6 1/2 to 7c, per lb; and at 85 to 90c, per tin. Sugar at 8 1/2 to 9c, per lb. Honey continues quiet; white clover comb, in 10-lb sections, 9 to 10c; dark, 7 to 8c; white extracted, 7 1/2 to 8c; and dark, at 4 1/2 to 5c. Beans are steady at 85c, to \$1 a bushel.

Buffalo, July 17.—Spring wheat dull but steady; No. 1 Northern, spot, 77 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 72 7/8c. Winter wheat—Dull and weak; No. 2 red offered at 75 1/2c; No. 1 white quoted at 75c, on track. Corn—Unsettled; No. 2 yellow, 39 1/4c; No. 3 yellow, 39c; No. 2 corn, 39c; No. 3 corn, 38 3/4c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 39 1/2 to 39 3/4c; No. 3 white, 29 1/2c; No. 4 white, 28c; No. 4 mixed, 28 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 27 1/2c. Rye—Sales of No. 1, in store, at 62c. Canal freights—Weak Flour Weak.

Detroit, July 17.—Wheat closed—No. 1, white, cash, 74 1/4c; No. 2 red, cash, and July 74 1/4c; September, 75 3/4c. Toledo, July 17.—Wheat—No. 2, cash, 73 3/4c bid; July, 72 3/4c bid; September, 74 3/4c bid. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 36 1/4c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 25c. Rye—No. 2, cash, \$5.70; Clover seed—Prime, cash, new, \$4; October, \$4.65.

Duluth, Minn., July 17.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 74 3/4c; July, 74 3/4c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 72c; July, 72c; September, 71 7/8c; December, 52 1/2c; No. 3, spring wheat, 65c. Milwaukee, July 17.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 75 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 71 1/2c. Rye—No. 1, 56c. Barley—No. 1, 42 1/2c; sample, 38 to 42c.