

PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Hazen Seizes Concessions for the Pisarino Fishermen.

The Act Respecting Masters of Tug Boats to be Amended.

Charlton's Sabbath Observance and Well-don's Evils-Takers Bills Receive Second Readings.

OTTAWA, May 1.—After routine in the house today the tariff was immediately taken up in committee.

Mr. Foster asked that the item of steams be taken up. When he first brought down the tariff resolutions he had proposed to charge steams from 9 cents per pound to 20 cents ad valorem.

The opposition took the ground that this was a natural article and claimed that there would be an ad valorem duty.

Sir Richard Cartwright repudiated the principle of making the change in the interests of one factory.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. Foster then proposed to increase the duty from 15 cents per pound on tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans, in cans and other packages, not elsewhere specified, as at first proposed, to 14 cents per pound.

Mr. Charlton concurred in the amendment. The item passed.

Mr. Foster moved that fruit in air-tight cans or other packages should be taxed two cents per pound.

Mr. Charlton strenuously advocated an increased protection upon this item. He said that under the duty cheap and unwholesome canned goods from the United States would flood the Canadian market, doing great damage to the Canadian industry.

Dr. Spruille followed along the same line. The item passed.

The duty was raised from 7 cents to 3 cents on demijohns, jugs, churns or crocks of Paris was changed from 15 per cent ad valorem to 40 cents per barrel.

Slats pencils were changed to 25 per cent, all other slats were made 30 per cent.

Mr. Foster proposed that the duty on coal and kerosene oils, distilled, purified or refined, naphtha and petroleum should be 7 1/2 cents.

Mr. Davies said that this gave a protection of 200 per cent to the Canadian manufacturer. He read from invoices which had passed the customs to prove this.

He said that the Canadian oil selling at 25 cents per gallon was useless and that the only Canadian oil fit for use was "Water White." This oil is sold for only 10 cents less than the American oil, which paid a 200 per cent duty before it could get to the consumer.

Mr. Foster in reply admitted that the duty was high on coal oil and that the people all over the Dominion would like to see it reduced. Both governments had, however, recognized that the coal oil industry was one that required protection. The Imperial government had extended high protection to that industry.

The area of protection was limited, while the area of competition was not. Last year the government asked and allowed foreign oil to be imported in other methods than in tanks. The result was a reduction of 2 cents per gallon.

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and cause such disinfection of luggage to be made as the circumstances may require.

Despite the difficulties in immigration circles the interior department proposes to continue the services of the temporary agents employed in Great Britain and on the continent to work in the United States.

Mr. Hazen, M. P., was today notified by the marine department that instructions would be immediately forwarded to the departmental officials at St. John not to interfere with the drifting for salmon on the western shores of St. John county during the present season.

It is understood that the act respecting the examinations of masters and mates on tug boats will be amended this session by striking out the provisions requiring said tugs to be three years, and providing for an examination in reading and writing, the color test, and the furnishing of certificates as to the condition of the vessel.

The library committee today decided, as a tribute to Canadian genius, to recommend to the house to purchase fifty sets of King-Edwards's History of Canada for exchange purposes.

A special flag has been designed upon which all sailing vessels on the Pacific will have to fly.

A deputation from the Canadian Cattle Breeders' association interviewed the government today and asked that pressure be put on the United States government to admit pure bred stock registered in Canada to enter the states free, the same as United States registered stock enters Canada free.

The sub-committee of the agricultural committee, which has considered Boucher's dead meat scheme, will recommend that it be given to every steamship company providing refrigerator accommodation for the exportation of farm produce.

It will be remembered that some time ago labor delegation visited the prime minister and asked for certain legislation with respect to labor interests, amongst other things that the first Monday in September be made a holiday, to be known as Labor day.

The motion was lost.

The clause respecting the minimum rate on the dollar at which composition and discharge may be granted was changed to 60, instead of 50 cents. Considerable progress was made with the measure.

OTTAWA, May 2.—The speaker took the chair at three o'clock. Hon. Mr. Daly introduced a bill to amend the Municipalities Act in the territories.

The object of the act is to leave the whole matter of home-land exemptions in the hands of the territorial assembly.

Hon. Mr. Patterson, in reply to Mr. Muir, said that provision having been made during the last session of parliament for the amendment of the act.

Mr. Charlton moved the second reading of his bill entitled: An act to secure the better observance of the Lord's day. When he introduced the bill into the house years ago he had approached Sir John Macdonald and asked him to give the bill his consideration.

Mr. O'Connell seconded the motion for the second reading. This being 6 o'clock the speaker left the chair.

After recess Mr. Christie spoke in favor of the Sabbath observance bill.

Mr. McLellan deprecated the running of a railway excursion on the Lord's day, and he blamed this fact for the demoralization which existed in the United States today.

Mr. Wilson moved the second reading of the bill to disfranchise electors who are found to have taken bribes. The bill was founded on a thoroughly British principle, that those who have the franchise ought to be worthy.

Mr. Martin moved the second reading of his bill to amend the ballot to the Northwest Territories.

Sir John Thompson asked the member to consider the particulars of the bill. There was no objection to the principle of the bill as it would be understood by the fact that the government bill on the subject had been promised in the speech last session.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Edge's bill to reduce from 12 to 7 the number of grand jurors necessary to find a true bill in Ontario, was read a second time.

Mr. Nesbitt then argued for the brewers and distillers that the power to prohibit both retail and wholesale selling in a Dominion. He did not finish his argument today.

The court adjourned until Friday morning, tomorrow being a statutory holiday.

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BRITISH NEWS.

Church Patronage Bill Passed its Second Reading.

Lord Rosebery Speaks at Manchester on Home Rule and Other Measures.

Speeches of Hon. A. J. Balfour and Others at the International Bi-Metallic Conference.

LONDON, May 5.—In the house of commons today the Church Patronage Bill, introduced by George C. T. Barclay (conservative), passed its second reading. The bill makes the sale, by public auction or privately, of the next presentation of church livings unlawful, and empowers the bishop to prevent improper persons from being instituted in the benefices.

The radicals opposed the bill as aiming to hide scandal instead of extirpating it. They contended that the bill would be a disestablishment of the Church of England. Sir William Harcourt, the chancellor of the exchequer and liberal leader in the house of commons, supported the bill, as he regarded it as a step in the right direction.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Manchester tonight, expressed the opinion that the liberal party would soon carry the conviction of the English people in favor of home rule. He was not sanguine that the various measures which had not yet been introduced would pass parliament at the present session.

This was because of the abuse of the procedure in the house of commons in the form of obstruction. He believed that the time was not far distant when the people would protest against this abuse and demand a strict account of all the time spent by parliament.

He reproached the labor party's representatives in the house of commons for entering parliament imbued with the spirit of political anarchism and ready to direct their forces against either party, and for supporting the Tories as a means of revenge.

The Princes and Princess of Wales today opened the Royal College of Music at Kensington. The most important persons who attended the ceremonies were the Duke and Duchess of York, and the Princess and Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge.

The International Bi-Metallic conference, convened under the auspices of the Bi-Metallic league, was called to order at 11 o'clock in the morning at the Mansion House, London. Lord Rosebery presided. There were about 400 delegates present.

The feature of the conference was the speech of the Hon. A. J. Balfour. He said that the double standard of bi-metallic system was recognized, in view of great impending dangers, that the bi-metallic system was recognized, in view of great impending dangers, that the bi-metallic system was recognized, in view of great impending dangers.

The speaker of the foreign delegations in the evening was held at the Albion hotel. Lord Rosebery presided. Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, formerly president of the Board of Trade, presided in the afternoon of the conference, and addressed a few remarks of welcome to the delegates.

Mr. Joseph Cornwell, president of the Bi-Metallic league, presided in the evening. He said that the conference was a success, and that the bi-metallic system was recognized, in view of great impending dangers.

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earth, recognized each other in the spiritual state. This exceeds the recognition of those known to us on earth. Doubtless changes will take place. Analogies appear in the natural world. By a long process of evolution the crude forms of plants, animals, birds and fishes of the early geological periods have emerged into their present state of perfection.

The material part of man is destined to change. This "vile body" will be fashioned like unto Christ's most glorious body. In the eternal world highly spiritualized bodies will be prepared for the redeemed spirits. But all that is essential to man will be carried by him from earth to heaven.

His mental and spiritual endowment, purified by the atoning blood of the Lamb, will remain with him and find full employment, and in being employed will reach a higher degree of strength and a sweeter and fuller harmony in their eternal activity.

Among the mental faculties from scriptures, especially in that of the case of the rich man, Abraham and Lazarus, in which Abraham said to his deceased servant, "son remember," will reach back to earth and gather up all of life here, thoughts, words, deeds, associates and associations.

It is also reasonable to suppose that while the soul will be enabled to take within its fond embrace greater numbers than it did here on earth, it will still find itself cherishing the special loves by which it was bound to the family and in the circle of congenial friends.

There seems to be an intimation of this when Jesus took his three most intimate disciples into the room of transfiguration and introduced the two special friends brought out of the heavenly world. The beloved of heaven and earth came together. Recognition in heaven of those we know on earth is made evident by striking analogy. Every lawful want of man has a corresponding source from which springs the means of its supply.

Music and sweet sounds for the ear, and endless beauty of form and color for the eye. Friendly sympathy finds its gratification in its own kind. The longing of hearts here, caused by separation, is full met when the dear ones, daughters, fathers, mothers and friends come together after painful separations. Nothing but meeting will satisfy the heart.

Are all these millions, weary in longing to take to their hearts' dear ones, snatched away by death, to be disappointed when they pass into the unseen world? Are all they meet to be strangers? Will not the mother know her babe, her daughter, son? Will husbands and wives, fathers and mothers be strangers to each other? Impossible. There is a balm for wounded, crushed spirits, stored up for hearts that have known for long years the ache and the anguish of bereavement, there is compensation sweet and full. O, the greetings, the memories, the reviews of the earthly experiences in the light of the heavenly home. There will be enjoyed the good extracted from evil, the light that springs from darkness, and the order that comes from confusion.

Christ will be the centre and the secret of all of the special and general fellowship with which every soul will be full even to overflowing.

O ye weep and do not grieve. Weep not, faint not by the way; Ye shall join the loved and lost ones in that land of perfect day.

Harsh strings touched by angel fingers, Anointed in my rapturous ear; Ever more their sweet song lingers, We shall know their voices here.

How can we believe it not far away, Loved ones absent from the body may know us. The messengers—angels sent to minister to those who shall be heirs of salvation, for the dear ones who death took from our hearts seemed ready to break, and whom we have longed to meet all these weary years. If so, they see us, but we do not see them. By and by their knowledge will be ours. In seeing, knowing and loving they will have no advantage over us. For then we shall know as we have been known.

There the child will find its mother's arms, There the mother will find the child; There whose families will be gathered, That were scattered on the wild.

The eye that shuts in the dying hour, Will be opened in the morning; The welcome will sound in the heavenly world, The love that is hushed in this.

Dr. Saunders highly recommends a booklet by Rev. J. E. Hopper, D. D. He has read it with much pleasure and benefit, and it was the immediate cause of his preaching this sermon.

THE C. P. R. One Thousand Men Dismissed Between Montreal and Vancouver.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 2.—One thousand men have been discharged from the Canadian Pacific railway service between Montreal and Vancouver, owing to the company's intention to remove its shops from Winnipeg.

St. Paul, Minn., May 2.—A Winnipeg special says there is not the slightest prospect of a strike on the Canadian Pacific railway.

Since the universal vogue of the gummed envelopes seal-wax is in much less frequent use in England and the United States than formerly, but is still very popular in France.

They that will not be counselled cannot be helped. If you do not hear reason she will rap your knuckles.

Why is it the fiercest letter in the alphabet?—Because it always comes in the midst of fun.

HUMPHREYS' Dr. Humphrey's Specifics are essentially and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in the most successful manner by the people of all nations. Every Specific is guaranteed to give relief. They cure without dragging, purging or reducing. Remedies of the World.

Remedies of the World. 1-Fever, Congestion, Inflammation, .25 2-Vermin, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, .25 3-Tearing Cough, Crying, Wakenings, .25 4-Diarrhoea, Cholera, Cholera, .25 5-Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, .25 6-Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache, .25 7-Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, .25 8-Whooping Cough, .25 9-Whooping Cough, .25 10-Whooping Cough, .25 11-Whooping Cough, .25 12-Whooping Cough, .25 13-Whooping Cough, .25 14-Whooping Cough, .25 15-Whooping Cough, .25 16-Whooping Cough, .25 17-Whooping Cough, .25 18-Whooping Cough, .25 19-Whooping Cough, .25 20-Whooping Cough, .25 21-Whooping Cough, .25 22-Whooping Cough, .25 23-Whooping Cough, .25 24-Whooping Cough, .25 25-Whooping Cough, .25 26-Whooping Cough, .25 27-Whooping Cough, .25 28-Whooping Cough, .25 29-Whooping Cough, .25 30-Whooping Cough, .25 31-Whooping Cough, .25 32-Whooping Cough, .25 33-Whooping Cough, .25 34-Whooping Cough, .25 35-Whooping Cough, .25 36-Whooping Cough, .25 37-Whooping Cough, .25 38-Whooping Cough, .25 39-Whooping Cough, .25 40-Whooping Cough, .25 41-Whooping Cough, .25 42-Whooping Cough, .25 43-Whooping Cough, .25 44-Whooping Cough, .25 45-Whooping Cough, .25 46-Whooping Cough, .25 47-Whooping Cough, .25 48-Whooping Cough, .25 49-Whooping Cough, .25 50-Whooping Cough, .25 51-Whooping Cough, .25 52-Whooping Cough, .25 53-Whooping Cough, .25 54-Whooping Cough, .25 55-Whooping Cough, .25 56-Whooping Cough, .25 57-Whooping Cough, .25 58-Whooping Cough, .25 59-Whooping Cough, .25 60-Whooping Cough, .25 61-Whooping Cough, .25 62-Whooping Cough, .25 63-Whooping Cough, .25 64-Whooping Cough, .25 65-Whooping Cough, .25 66-Whooping Cough, .25 67-Whooping Cough, .25 68-Whooping Cough, .25 69-Whooping Cough, .25 70-Whooping Cough, .25 71-Whooping Cough, .25 72-Whooping Cough, .25 73-Whooping Cough, .25 74-Whooping Cough, .25 75-Whooping Cough, .25 76-Whooping Cough, .25 77-Whooping Cough, .25 78-Whooping Cough, .25 79-Whooping Cough, .25 80-Whooping Cough, .25 81-Whooping Cough, .25 82-Whooping Cough, .25 83-Whooping Cough, .25 84-Whooping Cough, .25 85-Whooping Cough, .25 86-Whooping Cough, .25 87-Whooping Cough, .25 88-Whooping Cough, .25 89-Whooping Cough, .25 90-Whooping Cough, .25 91-Whooping Cough, .25 92-Whooping Cough, .25 93-Whooping Cough, .25 94-Whooping Cough, .25 95-Whooping Cough, .25 96-Whooping Cough, .25 97-Whooping Cough, .25 98-Whooping Cough, .25 99-Whooping Cough, .25 100-Whooping Cough, .25

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THE KAISER AND HIS BOYS.

How the German Emperor Uplifted an Abyssian on Easter Sunday.

On Easter Sunday at Abbazia the German Emperor brought out the presents and Easter eggs in great glee to his boys and set them looking for the eggs, which he hid under bushes. He was as bright and "jolly" as the children. Sometimes a little Prince would creep under a bush and bring out some glorious Easter eggs, painted and ribboned, or only a nest with hen's eggs. For the ladies there were tiny eggs with jewels for a surprise. The emperor has decided to stop at Abbazia very early in the middle of April. After the Austrian Emperor's visit he will undertake a trip to Venice.

Queer Causes of Divorce. A Kansas wife recently secured a divorce from her husband because, as solemnly set forth in her petition, "the defendant plucked the nose of this plaintiff, causing it to become very red, thereby causing plaintiff great pain and anguish of mind."

An Ohio man has secured a divorce because, as he declared under oath, "the defendant pulled this plaintiff out of bed by his whiskers."

A heaped husband secured a divorce in a Pennsylvania court because, in the language of his affidavit, "the defendant struck this plaintiff a violent blow with her bustle."

A Missouri divorce was once granted because "the defendant goes gadding about, leaving this plaintiff helpless, or if he gets any he has to cook it himself."

Out in Illinois a wife secured a divorce because her husband threw her baby at her when she hit him with a coal bucket for spitting on the stove.

A Connecticut man got a divorce on the ground that "the defendant would not get up in the morning, nor call this plaintiff, nor do anything she was told."

A divorce was granted in a Massachusetts court because "the defendant keeps this plaintiff awake most of the night quarreling."

A Wisconsin man got a divorce because his wife kept a servant girl "who spit on the frying pan to see if it was hot enough."

A Jersey wife secured a decision because "the defendant, her husband, sleeps with a razor under his pillow to frighten this plaintiff."

A Virginia woman was set free because "the defendant does not come home till 10 p. m., and then keeps this plaintiff awake talking."

A Tennessee court liberated a wife because "the defendant does not wash himself, thereby causing the plaintiff great mental anguish."

In Illinois a decree was obtained because a long suffering husband complained that "during the past year the defendant struck this plaintiff repeatedly with pokers, flat irons, and other hard substances."

In Minnesota a decree was given to a wife because the defendant never cuts his toe nails, and, being restless in his sleep, scratches this plaintiff severely.

A youthful Kentucky husband secured a divorce on the ground that "the defendant came into the bedroom the morning after marriage and beat this plaintiff on the head with her shoe heels."

A New York man pleaded in his petition for divorce that "the defendant would not sew on this plaintiff's buttons, neither would she allow him to go to sleep at night." The court decided that the plaintiff was entitled to a decree on the ground that this oppression was cruel and inhuman.

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