

**DOMINION PARLIAMENT.**

Mr. Gironard presented the first report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections which stated that since 11th May last, in pursuance of an order of the House, the investigation into the charges made by Mr. Tarte had been held, several witnesses were examined, and a large number of books and papers were produced. One witness, Michael Connolly, a member of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., when called upon to produce the books distinctly refused to place them under the control of the committee.

Sir John Thompson moved that Michael Connolly be summoned to appear before the bar of the House on Monday, at 4 p. m.

Mr. Charlton asked the Government whether the restriction as to the quarantining of cattle imported from the United States for slaughtering purposes had been removed.

Mr. Haggart said that the restriction had not been removed.

Sir John Thompson introduced the following bill, which have been passed by the Senate, and which were read a first time in the House:

To provide for the settlement of outstanding accounts between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and between these two provinces.

For the settlement of certain questions between the Government of Canada and Ontario respecting Indians.

Further to amend the Act respecting trade marks and industrial designs.

Mr. Charlton, on rising to continue the debate on Mr. Laurier's amendment (regarding the High Commission) to the motion to go into Committee of Supply, said that he desired to say a few words in reply to what the Minister of Marine had said. The charges were specific enough, and the evidence afforded was ample to sustain them. In reply to the objection of Mr. Tupper that a select Committee of Investigation should be called for, he said that the facts were so well known that a committee was not necessary. The accusation that the Liberals were trying to hand their country over to a foreign power was false and unwarranted. The facts were told that from the fact that Mr. Fraser had avowed annexation sentiments, the Globe was an annexationist paper. That was a groundless charge. There was in the Cabinet to-day a gentleman who had signed an annexation manifesto, and there never had been a time that one of those who had signed that document was not in the Government. Unrestricted reciprocity had not been adopted as the policy of the Liberals until it had been thoroughly considered. The difference between the Liberal party and the Conservatives was that the former favored unrestricted reciprocity, while the latter believed in Commercial Union. Unrestricted reciprocity allowed both countries, while admitting products of each free, to control their tariffs against the rest of the world, while Commercial Union assimilated the tariffs of both countries. It had been said by hon. gentlemen opposite that Mr. Wiman was a traitor, while the fact was that he was still a British subject, and was doing everything in his power for the good of Canada. He had been publicly thanked in the House, at the instance of Sir Charles Tupper, for the services he rendered his country. Hon. gentlemen opposite were not always so much opposed to Americans as they appeared to be. He knew a clergyman in Ottawa who was very loud in his denunciations of Americans, but who was not averse to accepting an offer to go to Detroit, and besides becoming an American he changed from Methodist to Presbyterian. Sir Charles Tupper's conduct rendered him liable and made him deserving of the censure of the House.

Mr. Kenny said that during this debate they had been following the extremely un-British course of attacking a man behind his back. The amendment was not only un-British but it was unmanly. A few members of the House seemed to be actuated by personal hostility and vindictiveness. The last elections had transcended in importance anything that had ever occurred in Canada, not excepting Confederation. Our very national existence was threatened. If Sir Charles Tupper believed this, it was his bounden duty to come to Canada and defend his country.

**AFTER RECESS.**

Sir Hector Langevin moved that the time for receiving reports of the Committee on Private Bills be extended till Tuesday, 30th inst.

Mr. Fraser, continuing the debate on the resolution of Mr. Laurier condemning Sir Charles Tupper, said there was a very evident desire on the part of the Conservatives to fasten upon the Liberals the stigma which Sir Charles had cast during the last election. The method of political warfare of Sir Charles Tupper was beneath the dignity of Parliament, for he appealed to the electorate on the lowest possible grounds. It was said that this motion was an attack upon Sir Charles Tupper behind his back. Well, it must not be forgotten that Sir Charles Tupper stabbed a great many Canadians in the back. It was a moribund Government that went to the country on moribund lists and on a moribund policy. They had called upon the magic doctor to supply an elixir to save the life of the party. If it was disloyal to oppose the Conservative policy, then he accepted that disloyalty. They had forced upon this country the worn-out shreds of Republican protection, and as a logical conclusion they were now insisting on the American principle that "to the victors belong the spoils."

Following Sir Charles' example, every civil servant would take his fate in his hand, become a soldier of fortune, and stand by the Government because the Government stood by them. The civil servants would imagine that they were serving the Government instead of the people of Canada, who paid their salaries. Neither Sir Charles Tupper's skill, influence or eloquence was used to the best advantage during the last election. It was said that the Opposition were allying themselves with the United States, and that they were disloyal. The Conservatives were disloyal because they were seeking to carry themselves on by the corrupt methods of that country, and because they had adopted the worst features of the politics of that country, and applied them to this country. The man who boasted of his loyalty did not

know the first principles of loyalty. The man who wished to make his home more prosperous, to lessen the difficulties of living, to secure the freest possible relations with our neighbors; who wished to make this country a cheap one to live in and to get most for his labor; to purchase in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market, he was a true and loyal Canadian. The policy of the Government was making the people of Canada disloyal, because it made the conditions of life harder, depleted the country, and sent our best young men over the border to seek homes there.

Mr. Gilles said that a great injustice had been done to Sir Charles Tupper. When they thought of what Sir Charles had done for the Province by the sea it became any member to speak of him in the manner that Mr. Fraser had spoken of him.

Mr. Langelier said that Sir Charles Tupper's visit to Quebec entitled him to be called the high briber. He had promised the release of one million dollars of the debentures due from the North Shore Railway to the Government; the construction of the Quebec bridge at a cost of four millions, and a fast line of steamers equal to the Teutonic. Since the election Sir Charles had attacked Quebec and had done his best to prevent Mr. Mercier from successfully floating the loan for the Province. Sir Charles Tupper should be branded as a traitor to Canada, and especially to the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Tisdale said he desired to make the statement that in his riding, which returned a Government supporter, and in the adjoining riding, where the Grand Trunk Railway had considerable power, the company had in no way interfered, but, on the contrary, a large number of employees voted for him. (Applause.)

Mr. Paterson (Brant) said this was the most important contribution to the debate, as it established the truth of the position taken by the Opposition.

Mr. Skinner said Sir Charles not only represented the whole people of the Dominion, but the Government of the day, and if there was a change he would not continue as the representative of the country in England.

Mr. Flint said that Mr. Skinner was one of the most eminent authorities on the subject of annexation to the United States. He had placed on record his deliberate conclusion that the Conservative party of this country was responsible for any annexationist sentiment that existed. The mind that would invent such calumnies as Sir Charles Tupper had uttered against the people of Canada was false as hell itself, and the foul lips that would repeat them were as foul as the beast that conceived them.

Mr. Dupont, speaking in French, defended Sir Charles Tupper and the Government's action.

The House divided at 1 a. m. on Mr. Laurier's amendment to Supply, condemning Sir Charles Tupper for his interference in the elections.

The amendment was lost on the following vote: Yeas, 79; nays, 100. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Lister—"Why don't you sing 'God Save the Queen' now?"

Mr. Daly—"You have no shame."

Mr. Lister—"The Conservative party is tumbling to pieces."

The House went into Committee of Supply, and after passing in item the committee rose.

Mr. Foster, in replying to Sir Richard Cartwright, said that if events did not take an unfortunate turn, he would go on with the budget on Tuesday.

Sir Hector Langevin said that the last information the Government had as to the Premier's condition was that he was very, very low.

The House adjourned at 1.30 a. m.

**The Senate.**

Senator Abbott said—it is unnecessary for me to-day to make any formal announcement of the event which has filled the Dominion with mourning. You all know we lost on Saturday night the statesman who has filled the highest place in the councils of this country for a great number of years. His loss has not only filled this country with mourning, but it has been heard with warm feelings of regret amongst thousands of people who live beyond our borders, and who know him only by a great reputation—a continental reputation—which he had. Hon. gentlemen know, the whole country knows, that we have lost a statesman of transcendent ability, who devoted his whole life, his whole energies, with a singleness of purpose and with success, to the building up of this great Dominion, to its consolidation, to its aggrandisement, to the promotion of its material prosperity, and to constituting it a foundation for a great nation to rule over all the northern half of this continent. During all his work he distinguished himself by his unswerving loyalty to British connection. "I was born a British subject," he exclaimed, "and a British subject I will die." In all his public life his characteristics were those which we are taught, and I hope which we will never forget, to admire and imitate. That is the statesman we have lost; but we have also lost a friend, who is enshrined in the hearts of the whole people. I really cannot trust myself to say more on this subject, but I wish to convey to the Senate that the Government of which I have the honor to be a member, and which is now only performing its duties until its successor is appointed, has determined to give to the late lamented statesman a State funeral. Means will be provided on Thursday morning for his gentlemen to attend the funeral at Kingston, and return the same day to Ottawa. The cortege will leave the previous day for Kingston, where the body will lie in state until the time of the funeral.

Senator Scott—The sad announcement that was sent over the wires on the night of Friday week, telling the people of this Dominion that Sir John Macdonald had been stricken down and that his period of life on earth was limited to at most a few days, caused great sorrow throughout the entire Dominion. Men of all classes, of all political shades of thought, remembered only that a man was passing away who had given his life largely to the growth and development of this young nation. To enumerate the many acts of Sir John Macdonald, of which his country received the benefit, would be to enumerate and recount the history of Canada for the last forty odd years. My hon. friend has referred to the fact that Sir John Macdonald, although possessed of abundant opportunities to enrich himself, remained a poor man. It must be spoken to his honor and to his

credit that, while he was serving his country, he refused to avail himself of the many chances that were offered to him to accumulate wealth. He lived in an age when I will not say the aspiration of every man is to grow rich, but it is largely influenced the conduct of life in most of us, and it is very much to the credit of our deceased statesman that, living during a period when men were intent on creating wealth, he still remained poor. However much we may differ from him politically, we are all willing at the present moment to accord to him the distinguished attributes of character which he possessed to a marked degree.

Senator Tasse—Although it is customary on such an occasion to limit the speeches to the leaders of both sides of the House, I ask the liberty, at the request of a certain number of French members of this House, to say a few words in the language of the race of which the late lamented statesman was the friend. I cannot help associating myself publicly with the noble words of grief at the loss which the nation has just sustained, and to support the noble words of regret which have fallen from the eloquent lips of the hon. the leader of this House. It is the father of the country who has just died. He was one of the greatest statesmen the world has ever known. He would have achieved pre-eminent greatness in any country, or any continent, for he was born for great things. Her Majesty the Queen had learned to look upon him as one of the props of her throne, and she made him one of her Privy Counsellors. She regarded him as one whose influence was among the most powerful of those that go to maintain the integrity of the empire. We all know with what anxious solicitude she called for the latest tidings during the last days when the old chief lay dying.

Senator Abbott—I had proposed to ask the House to adjourn out of respect to Sir John's memory, and I shall also ask for an extended adjournment. Of course the House will understand why such an adjournment is necessary. I understand that the other House will adjourn until Tuesday week, and it has been suggested here that our adjournment should be until Wednesday week, as being more convenient to the members. I therefore move that when the House adjourns to-day it shall stand adjourned until Wednesday week at half-past eight in the evening.

Senator Scott—Before the question is put I would like to ask my hon. friend if he is in a position to say who has been sent for to form a Government.

Senator Abbott—No one as yet. I think it is understood that no one will be sent for until after the funeral. I presume I may convey to my colleagues the willingness of the Senate that the Chamber shall be used for the purposes of the funeral ceremony.

The motion was agreed to and the Senate adjourned at 3 45 p. m.

**House of Commons.**

Sir Hector Langevin—Mr. Speaker, as the oldest Privy Counsellor it falls to my lot to announce to the House that our dear old chief, the First Minister of Canada, is no more. After a painful illness of two weeks death put an end to his earthly career on Saturday last. I feel that by the death of Sir John Macdonald Canada has lost its greatest statesman—a great patriot, a man of whom any country in the world would be justly proud. Her Majesty, our gracious Queen, never had a more devoted and loyal subject than the Grand Old Man whose loss we all deplore and regret from the bottom of our hearts. For nearly fifty years he has directed the public affairs of this country. I remember how devoted he was, not only to the old Province of Canada, but how chivalrous he showed himself to the Province of Quebec and especially to my French-Canadian countrymen. He had only a word to say, and instead of being at the head of a small band of seventeen Upper Canada members of his Province behind him, but, as he told me several times, he preferred to be just to his French compatriots and allies, and the result was that when Confederation came the Province of Quebec had confidence in him, and on his deathbed our great chief could see that his just policy had secured peace and happiness to all. Mr. Speaker, I would have wished to continue to speak of our dear departed friend, and spoken to you about his goodness of heart, the witness of which I have been so often, but I feel that I must stop. My heart is full of tears. I cannot proceed further. I move:

"That, in the opinion of this House, the mortal remains of the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G. C. B., should be publicly interred, and that this House will concur in giving to the ceremony a fitting degree of solemnity and importance."

Mr. Laurier—Mr. Speaker, I fully appreciate the motion which the hon. gentleman has just proposed to the House, and we all concur that his silence under the circumstances is far more eloquent than any human language can be. We on this side of the House, who were his opponents, who did not believe in his policy nor in his methods of government take our full share of the grief, for the loss which they deplore to-day is far and away beyond and above the ordinary compass of party strife. It is in every respect a great national loss, for he is no more who was in many respects Canada's most illustrious son, and who was in every sense Canada's foremost citizen and statesman. At the period of life to which Sir John A. Macdonald had arrived death, whenever it comes, cannot come unexpected. When a few days ago, in the midst of an angry discussion in this Parliament, the news spread in this House that of a sudden his condition had become alarming, the surging wave of angry discussion was at once hushed, and everyone, friend and foe, realized that this time for a certainty the angel of death had appeared and had crossed the threshold of his home. Thus we were not taken by surprise, and although we were prepared for the sad event, yet it is almost impossible to conceive the unwilling mind that it is true that Sir John Macdonald is no more; that the chair which we now see vacant shall remain forever vacant; that the face so familiar in this Parliament for the last forty years shall be seen no more, and that the voice so well known shall be heard no more, whether in solemn debate or in pleasant or mournful tones. In fact the place of Sir John A. Macdonald in this country was so large and absorbing that it was almost impossible to conceive that the politics of this country—the fate of this

country—will continue without him. His loss overwhelmed us. Sir John A. Macdonald now belongs to the ages, and it can be said with certainty that the career which has just been closed is one of the most remarkable careers of this century. I think it can be asserted that for the supreme art of governing men Sir John Macdonald was gifted as few men in any land or in any age were gifted—gifted with the most high of all qualities—qualities which would have shone in any theatre, and which would have shone all the more conspicuously the larger the theatre. The fact that he could congregate together elements the most heterogeneous and blend them into one compact party, and to the end of his life kept them steadily under his hand, is perhaps altogether unprecedented. The fact that during all these years he maintained unflinching, not only the confidence, but the devotion, the ardent devotion, and affection of his party, is evidence that, beside these higher qualities of statesmanship to which we were the daily witnesses, he was also endowed with this inner, subtle, undefinable characteristic of soul which wins and keeps the hearts of men. As to his statesmanship, it is written in the history of Canada. Although my political views compel me to say that, in my judgment, his actions were not always the best that could have been taken in the interest of Canada, although my conscience compels me to say that of late he has imputed to his opponents motives which I must say in my heart he has misconceived, yet I am only too glad here to acknowledge these differences, and to remember only the great services he has performed for his country—to remember that his actions displayed unbounded fertility of resource, a high level of intellectual conception, and, above all, a far-reaching vision beyond the event of the day, and, still higher, permeating the whole, a broad patriotism, a devotion to Canada's welfare, Canada's advancement, and Canada's glory. The life of a statesman is always an arduous one, and very often it is an ungrateful one; not mature until he is in his grave. Not so, however, in the case of Sir John Macdonald; his has been a singularly fortunate one. His reverses were few and of short duration. He was fond of power, and in my judgment, if I may say so, that was the turning point of his history. He was fond of power, and he never made any secret of it. Many times we have heard him avow it on the floor of this Parliament, and his ambition in this respect was gratified as perhaps no other man's ambition ever was. In my judgment even the career of William Pitt can hardly compare with that of Sir John Macdonald in this respect, for although William Pitt, moving in a higher sphere, had to deal with problems greater than ours, yet I doubt if in the management of a party William Pitt had to contend with difficulties equal to those that Sir John Macdonald had to contend with. In his death, too, he seems to have been singularly happy. Twenty years ago I was told by one who at that time was a close personal and political friend of Sir John Macdonald that in the intimacy of his domestic circle he was fond of repeating that his end would be as the end of Lord Chatham—that he would be carried away from the floor of Parliament to die. How true his vision into the future was we now know, for we saw him at the last, with unfeigned health and declining strength, struggling on the floor of Parliament until, the hand of fate upon him, he was carried to his home to die. And thus to die with his armor on was probably his ambition. Death always carries with it an incredible sense of pain, but the one thing sad in death is that which is involved in the word separating—separation from all we love in life. This is what makes death so poignant when it strikes a man of intellect in middle age. But when death is the natural termination of a full life, in which he who has disappeared has given the full measure of his capacity, has performed the sad duty of death is not for him who goes, but for those who love him and remain. In this sense I am sure the Canadian people will extend unbounded sympathy to the friends of Sir John Macdonald, to his sorrowing children, and, above all, to the brave and noble woman, his companion in life and his chief helpmate. It may indeed happen, sir, when the Canadian people see the ranks thus gradually reduced and thinned of those upon whom they have been in the habit of relying for guidance, that a feeling of apprehension will creep into the hearts of many, perhaps, the institutions of Canada may be imperilled. Before the grave of him who above all was the Father of Confederation let not grief be barren grief, but let grief be coupled with the resolution—the determination—that the work in which the Liberals and Conservatives—in which Brown and Macdonald—united shall not perish, but that though united Canada may be deprived of the services of her greatest man, yet still Canada shall and will live! I agree to the motion.

Mr. Davin—I think, sir, it would be unbecoming, if I may venture to say so, that I should remain silent on this occasion, and that no expression should be given of the way the Northwest feels at this supreme hour. Mr. Speaker, the man whom we mourn here to-day was emphatically a great man. Ranging over the fields of history and recalling the names of the men who have reached those heights which it takes a lifetime to climb, it is hardly possible to find one who has possessed the varied qualities of the great man who the other day was leading in this House. Sir, the measure of his great abilities are the difficulties that he overcame. At this moment a nation more important than the nation over which Elizabeth ruled deplores the loss of a statesman who helped to build it up. As I have said, it does seem to me that the qualities which were most extraordinary in that remarkable man were the kindness of heart—that alchemical power which transmuted all that came near him into gold—which made of every foe that came within its influence a friend or a devotee. And when we think of his loss we mourn not merely the statesman who directed the affairs of the country, but the friend.

Sir Hector Langevin—As hon. gentlemen may have learned by the papers to-day, the funeral of our departed friend will take place in this city on Wednesday, and in Kingston on Thursday. It will be Friday, therefore, before we can get back, and

under the circumstances, I would move that when this House adjourns it shall stand adjourned until Tuesday week, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Sir Hector Langevin moved the adjournment of the House.

The motion was agreed to and the House adjourned at 4 15 p. m.

**"German Syrup"**

**A Throat and Lung Specialty.**

Those who have not used Boschee's German Syrup for some severe and chronic trouble of the Throat and Lungs can hardly appreciate what a truly wonderful medicine it is. The delicious sensations of healing, easing, clearing, strength-gathering and recovering are unknown joys. For German Syrup we do not ask easy cases. Sugar and water may smooth a throat or stop a tickling—for a while. This is as far as the ordinary cough medicine goes. Boschee's German Syrup is a discovery, a great Throat and Lung Specialty. Where for years there have been sensitiveness, pain, coughing, spitting, hemorrhage, voice failure, weakness, slipping down hill, where doctors and medicine and advice have been swallowed and followed to the gulf of despair, where there is the sickening conviction that all is over and the end is inevitable, there we place German Syrup. It cures. You are a live man yet if you take it.

**A HONEYMOON ADVENTURE.**

**An Unpleasant Incident on the Marriage Tour of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson.**

The wedding tour of Mr. and Mrs. R. McDougall Patterson, their many friends will regret to hear, was suddenly and rather unpleasantly arrested. The young couple met with their first adventure early in married life. They were staying at the hotel at An Sable Chasem, N. Y., one of the most beautiful spots along the west shore of Lake Champlain. Last night the hotel caught fire and burned so rapidly that the inmates had to make a hurried escape. Mr. Patterson was the first to discover the fire and promptly gave the alarm. No lives were lost, but the building was a complete wreck. The guests lost the greater part of their luggage. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson returned to the city this morning. Their jewelry was lost in the fire and the greater part of their clothing. They actually had to borrow a number of articles to wear home.—*Montreal Star.*

**Feak and Weeble."**

A friend of mine had an odd way of mixing her words. Perfectly unconscious of it, she would often make folks laugh. She would speak of feeling "feak and weeble," for weak and feeble, and "castor oil pills," for castor oil pills. But she was weak and feeble, until she took that powerful, invigorating tonic, "Favorite Prescription," which so wonderfully imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked women, run-down women, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is unequalled. It is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms, commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

**Secret of the Honeymoon.**

If the average man has any capacity for wonderment in him during the honeymoon, must he not spend any occasional minute in quying with himself how it comes about that, with all his bride's beautiful rousseau, on which so many exclamation points were lavished by the wedding guests and by the newspapers, he finds himself after three weeks' marriage looking for a place where he can buy her a pair of stockings while she curls up in bare feet and slippers in a hotel chamber? asks the New York Recorder. It does not, of course, come into the head of the young wife that, if ever she marries more substantial apparel, but, nevertheless, the cobweb ballets and sheer linens covered with lace and embroidery with which most brides set out on their wedding journey are apt to go to destruction very rapidly in the hands of the casual washerwomen encountered in strange cities. It doesn't conduce to sweetness of temper or to the enjoyment of travelling to watch the rapid disintegration of costly underclothing, and it might give one's husband a better idea of one's neatness, if one's things didn't show such an alarming tendency to drop in pieces; but there is no present indication of any movement toward simpler fashions in underwear.

**Say, Mister!**

Is it possible you are suffering from catarrh and have not used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy? All the terrible consequences of catarrh in the head may be averted if you'll but make the effort! You know, too well, its distressing symptoms! You possibly know, if neglected, it invariably goes from bad to worse, and is likely to run into consumption and end in the grave! Here is a way of escape! Its makers are willing to take all the risk, and make a standing offer of \$500 for an incurable case of this loathsome and dangerous disease. You can get \$500, or better—a cure!

"Who is that standing with young Backson?" "That's Miss Bishop." "Ah, yes! She is very religious, is she not?" "Oh, yes, indeed! Why, last week she played *Camille* for the benefit of the Bible Society."