

THE DOMINION HOUSE.

SEVENTH PARLIAMENT—FOURTH SESSION AT OTTAWA.

THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read a third time:—

Respecting the Atlantic and North-West Railway Company—Mr. Baker.

Respecting the Bell Telephone Company of Canada—Mr. White (Cardwell).

To incorporate the Duluth, Nepigon, and James' Bay Railway Company—Mr. Masson.

The House went into Committee of Ways and Means, and proceeded with the consideration of the tariff.

OATMEAL.

Sir Richard Cartwright considered it was extraordinary to tax oatmeal 68 cents, and oats, the raw material, \$1 a barrel. According to protectionist principles that meant that the oatmeal would be manufactured in the United States.

Mr. Foster—There is no danger of any wrong following. If the hon. gentleman wants to add to it I have no objection.

UNCLEANED RICE.

Mr. Foster, on the item of uncleaned rice, moved that it be reduced from five-tenths to three tenths of a cent. per lb., but not less than 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Sir Richard Cartwright said this simply meant that the Government proposed to continue a very odious monopoly. For the sake of maintaining 75 people the Government was going to inflict a tax of over \$100,000 on the people of the country.

The item passed.

RICE, CLEANED.

Mr. Foster moved that the duty on rice, cleaned, be 1-4 cents per pound. In the new tariff it was placed at 1 cent per pound. The motion would make the duty what it was under the old tariff.

Mr. Fraser contended that this was a tax of 65 per cent., and was outrageous protection.

Mr. Foster said the tax was well considered and equitably levied. It was known that rice cleaned in Burma was not so cleanly done as when cleaned by white labor in this country.

The motion was carried.

WHEAT.

Mr. Martin said reciprocity in wheat with the United States would be very advantageous to the farmers of Manitoba. The farmers suffered greatly from combinations among the local wheat buyers, which depressed the value. If we had free entrance to the American markets this combination could be overcome, as it would be practically impossible for local buyers to combine with American buyers.

Mr. Campbell said millers did not want the protection of 15 cents per bushel, and 75 cents per barrel.

Mr. Wallace said his hon. friend from Kent (Mr. Campbell) had come to him and asked him to use his influence in having the duty raised from 50 cents to \$1 a barrel.

Mr. Campbell said he had never made any such application.

The chairman, being appealed to, said he did not know who should be called to order, the man who made the assertion or the man who denied the assertion.

The item passed.

STARCH.

Mr. McMullen said it was outrageous to levy a tax of 1-2 cents a pound on starch merely for the purpose of maintaining an enormous and grasping industry, and also a combine, for there was a combination between the three factories that manufactured the article in Canada.

Mr. Reid said there were eight or nine starch factories in Canada, and that a combine did not exist.

The item was carried.

TEA AND COFFEE.

Mr. Foster desired to change the item of "coffee, green, when not imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth and production, ten per cent. ad valorem," to read "tea and green coffee, n.e.s., ten per cent."

Sir Richard Cartwright asked that the item be allowed to stand till hon. gentlemen could consider its effect.

Mr. Foster agreed to the suggestion.

The item was allowed to stand.

ROASTED COFFEE.

Mr. Foster moved to strike out the words "without transhipment" in the item of coffee, roasted or ground, which would now read:—"Coffee, roasted or ground, when not imported direct from the country of growth and production, two cents per pound and ten per cent. ad valorem."

The item was carried.

CHICORY.

Mr. Foster said he desired to change the item reading "Chicory, three cents per pound," to the following:—"Chicory, raw or green, three cents per pound," and "chicory kiln-dried, roasted or ground, four cents per pound." This he explained, left the item exactly as before. He understood chicory was being cultivated in some parts of Quebec, and thought it would not be fair to interfere with the industry under such conditions. The items as amended were carried.

COCOA PASTE.

Mr. Foster moved to change the item reading "cocoa paste and chocolate and other preparations of cocoa, four cents per pound," as follows:—"Cocoa paste and chocolate paste, four cents per pound, and chocolate and other preparations of cocoa, 25 per cent. ad valorem." The duty had been reduced on candies, and cocoa paste and chocolate paste were much used for the coating of confectionery, and he thought it would not be well to raise the duty on these articles.

The items as amended were carried.

NUTS.

Mr. Foster said he wished to make a change in all the items of nuts. Some of them were too high. He proposed the amended list to read:—"Nuts, shelled, n.e.s., five cents per pound. Almonds, walnuts, Brazil nuts, pecan nuts, not shelled, three cents per pound. Nuts of all kinds not otherwise provided for, two cents per pound."

The items as amended were carried.

COCOA NUT.

Mr. Foster moved that "cocoanut desiccated, sweetened or not," be changed

from four cents per pound to five cents per pound.

The motion was carried.

SPICES.

Mr. Foster moved that "spices, viz.: ginger, and spices of all kinds n. e. s., unground," be changed from 15 per cent. to 12-2 per cent.

The motion was carried.

FREE TEA AND COFFEE.

Mr. Foster proposed to place on the free list tea and green coffee imported direct from the country of growth and production.

"This item," he said, "shall include tea and coffee purchased in bond in any country where tea and coffee are subject to Customs duty, provided there be satisfactory proof that the tea or coffee so purchased in bond is such as might be entered for home consumption in the country where the same is purchased."

The item was allowed to stand by request.

DISEASE SPREAD BY DOGS.

Tuberculosis in France is Carried by These Animals.

Consumption now carries off five per thousand persons in France or 170,000 a year, says the London Dispatch. In England the mortality has fallen to two per thousand. The towns where this scourge is most intense are Paris the mortality from it is one out of five deaths; Dijon and Nancy, where it is one out of seven, and Marseilles, where it is one out of six. At the Protestant congress at Havre, held to study special questions in a practical manner, Dr. Gilbert, who is a consumptive specialist, said that drunkards are particularly subject to it. There is a drunkard's phthisis. Now, the habitations of inebriates are

DIRTY AND ILL-KEPT

and cleanliness is a great obstacle to the spread of contagious diseases. In La Cite Harvaire, or mansions built for working class tenants, the mortality from consumption is very high, notwithstanding the hygienic principals according to which the architect worked. There were five out of twelve deaths from consumption. This might be explained from the tenants' habit of spitting about. A woman's dress that swept the spuma of a consumptive on the stairs picked up the germs, which she inhaled in brushing the garment. Dr. Gilbert is for this reason, against tenement houses or mansions for the poor. The shaking of clothes and bedding from the windows and balconies was another

SOURCE OF CONTAGION.

The subject of dogs as a means of propagating consumption was also gone into. A report of Professor Cadot of the veterinary school of Alfort, shows that there must be a vehicle for spreading it. He had long treated dogs suffering from tuberculosis for cancer, but later a microscope showed him what their disease was. Between the 14th of last March and the 7th of April eight dogs died at Alfort of tuberculosis. From the first of October 1891, to the first of August 1893, he made forty post mortems out of 9,000 and found in all the forty cases tuberculosis the cause of death. The disease is very catching from a dog. It originates in the intestinal mucus, because dogs eat bones picked by tubercular patients and lick up what they leave on plates. They also keep about them, if attached to them, and in this way some get affected through the lungs. If the dog is often contaminated by the human patient he spreads the disease to other human beings.

Leprosy in North America.

In North America, leprosy seems to have acquired such a small hold that the limited number of cases which have occurred there are well suited to study this question of contagion. I extract notes of a few of these cases from a book which I have recently published, and to which I refer for further details of these and many other cases.

In July, 1878, Dr. Robe (an authority on the subject) stated that there were only three cases of leprosy in Maryland. Two of these cases had the following relation to each other: A man named Brown, in Baltimore, was a leper. His next-door neighbor, a married woman with a large family, and whose husband was in good health, became a leper. She had been some years in the neighborhood, and the families were intimate.

At one time there were some lepers in Louisiana, but they have almost entirely disappeared. In 1860 a Mme Ourblanc, whose father came from the south of France developed leprosy. She died in 1870, leaving four sons and two daughters. The first, second, and fourth sons and a daughter became lepers. They had all lived with the mother. A nephew who lived in the neighborhood, and a young woman not related to the family, who had nursed the mother, became leprosy, as well as a young man, also not related, who had often slept with the fourth son in 1875.

Since 1820 there has been a small leper colony in New Brunswick, which first appeared in that year in the person of a certain Ursule Landry. From that case the disease extended, and in 1883 there were in the lazaretto twenty-four leper patients. These cases have been referred to in most recent works on leprosy. The brief account which I have given in my book is taken from a paper by Dr. Graham of Toronto, a reliable authority, which was published in 1883. I cannot refer to greater length to the circumstances here, but I have, in the work referred to, shown how, in New Brunswick, endemic influences and heredity must be excluded, and I note the frequent mention of the fact that leprosy developed in healthy individuals after they had slept with lepers.

More Underground Roads in London

The new underground railway, which is to relieve the street traffic both in the City and the West End, is to be worked upon a novel principle, which will offer every facility for quick journeying along the route of the line. The tunnel is to be made deep down into the earth, far below the deepest vaults—practically in no man's soil, where "rights" do not penetrate. The trains are to be reached from above by lifts constantly working, and there will be no delay in taking tickets and having them clipped. The passengers will enter the lift, which will descend to the cars below, and where the fares will be collected upon the omnibus system, or something very like it.

HOUSEHOLD.

Bread and Cake.

There are rules of etiquette that apply as exclusively to each of these articles as do those governing the use of the napkin, knife, fork, etc. Bread etiquette can be divided into rules, as follows:

1. Bread, biscuits, rolls, buns, etc., should be removed from the plate, also eaten with the fingers and never with a fork. The proper place to lay either is on the bread-and-butter plate; or, when these are not a part of the table service, on the rim to the regular plate, or leaning against its edge. If warm bread or biscuits are served they should never be allowed to rest, even in part, on the table-cloth, as the steam from either will soil it. This is something everyone, whether guests or members of the family, should carefully avoid doing, particularly in houses where little or no help is kept. Every housewife is desirous of seeing her table arrayed in spotless linen; but this is possible in but few homes, unless through the carefulness of those at the table.

2. Bread, biscuits, etc., should be broken, not cut, into small pieces before spreading. This should be done with the bread, etc., resting on the rim of the regular plate, and not on the table-cloth or palm of one's hand. Children, and some grown people, should be carefully drilled in each part of this rule, as it is one they are prone to disregard. Few things show greater ignorance of the common rules of table etiquette than carrying the entire piece of bread, a whole biscuit, or any large piece of food, to the lips for each mouthful; while holding bread in the hand to spread shows, to say the least, lack of culture. At many tables little individual butter knives are provided for spreading bread. But when they are not, the ordinary knife is used.

3. Small pieces of bread should never be used for a mop to wipe up the last particle of gravy, or food from the plate. They are, however, correctly used to assist the fork in lifting foods, like salads, etc., that recede from its tines. In this country, a small piece of bread is also used to assist the fork in breaking fish into bits suitable for eating.

A pretty custom, observed at some fashionable tables, at informal dinners and teas, and when the family dine alone, is the serving of bread from a handsome, highly-polished bread-board, which is placed on the table within easy reach of the hostess's or host's right hand. Beside the bread, which lays on the board, and should be a small, uncut loaf, is a fancy bread-knife and long-handled fork. At the proper time the hostess cuts the bread, passing a slice with the fork, to each person at the table. At the majority of well-regulated tables bread is served in the customary manner, slices piled one upon the other on a doily-covered bread-plate or tray, which is placed on a side-table or the table proper. These must be cut very, very thin, be evenly piled, if long, be cut in two, crossways. Biscuits, rolls, etc., are served likewise, only they are piled promiscuously on the plate.

Table Talk.

Plates for hot courses should always be heated.

Serve pistachio nuts, French walnuts and salted almonds between courses.

The soup plate should be left, at least, half an inch unfilled.

A guest for a single meal needs not to fold the napkin. It cannot be used again.

Cut cold meats and bread in the thinnest slices. In making sandwiches, butter the bread before cutting.

No butter is served at dinner. For breakfast a small pat is served to each person, with a small piece of ice, if the weather, or room, is warm enough to make it needful.

The correct way for serving bread aside from the individual plate is to put a doily upon a plate, pile the thinly sliced bread upon this and cover with another doily that all moisture may be retained.

Souvenir spoons are still desirable. The designs taken from caravels, gondolas, etc., at the World's Fair make charming models. Many prize these spoons long after those who buy them are forgotten.

The Maryland cook makes coffee without a filtered coffee pot better than some make with it. She puts the coffee into the pot, sets it over the fire and shakes it until well heated and pours boiling water over it. The aroma of the coffee is delicious.

Pieplant.

Sauce.—Choose the crisp, tender stalks, wipe clean, but do not peel them, cut them into small pieces and place in a granite-ware or porcelain stew-pan; add a very little water, and cook them until tender. When it is well cooked, add sugar to taste, and flavor with grated lemon peel, or lemon extract. Serve cold.

Pie.—Line the plate with a nice crust, fill it with pieplant cut into small pieces; mix one tablespoon of flour with one cup of sugar, turn it over the pieplant and strew small bits of butter over the top (one-half a teaspoon of butter to a pie), shake the sugar through the pieces and add the upper crust, pinching it well at the edge to retain the juice. The natural flavor of the pieplant is sufficient.

Shortcake.—To one quart of flour add one-half a teaspoon of salt, and one scant teaspoon of soda; sift four times, and then rub into it two tablespoons of lard or nice drippings; add sour milk or buttermilk until it is like biscuit dough. Divide it into portions, roll them a little thinner than biscuits, and place one above the other on a tin, lightly spreading the lower one with butter, so they will separate easily. When baked, separate the layers, and between them and on top, spread hot pieplant sauce.

Keeping Pieplant.—When pieplant is old, or if it has made as low growth, it becomes tough and stringy, and if then used, peel it before it is cooked. When young and tender, the thin skin will cook as well as the rest, and the delicate color that it adds to the sauce improves the looks, and does not alter the taste. When you have more than you need for immediate use, cut it into suitable lengths pack closely into Mason cans, fill up with cold water, and seal. For use, turn off the water and prepare as though it was fresh. The fresh juice of pieplant, with the addition of sugar, a few drops of lemon extract, and cold water, makes a refreshing drink for a warm day.

A Good Variety.

A Baked Soup.—Put a pound of any kind of meat, cut in slices, two onions, two carrots, two ounces of rice, a pint of peas previously soaked, pepper and salt into a pan, and one gallon of water. Cover it very closely and bake.

Beef Soup.—Get a shank of beef (hind leg) costing about twenty-five cents. Have the butcher break the bone in two. Put one-half into a kettle with five quarts of water, one ounce of pearl barley; chop finely one carrot, one turnip, an onion, and a quarter of a medium-sized cabbage; add pepper and salt. Cook slowly for three hours and you will have a very wholesome and nourishing soup at small expense.

Hash for Tea.—The meat left over from the soup dinner meat into hash, add an onion, a bit of butter, a teaspoon of flour rubbed smooth in half a teacup of water, pepper and salt. Simmer slowly. To boil hashes or minces make them hard.

Oatmeal Pudding.—Pour a quart of boiling milk over a pint of oatmeal; let it soak all night; next day add a beaten egg, with a little salt; butter a basin that will just hold it; cover it tight with a floured cloth, and boil it an hour and a half. Eat it with butter or sugar. When cold, slice and toast it, and eat it as oat-cake buttered.

Rice Pudding.—Wash a cfeecup of rice, tie it in a cloth, leaving plenty of room for it to swell. When done eat it with butter and sugar or milk.

Plain Pancakes.—Make a batter of flour and buttermilk, add a little salt and soda. They are very good eaten with butter and sugar or maple syrup.

Bockings.—Mix a pint of buckwheat, with a teacup of warm milk, and two tablespoons of yeast; let it rise about two hours; add two eggs, well beaten, and as much milk as will make the batter the usual thickness for pancakes, and fry them.

To Dress Pig's Feet.—Clean carefully, and soak four hours; boil them tender; take them out; boil some vinegar and a little salt with some of the water, and when cold pour it over them. When they are to be used, dry them, and cut them in two, fry, and serve with butter, mustard and vinegar.

Jelly of Pig's Feet.—Clean and prepare as above, then boil in a very small quantity of water till every bone can be taken out; throw in a little chopped sage and parsley, and mixed pepper, salt and mace, in fine powder; simmer fifteen minutes, then pour the whole into a melon form.

CHICAGO PEST RIDDEN.

Small-pox Epidemic, Hospitals Crowded.—Waiting for Patients to Die.

Small-pox is raging in Chicago and the city is apparently helpless. There are ten cases of the disease in the County Hospital, and that institution is under quarantine. The epidemic is increasing daily. Officials of the city and the county have become seriously alarmed, and it is quite apparent that the spread of the disease has grown because of the carelessness of the officials. Several weeks ago \$25,000 was appropriated for the Health Department to build an annex to the pest house, which has been full for a long time, and nothing has been done on the plea that the architect's plans had not come.

Meantime dozens of cases cannot be removed from the places of origin, and the epidemic grows. On Sunday twenty-five new cases were found, and yesterday thirty were reported. So serious has the situation become that Alderman Madden, Chairman of the City Finance Committee, has decided to draw on any and all of the city funds to enable the Health Department to handle the new cases. The County Hospital is overcrowded with ordinary patients. The pest house itself is overpacked with patients. They are sleeping on mattresses on the floors of the rooms. Every available inch of space has been pressed into service, and at last it was necessary to close the doors. In the County Hospital the danger is imminent. The Warden told the Health Commissioner that the hundreds of patients were in danger of contagion and pleaded with him to have the patients with the pest removed. The doctor replied that he had no place to which to remove them. "All I can do," said the Health Commissioner, "is to wait until some of the patients at the small-pox hospital die."

Looking Into Vesuvius.

At last, after such a weary and horrid, yet charmed ascent, one must walk the awful plateau, 3,000 feet above the flashing green surface of that lovely sea below, which, however, may any moment be hidden from view by clouds girdling the mountain lower down its sides. Standing now beside the tremendous central pit, one's ears must hear the ceaseless thunderings that grow and snarl in the cavities below.

One must experience that heart-stabbing start at the sudden discharges, like a thousand 100-ton guns let off at once, and recurring, like minute guns, at regular intervals in a ceaseless repetition. One must see, at every discharge, 1,000 cart-loads of broken rocks fly thousands of feet up in to the murky air, spread themselves like the remnants of a cyclopean rocket, and fall back into the abyss, only at the next discharge to be shot up again and again without end.

Dire Poverty in Russia.

The amount of suffering and misery that Russian peasants are now undergoing in some of the governments in the interior cannot be imagined by those unacquainted with this country. In the Government of Kurak, which may be taken as an example, the peasants are entirely without the means of existence. The Novoe Vremya states that in some villages, where there are from 400 to 500 inhabitants, it would be impossible to find as much as two rubles—about four shillings—among them, and all the crops which they gathered last year have long been sold. How these poor wretches are to exist—it cannot be said that they live—till the next harvest it is impossible to conceive. In the government of Osenburg the inhabitants are dying of want. Some of the poor creatures, it is stated, allow themselves the luxury of a piece of bread once every two days, but the general food is millet bread, which, when the leaves are baked and still warm, looks like cement, and when it becomes cold, is harder, if possible, than stone.

BLOODY RIOTS IN DETROIT.

INFURIATED POLES ATTACK THE POLICE WITH SPADES.

Sheriff Collins Struck Down and a Number of Deputies Wounded—The Mob Fired on—Two Killed, One Fairly Riddled With Bullets—The Mob Finally Dispersed.

A despatch from Detroit says:—Fatal labor riots broke out here to-day between striking Poles and the officials of the water-works department. The Poles refused to go to work at so much per cubic foot, demanding \$1.50 per day and steady work. Seven hundred of the strikers congregated before 7 o'clock this morning at the water-works extension and refused to allow the work to go on. One man who attempted to work was almost killed by spades in the hands of the strikers. Sheriff Collins and all the deputies secured went to the scene of the riot.

SHERIFF COLLINS STRUCK WITH SPADES.

By the afternoon several thousand people were on the ground, and when the men attempted to go to work a general rush was made for them by the Poles. The police and deputies attempted to beat the mob back with clubs, but unavailingly. Sheriff Collins was several times struck by the sharp spades and now lies at the point of death. A number of the deputies were also cut up with spades.

TWO RIOTERS KILLED.

Finally the deputies fired upon the mob, instantly killing two and wounding several others. One of the Poles shot is unknown, the other, Andrew Karnoski, was literally riddled with bullets. The Poles retreated at the fire of the police. Sheriff Collins before he fell shot several of the Poles with his revolver. There were only six deputies backing the sheriff when the fighting commenced.

Foreman George Cathey of the water-works was dangerously cut up by picks and shovels and is in a critical condition. The men who attempted to work fled for their lives from the fury of the mob, some of them concealing themselves in houses in the vicinity. John Russell Fisher, a newspaper reporter, was injured by some of the stones thrown.

SHERIFF COLLINS WILL RECOVER.

A later despatch says:—Sheriff Collins is resting quietly to-night and his injuries are not expected to have a fatal termination. There was another shooting affair to-night when Deputy Sheriff Borneman attempted the arrest of a Pole named Tony Pabonski, near the court house. This man was recognized as a striker. Before the arrest could be made some one in the crowd attracted to the spot shot the Pole in the leg and he was removed to the hospital. Twenty-one arrests have been made in connection with the trouble at Grosse Point waterway this afternoon.

LE CARON AND THE FENIANS.

How He Betrayed Them in the Raid of 1870 and Ruined Their Plans.

"I was one of the 500 Fenians who left New York in April, 1870, to go to St. Albans, Vt., to take part in the intended raid into Canada," said a well-known Irishman of New York, "and the death of Major Le Caron, the spy, which is reported from London, reminds me that but for the part he took in that affair the raid of 1870 would have made a big difference in the Irish question to-day.

"Le Caron had been some time in this country, taking an active part in organizing the Fenians, and was believed to be a faithful and enthusiastic friend of the Irish cause. When Gen. John O'Neill of the Fenian army had decided to undertake the invasion of Canada from St. Albans, Le Caron, who held the title of General in the Fenian order, was sent by Gen. O'Neill, through Gen. Donnelly, to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the country between St. Albans and Franklin, on the Canadian border, so that he could safely and quickly pilot the forces of Fenians, who were to make their rendezvous at St. Albans, from that place to Franklin, where Gen. O'Neill had another force ready to cross the border and take possession of and occupy an old fort that stood on a hill a mile or so from the border line. Gen. O'Neill did not care to move until the forces from St. Albans joined him.

"The 500 Fenians who left New York city got to St. Albans the next evening. Le Caron was there to meet us. His orders were to march us right on that same night, so that we could join Gen. O'Neill at Franklin at 9 o'clock the next morning. Le Caron led us from St. Albans, but led us by a rough and circuitous route among the hills for hours, until many of our men began to grow weary, and protests and grumbling became loud. Although we had marched without a stop of any kind we were apparently no nearer Franklin than when we left St. Albans. At last Le Caron ordered a halt for the night. We were then near a large farm house and enclosure, and we turned in and waited for morning. The next day we resumed our march, but it was not until 2 o'clock in the afternoon that we reached Franklin. It was then too late. Gen. O'Neill had waited several hours for his reinforcements, and that proved fatal to his plans. The news of the raid had spread through the region, and when the General at last advanced to take possession of the fort he was met by a volley of musketry from its walls. It had already been occupied by a large force of Canadians, who had gathered from all parts, and it was impossible for us to capture it. We returned to St. Albans by a plain and easy route, and were annoyed to find that the distance between that place and Franklin was only seventeen miles. I thought then that Le Caron's conduct in leading us about all night was suspicious, but he explained it by saying that he had lost his way among the mountains. When, years afterward, he came forward with that exhibition of himself as an informer in the Farnell trial, if there had been any doubt of his treachery in the St. Albans affair it was dissipated. He had designedly prevented us from making that junction with Gen. O'Neill at Franklin, and the Irish cause was lost before it was begun."

The British revenue for the financial year just closed shows a net increase of over £700,000.