NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Mr. Daly moved the House in committee on the bill to amend the North-West Territories Act.

able, inasmuch as it left the voters' list in the Territories as it now was. Futher, voted upon. there was no reason why the elections in the Territories should be held three weeks rise. after the elections in other parts of the country.

Mr. Daly said, in reply to the hon. member for Winnipeg (Mr. Martin), that This was agreed to. the voters' list had been found to work satisfactorily in the elections in the Territories.

The committee rose and reported pro-

CHEESE REFEREE.

Mr. McMillan (Huron) read a letter from Mr. Thomas Kinnan, secretary of the Kingston and Frontenac Cheese Board, requesting him to use his influence against the appointment of a Government inspector of cheese at Montreal as a referee of weights between the buyers and sellers. Neither the Ontario cheese boards nor dairymen's associations had asked for the appointment.

Sir John Thompson said there was no intention of the referee at Montreal arbitrarily compelling cheese to be sold by weight at Montreal. All that the Government had decided upon was that if a sale should be made dependent upon weight at Montreal, the inspector of weights and measures should act as a referee, but this was entirely | eighth of a barrel. The standard of meas- | the farmers ? at the option of the seller.

Mr. Scriver said he had heard of many complaints as to weight at Montreal, which distilled water, at a temperature of 62 not even considered it. They had no would be remedied under this regulation. The House went into Committee of Ways

TARIFF CHANGES.

and Means.

The following items were amended to read as follows :- Provided that on all iron said the pier at Oakville was rebuilt in or steel bars, rods, strips, or steel sheets, October, 1887, at a cost of \$14,280 of which hot rolling, there shall be paid one-sixth of to the department on April 11th last, and one cent per pound in addition to the rates was now under consideration. imposed on the said material. Forgings of iron and steel, of whatever shape and size, or in whatever stage of manufacture, not elsewhere specified, thirty-five per cent., not less than \$15 per ton. Rolled iron or steel angles, channels, structural shapes, and special sections, weighing less than thirty-five pounds per lineal yard, n. e. s., thirty-five per cent., not less than \$10 per ton. Iron bridges and structural iron work, thirty-five per cent., not less than one cent per pound. Railway fish-plates sixteen ounces to the thousand, one and a before any committee. half cents per thousand; sixteen ounces to the thousand, one and one-half cents per pound. Brads and copper nails, rivets, and burrs, and manufactures of brass or copper, n. e. s., thirty per cent. Lead pipe and lead shot, four-tenths of a cent per pound and twenty-five per cent. Enamelled iron or steel ware, including granite or agace ware, thirty-five per cent. Copper wire, fifteen per cent. Wire cloth, n. e. s., thirty per cent. Axles, springs, and parts thereof, axle bars and axle blanks of iron or steel, n.e.s., one cent per pound and twenty per cent. Chrome steel, fifteen per cent. Cases for jewels, watches, silverware, plated ware, cutlery, and other like articles, five cents each and thirty per cent. Wood pulp, twenty-five per cent. Emery wheels, twenty-five per cent.

STEEL TUBING.

Mr. Davies said that in view of the invention of a Mr. Whitman, of the Maritime the House went into Committee of Ways Provinces, for the artificial drying of fish, and Means. which would possibly revolutionize the industry, he desired to have the duty on wrought steel tubing reduced. This material was largely used in the process, and he contended that tubing for this industry should come in at a rate that would enable Mr. Whitman to carry on his business.

Mr. Foster said he did not see how Mr. Whitman could expect to get pipes in at a special rate any more than the manufacturers of coils for heating piping, etc.

The item was carried without amendment.

COTTON FABRICS. 22 1-2 per cent. on grey unbleached cotton half per cent. fabrics. It was, he said, a heavy tax upon the poor.

Mr. Wallace replied that the old duty on this item amounted to 25 per cent. A few days ago the Opposition were complaining that the necessaries of life were ing thereto "or on tubes, and all other taxed 40 to 50 per cent. But here, when there was a reduction, they were still dissatisfied.

The item was carried.

TARIFF CHANGES: nails and spikes of iron or steel, 3.4 cent It looked as if the Fluance Minister was per pound; wire of brass, 10 per cent.; endeavoring to oppress the fishermen of wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, the Maratine Provinces. iron or steel rivets, bolts, with or without threads, nut and bolt and hinge blanks and | tion made againt the Maritime Provinces. T strap hinges, I cent per pound and 25 per | Fishermen from Lake Superior had intercent. duty.

NATIONAL PARK. town site. The receipts from the park for twenty-seven and a half per cent. 1893 were \$2,025, and the amount expended on the park in 1893, exclusive of the salary | reduced to 25 per cent. of the superintendent, was \$4,456.

VOTERS WHO ARE BRIBED. The House went into committee on a bill | 1 1-4 cents a pound and 10 per cent. He to disfranchise voters who have taken

Mr. Jeannotte moved that the second clause be amended so as to provide that the petition for the enquiry must give particu. Finance Minister to consider the farmers in attendant, "It has helped me so much to lars of the the cases of bribery that have taken place at the elections.

The amendment was lost. Mr. Amyot moved to add to the second clause, providing that the judge shall only order an enquiry when he is satisfied from factured article, and was not the material affidavits that extensive bribery was prac-

tised, The amendment was carried.

Mr. Bergin moved to add that the petitioners shall give full particulars of such !

extensive bribery. He thought the bill opened the way to bribery and perjury, but if it were passed at all, it should have the safeguard he proposed.

Sir John Thompson said it would destroy | Canada. the rights of the petitioners if the full particulars of the alleged bribery had to be given with the petition. To insist upon this and the examination of the petitioners would certainly be putting the cart before the horse. At a later stage particulars might be called for. The amendment was Mr. Martin thought the bill was objection- ruled out of order, as it was in substance the same as one which had been previously

Mr. Jeannotte moved that the committee | cent per pound."

Sir John Thompson hoped the committee would not adopt that course. He proposed that the committee rise and report progress.

DIVORCE BILL.

Sir Hector Langevin asked for the yeas and nays on the second reading of a bill from the Senate for the relief of Caroline Jane Downey.

division of 76 to 31, and referred to the Private Bills Committee with the evidence fore, moved for the reports, papers, and taken by the Senate Divorce Committee.

NICOLET CATHEDRAL.

Sir John Thompson said that the Covernment had received no petitions or communications praying for the disallowance of an Act passed by the Quebec Legislature last session, giving the town and parish of Nicclet power to vote a grant of \$8,000 each to aid in the construction of a cathedral church in that town.

BARREL STANDARD.

der the Act a standard for barrels or the or abating certain duties for the benefit of urement of weights and measures was a gallon, capable of containing ten pounds of degrees Fahrenheit. It was not the intention of the Government to enact any other standard.

OAKVILLE PIER.

Mr. Ouimet, in answer to Mr. Gibson, of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel amount the municipal authorities coutributbars of irregular shape or section, cold ed \$8,000. A petition from the Harbor rolled, cold hammered, or polished in any Committee of the Oakville Council, praying way in addition to the ordinary process of for further repairs; had been transmitted

> EXCHANGE BANK. Richard Cartwright, said that the information asked by the hon, g entleman respecting claims arising out of the Exchange hadonly been carrying out their instructions. Bank indebtedness had been prepared and would be transmitted to the Finance | tain the market value of the implements in Department to-morrow.

SWEARING OF WITNESSES. The bill to provide for the examination of witnesses on oath by the Senate and House gress. and T plates, \$10 per ton. Wire nails, of Commons was read a second time. The cut nails, and spikes, of iron or steel, House went into committee upon it. The one cent per pound. Shoe tacks, one-half, following clause was added .- The Senate three to four oz. one cent per thousand. or House of Commons may at any time | pany. Cut tacks, brads, or sprigs, not exceeding order witnesses to be examined on oath

> The bill was then reported. THE AUDITOR-GENERAL.

Mr. Davies called attention to the fact that the Public Accounts Committee had refused to allow him to examine the Auditor-General as to correspondence which was contained in his report.

Sir John Thompson took exception to the action of the Auditor-General in incorporating the correspondence in his report. | sionally shown to favored visitors are some He thought that officer had gone far beyond | specimens of ancient notes, a number of his duty, and had put the House to consid- them of denominations no longer in vogue, erable inconvenience by confusing the such as £1, £15 and £25. There is also accounts of two or three years.

done nothing more than his duty in bring- | ing written with ink, says the Pall Mall ing the matter before the House. The law Budget. Another curiosity is a note for such a matter to Parliament not later than transaction between the bank and the the third day of the session next ensuing. government, but in this case, too, the

No action was taken on the subject, and

VELVETS.

Sir Richard Cartwright said the increase on velvets and velveteens was 10 per cent. It had been 20 per cent. in the old tariff. increase the duty for revenue purposes. Velvets and velveteens might fairly be con-

sidered luxuries. The item was carried.

COTTON THREAD.

Mr. Foster moved to amend the item of cotton sewing thread in hanks, black bleached or unbleached, three and six Mr. McMullen objected to the duty of cord, from fifteen per cent, to twelve and a

The item as amended was carried.

CROTCHET COT TO N. Mr. Foster moved to amend the item of " cotton sewing thread and crotchet cotton. on spools or in balls, 25 per cent.," by add-

cotton thread, n. e. s." The item as amended was carried.

CORDAGE.

Mr. Bowers said the tax of thirty per The following changes were made :- Cut | cent, on cordage, n. c. s., was excessive.

Mr. Foster said there was no discriminaviewed him upon the matter and had been no lots had been sold in the National park to reduce cordage from thirty per cent. to Albert's gillies.

Mr. McInerney asked that cordage be | Mary ?" she asked. Mr. Foster said if the hon gentleman desired, he would go back to the old tariff of

would move to this effect. The item as amended was carried. ROVE.

Mr. McMillan (Huron) asked the honthe matter of rove, which was the raw material for the manufacture of twine. Why could he not abolish the 10 per cent. | through." duty and place it on the free list ?

Mr. Foster said rove was a semi-manufrom which most of the twine used in the to old age over millions of subjects, and has country was manufactured. Most of the twine in the country was manufactured the loss of her husband has been to her the from firbe, which came in free.

The item was carried.

WOOL DUTIES.

Mr. Charlton pointed out that the duty of three cents a pound on combing wools was no protection to the farmers of

Mr. Foster replied that the greater quantity of the wool imported was such as was not grown in Canada.

The item was carried.

FISH IN BARRELS.

Mr. Foster desired to add to the class of fish and products of fisheries an item as follows:-"Fresh or dried fish, n.e.s., imported in barrels or in half barrels, one

The item was carried. TARIFF CHANGES.

The following items were made to read as follows:-Damask of linen, 25 per cent.; bags or sacks of hemp, linen, or jute, and cotten seamless bags, 20 per cent.

HARD-PAN CASES.

Sir John Thompson said there seemed to be a desire that the papers respecting the The bill was read a second time, on a hard-pan cases should be brought before the Public Accounts Committee. He, thereorders relating to the hard-pan cases, and also the findings of the Judge of the Exchequer Court respecting the said claim.

The motion was carried. The House went into Committee of Ways

and Means. IRON OR STEEL BEAMS.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked whether the Government would permit iron or steel beams for agricultural implements to come in free in view of the fact that they were free for iron, steel, or composite vessels. Mr. Wood (Brockville) said, in answer Or did they propose to exercise the power to Mr. Landerkin, that there was not un- they were supposed to possess of relaxing

> Mr. Foster said the Government had come to no decision on the matter, and had immediate intention of abating the duties. Mr. Sutherland thought iron or steel

> sheets and angles for windmills should also be free. This concession was sought by a large class.

Mr. Foster asked the hon. gentleman to send him representations on the subject. Mr. Martin objected to the arbitrary

valuation fixed by the Customs officials on agricultural implements coming in to Canada. It was well known that the prices for implements were lower in the United States now than for some years, but this fact was not taken into consideration by the appraisers, who valued them at the old prices, and Sir John Thompson, in answer to Sir | consequently extorted an exorbitant duty, which the farmers had to pay.

Mr. Wallace said the Customs officials Men had been sent over the line to ascerthe United States. The item was carried.

The committee rose, and reported pro-

The following bills were read a third Respecting the Calgary Irrigation Com-

Respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company. Respecting the Medicine Hat Railway

and Coal Company. To amend the Seaman's Act.

BANK OF ENGLAND ODDITIES.

Curiosities Which Include a Note for \$5,000,000,

Among the curiosities which are occacarefully preserved the oldest surviving Mr Laurier said the Auditor-General had note, one of the year 1699, the amount beamount is writen with the pen. The longest time during which a note has remained outside the bank is 111 years. It was for £25, and it is computed that the compound interest during that long period amounted

to no less than £6,000. There is quite a labyrinth of vaults where the disused notes are stored until they have Mr. Foster said it had been necessary to reached the necessary maturity of five ninety-one tons, and number about 77,745,original value of £1,750,626,600. The Bank remembered that bank notes are only legal tender as between members of the public, so long as the bank pays in gold on demand. If such an unlikely thing were to happen ings in his cause, especially the women, who as the bank being unable to redeem its promises to pay, then its notes would cease acherents. It is, however, very unlikely to be legal tender. Even as it is, their that the rising would have been successful, legal tender quality does not extend to as Batavia is very jealously guarded by the Ireland or Scotland.

The Queen and the Fisherman.

A late number of the English Court Journal contained a touching anecdote of the Queen which may be new to American

readers. Soon after the death of Prince Albert the Queen returned to Balmoral, where they had spent so many happy summers. One day she saw a Highland woman standing at convinced that the new tariff was no heavier | the door of her cottage, dressed in mourn-Mr. Daly, in answer to Mr. Martin, said than the old. He would propose, however, ing. She was the wife of one of Prince

"The Queen stopped. "Where is Shamus

The woman burst into tears. "Deid Deid of the fever, ma'am !" she cried. The Queen went into the cottage, and sitting by the lonely fireside, heard the story of Mary's trouble, weeping as she listened

"I, too, have suffered ! she said. "And my husand was so good-so good, Mary !" When she left the cottage she said to her talk to some one who has borne my trouble She knows just what I have passed

Even in her high position, Queen Victora's life has been exceptionally splendid and prosperous. She has ruled from girlhood been honored and beloved by them. But chief fact in her life, and the companionship of her children its greatest happiness.

Poets' Corner.

The Ships of Melton.

How sail the ships to Melton. Toat lieth far and fair And dreamlike in the harbor. Where skies are blue and clear ? With blown sails leaning whitely-Sure winged 'neath storm or star, They straightly steer, for still they hear The love bells o'er the bar.

How sail the ships to Melton, Within whose cots of white Love dreams of love and listens For footsteps in the night?
Like gulls the glad way winging
From loneliest lands afar,
Their white sails gleam, for still they dream Of love belis o'er the bar.

Love blown across the foam; For still the sea sings ever The songs of love and home; Nor spicy isles, with splendid smiles, Can win their sails afar While softly swells that chime of bells— The love bells o'er the bar!

How sail the ships to Melton?

Oh, ships that sail to Melton With captains glad and grand; The stars that light the ocean Are the stars that light the land. But say for me, adrift at sea. On storm-swept wrecks afar, My heart still hears, and dreaming hears The love bells o'er the bar!

FRANK L. STANTON

In the Heart.

If no kindly thought or word We can give, some soul to bless: If our hands, from hour to hour, Do no deeds of gentleness; If to lone and weary ones
We no comfort will impart—
Tho' 'tis summer in the sky Yet 'tis winter in the heart!

If we strive to lift the gloom From a dark and burdened life; If we seek to lull the storm Of our fallen brother's strife; If we bid all hate and scorn From the spirit to depart— Tho' 'tis winter in the sky Yet'tis summer in the heart!

Thae Noisy Bairns!

Losh, sic a din! Ye'd think the hoose Was fairly comin' doon; I'm sure there's no a wilder set O' weans in a' the toon. They carena hoo their faither flytes, Nor hoo their mither wairns; They'll ding us oot 6' hoose an haud,

Thac noisy, noisy bairns

There, that's a train-hear hoo they skirl, An' gar the wheels gae roond; My very heid's juist like to split Wi' ilka scraimin' soond. There's horses noo-gee-up, gee-wo Owre mosses, muirs an' cairns;

They'll rive the duds frae all their backs,

Thae noisy, noisy bairns. They've coupit Curlie owre the stair! He's doon frae heid tae fit; Hear hoo he roars—an' hear the rest, Juist lauchin' like to split. Gin I come up tae ye, ye rogues,
I'll gie ye a' yer fair n's
They never held a wird I say,

Aha, they've startit up a schule, Juist hear them wi' the strap! It's nocht but palmies richt an' left, As fast as they can wap. Sure sic as chule was never seen In Angus or in Mearns; They're fair ootwith a' thack an' raip, Thac noisy, noisy bairns.

Thae noisy, noisy bairns.

I winder what's come owre them noo? Theyre a' sae quate an' still, I doot it bodes a comin' storm— Ahowe afore a hill; I'tell't ye! Chick's meenister— The tricks that laddie learns! They'll lift the roof richt aff their kirk, Thae noisy, noisy bairns.

Noo, there's a fecht-weel, that cowes a' They're at it micht an' main: I canna bear to hear them greet, Oh. bairnies, 'gree again.

They're vexin' whiles, an, yet my heart
Wi' fondness owre them yearns;

For, oh, far mair than tongue can tell,
Ilike the noisy bairns!

Nipped in the Bud. trouble and care by joining him in his at- low prices prevailing. tempt, and by making him ruler of Java. Many Mohammedans spent all their earnproved to be of great service in winning Java are friendly toward the Dutch.

Railroad Earnings for April.

Railroad earnings for April, in Canada as well as the United States, indicate no important improvement in traffic over the £26,000; hams and bacon, £10,000; and earlier months of the year, The gross earnings of Canadian railways during the month have declined however. For April the of April amounted to \$1,300,000, which is 12.9 per cent. less than a year ago, as compared with \$1,375,000, being 12.1 per cent. less in March, and only 3.6 per cent. less in the month of February. In making this comparison, however, it is only fair to state that last year's railway traffic was considerably augmented by the heavier traffic in For the first four months of 1894 emigration April 1893, incident to the opening of the to Canada declined to 6,923 from 18,259, World's Fair at Chicago. American railroads show a decrease of 14.2 per cent. in April, 15.6 in March, and 14.6 in February, as compared with the same months in 1893. On the other hand, Mexican reilroads have half. shown a steady increase until last month, when the traffic fell off 2 per cent. In March it was nearly 1 per cent. more, and Feburary 7 per cent. more than in 1893.

"I want to see the boss of the house," said the peddler to Mrs. Darley, who had answered the ring "I'm sorry," she replied, as she gently closed the door, "but baby is asleep just now."

I wish I was his widow "

ENGLISH AGRICULTURE.

3,000,000 Acres of English Land are going out of Cultivation.

Those who have been away from the Old Country even but a comparatively short time are struck on revisiting England by the changes which have proceeded in their absence. The decay of the landowner is one of the signs of the times. The depress* ed condition of agriculture and the flow of the population towards the large cities and towns has produced a condition which compares strangely with that of thirty or forty years ago. A recent instance is cited in which an endeavor was made by a London man to invest certain charitable funds in land, and who found that the result of his search was to show the sad condition of English agriculture. One Cambridgeshire landlord, in despair of selling, offered him a twenty-five years' lease of six hundred acres free, only subject to the condition that they should be kept in cultivation. It was admitted that the offer was made because rent was unattainable and the owner had been losing £2 per acre as

THE RESULT OF HIS OWN FARMING.

He also notes that a short time ago 200 acres were sold in Essex at £6 an acre; when sold on a previous occasion they brought £7,000, and some were present at the sale who knew that £4,000 had at one time been raised on their security. Another owner of land in Suffolk, who for years has farmed an estate of 2,000 acres at a profit, has for five or six years found himself on an average about £500 a year out of pocket. Conditions like these are producing their effect, and it is estimated that no fewer than 3,000,000 acres of English land are going out of cultivation, and being allowed to lapse into wildness again. It is difficult to foresee what the result may be but some are disposed to think that game-farming may be resorted to with advantage, and also that the cheapness of land, combined with the extension of railway facilities, may tend towards building up the villages again. It is said that the Angle-Saxon remains at heart a person who would sooner live on a few acres in a detached dwelling-house than in a crowded community, and it may be that the change in land values may enable him to carry out his natural tastes.

TRADE OF THE COUNTRY.

Increase in Sales of Goods-The Fall Trade

not Promising. Accounts from all parts of the country show that there has been actual increase in sales of goods to consumers; that is, the distribution of goods ordered one and two months ago is in progress. Orders for the spring trade are being rapidly filled, and since the general opening of navigation the movement of general merchandise for domestic consumption has been on the whole satisfactory. Railroad traffic returns show butaslight decreaseas compared with a year ago. The reduced traffic may principally be attributed to the general restrictions in, and the low prices of produce. The passenger departments of the main lines are chiefly responsible for the decrease of about 12 per cent. in railroad earnings. Orders for the fall trade, however, are as yet far below the usual trade and do not expand. The low prices prevailing furnish evidence that much has been produced in the expectation of a demand which does not appear. The extreme economy of railways to keep pace with the continued falling off in gross receipts, conspicuous among which is the laying off of a small army of mechanics by the Canadian Pacific Railway at Vancouver, B. C., this week, and the recommendation amounting to a positive order of the directorate of the Grand Trunk Railway in London to reduce operating expenses can have no other result than to stop purchases A revolution has just been nipped in the of railway and other material, and to lessen was that the Auditor-General must report £1,000,000, which was required for some bud in the Island of Java, the richest and appreciably the aggregate power to purmost important colony of Holland in India. | chase products of labor including even According to the Niewsblad, Batavia, the actual necessaries. There is no increase in police of that city recently surprised a meet | commercial loans, and there is no indiing of Monammedan fanatics, with a priest cation of any increase in the low rates preas their chief. A large quantity of pamph- vailing. Speculation has been dull, and lets, books, charms, and talismans were wheat has been a shade lower not withstandseized, and the persons present were taken ing the decrease of nearly two-million into custody. For some time past, the priest | bushels in the visible supply reported at the has been secretly preaching the Holy War close of last week. The stocks of wheat against the Giaours with such success that and flour in British markets are still large, a number of his followers managed to raise while the offerings from the principle counyears. They are estimated to weigh considerable sums of money, which were tries are in proportion more than ever. spent in providing arms and ammunition for | Farmers have about finished seeding oper-000, filling 13,400 boxes, and were of the the coming struggle. The Courant, Sura- ations under most favorable conditions, and baja, says that many more arrests are ex- the prospects so far are most encouraging. of England note is a legal tender for any pected. The priest had pretended to be a On account of the resumption of operations amount in excess of its face value, but not prophet, and began his work by teaching by creamery and cheese factories there is a tor less. Thus, a person might refuse to the Koran. He turned the teaching to ac- little more money in circulation in agricultake a £5 note in payment of a debt of £4 count in furthering his plans for the over- tural circles than a month ago. Groceries 19s. 6d., though, as a matter of fact nobody throw of Dutch rule. He persuaded his show but little improvement, although would be so foolish as to do so. It must be followers that they would be relieved of all sugars have responded more freely to the

BRITISH-CANADIAN TRADE.

Continued Enormous Expansion Shown by the Published Returns.

A London despatch says :- The Canadian Dutch authorities, and the native princes of Gazette this week shows the continued enormous expansion of trade between Great Britian and Canada. The imports for the month of April increased 32 per cent., and the increase for the four months of 1894 is 96 per cent. Fish increased in the four months £170,000; wood, £16,000; cheese, wheat £22,000. The exports of Canada figures show a decrease of 19 per cent., and four the four months 21 per cent. The chief decline is in railroad iron, steel, cotton and woolen goods.

The Board of Trade returns show that emigration to Canada declined from 8,557 in April, 1893, to 3,524 in April, 1894. the figures of 1893. Emigration to the United States decreased one-half, but to Australia it increased slightly. The total emigration is decreased by one-

What More Could be Expected ?-" Does this new photograph of mine do me justice, Icve ?" said Miss Giddy to her dearest friend. "It does more," replied Miss Flypp. "It's really merciful to you."

She-" You profess to think a great deal of me. That is all right, so long as everything is going pleasantly. But would you Priscilla-" Don't you wish you were old | make any great sacrifice for my sage?" He Van Bullion's wife?" Prunella-" No; but |-" You know I would. Haven's I offered to marry you ?"