

SEVENTH PARLIAMENT—FOURTH SESSION AT OTTAWA.

VOTERS' LISTS.

Mr. Laurier said that in fifteen days the time for the commencement of the revision of the voters' lists would be at hand. Was it the intention of the Government that the revision would take place under the present system?

Sir John Thompson replied that the revision is to take place under the present system. The reason no instructions had been given was that none were to be given. It is proposed to have the revision under the present system. The bill to be introduced would not make any change in the system, but would simply provide for the districts the boundaries of which had been changed by redistribution. He did not wish to be bound by this, but this was the only amendment at present in view.

The House went into Committee of Ways and Means to consider the tariff.

EDGED TOOLS.

Mr. Foster moved to make the duty on picks, mattocks, grub hoes, adzes, hatchets, and poles for the same, and edged tools of all descriptions, 35 per cent.

Sir Richard Cartwright said this was a return to the old duty. It was a most objectionable tax.

Mr. Foster said the raw material for those goods was protected, and this was not a relatively high protection. On some of the articles mentioned there was previously a compound duty in comparison with which 35 per cent. was a large reduction.

SHOVELS AND SPADES.

Mr. Foster moved that "shovels and spades, shovel and spade blanks, and iron or steel cut to shape for same," be changed from 35 per cent. to 50 cents per dozen and 25 per cent.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked where spades were manufactured in Canada.

Mr. Foster—In Gananogue, Halifax, Montreal and Quebec.

The item was carried.

SHIRTS.

Mr. Foster moved the adoption of the item regarding shirts in an amended form. As changed it imposed a duty of 25 per cent. and \$1 a dozen on shirts costing more than \$3 a dozen. Shirts costing \$3 or less per dozen were struck out of the item.

The item was amended as adopted.

TARIFF CHANGES.

The following items were made to read as follows:—Galvanized iron wire, number 12, when imported by the makers of barbed wire, 19 per cent.

Rolled iron or steel angles, channels, and other sections, weighing less than 35 pounds per lineal yard, 35 per cent.

Rolled iron or steel angles, channels, and special sections, weighing not less than 35 pounds per lineal yard; rolled iron or steel beams, joists, girders, rod sections, and other plate or structural sections, weighing not less than 25 pounds to the lineal yard, and rolled iron or bridge plate, not less than 3-8 of an inch thick, or less than 15 inches wide, and flat eye bar blanks, 12 1-2 per cent.

Celluloid lamp shade blanks were added to the item of "celluloid" ten per cent.

Stereotypes, electrotypes, and celluloids of newspaper columns, and bases for same, composed wholly or partly of metal or celluloid, 3-8 of a cent per square inch, and matrices or copper shells for the same, 2 cents per square inch.

Cases for jewels and watches, cases for silver and plated ware, and for cutlery and other like articles, 5 cents each and 30 per cent.

Cresoted lumber free. Cane or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured, n. o. p., 17 1-2 per cent.

Veneers of wood not over one-sixteenth of an inch thick, made from woods native to Canada, 10 per cent.

Glucose or grape sugar, glucose syrup, and corn syrup, or any syrups containing any admixtures thereof, one cent per pound.

Cotton clothing and other articles made from cotton fabrics, n. e. s., 32 1-2 per cent.

INSPECTION OF SHIPS.

Sir Charles H. Tupper introduced a bill to amend the Inspection of Ships Act.

The bill was read a first time.

VOTERS WHO ARE BRIBED.

The House went into committee on Mr. Weldon's bill to disfranchise voters who have taken bribes.

Mr. Jocas contended that the man who gives the bribe should be punished as well as he who takes it.

Mr. Weldon moved that the time for bringing the petition under the Act be not sooner than forty days after the election or later than sixty days. He explained that the object of this was to prevent proceedings under this Act from clashing with petitions to void elections.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. Moncrieff moved that all witnesses shall be entitled to be paid, in the first instance, by the party summoning them, witness fees, as in an ordinary action in the Supreme or Superior Courts.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. Moncrieff moved that the committee rise and report progress.

Sir John Thompson opposed the motion.

The motion was carried by a vote of 59 to 17.

MASTERS AND MATES.

Sir Charles H. Tupper introduced a resolution providing that the Governor-in-Council may establish the following scale of fees to be charged for certificates to masters and mates:—For a certificate of competency as master, fifteen dollars; for a certificate of competency as mate of a sea-going ship, eight dollars; for a certificate of competency as mate of a ship trading on the inland waters of Canada, or on the minor waters of Canada, or on coasting voyages, six dollars; for a certificate of service as master, eight dollars; for a certificate of service as mate of a sea-going ship, five dollars; and for a certificate of service as mate of a ship trading on the inland waters of Canada, or on the minor waters of Canada, or on coasting voyages, four dollars. He explained that this was an increase. The fund connected with this service was about \$41,000 in debt. The old rates were \$5 for masters and \$3 for mates.

The House went into Committee of Ways and Means.

SAW LOGS.

Mr. Macdonell (Algoma) said he was credibly informed that the logs usually towed three times as many feet of lumber as was stated in their clearance papers. He urged the reimposition of an export duty which would save to the country many thousand dollars a year. At present the exportation of logs destroyed fishermen's nets completely, but if the logs were sawed in the country they would not destroy the nets. He said the Americans must have Canadian white pine lumber whatever it costs. They were going to buy it whether the duty was \$1, \$2, or \$4 a thousand feet, and the consumer paid the duty.

Mr. O'Brien thought the Americans were not so dependent upon Canadian white pine in regard to the condition of the industry in the Parry Sound district on the Georgian Bay, he said the principal mills were all running, and where any mills were closed, it was owing to the lumber trade having departed anyway. If an export duty was reimposed, it would put such a barrier in the way of the Canadian trade that only the very best quality of lumber would be exported. He believed the statements were exaggerated, both as to the quantity of logs exported and as to the quantity of American labor employed in the lumber districts. While there was a chance of the import duty being taken off the Canadian Government should not reimpose an export duty.

The item passed.

DRESSED LUMBER.

Mr. Foster moved to add to the item of undressed lumber on the free list the words "or dressed on one side only." He explained that the addition was proposed in the interest of Manitoba and the North-West. Mr. Martin moved in amendment to add the words "and including matched lumber." The amendment was defeated, and the item as amended by the Finance Minister was carried.

TARIFF CHANGES.

The following changes and additions were made:—Elm logs were included in the item of pine, Douglas fir, spruce, fir, balsam, cedar and hemlock logs, upon which the Governor-in-Council may under the proviso impose an export duty not exceeding \$3 per thousand feet b. m. Barrels used in importing meats, beef and pork, free. Acid acetic and pyroligneous, brought in for the manufacture of vinegar, 15 cents per gallon, 2 cents additional for each degree over proof, and the same for druggists' use to come in at 15 cents a gallon and 1 cent for each degree over proof. All medicinal, chemical, and pharmaceutical preparations when compounded of more than one substance including patent and proprietary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, oils, and all chemical pharmaceutical, or official preparations or medicines not otherwise provided for, all liquid, fifty per cent. ad valorem, and all other twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, provided that this item shall not be held to include drugs and preparations recognized by the British and United States pharmacopoeia as official. Buggies, carriages, pleasure carts, and small vehicles, n. e. s., not more than \$50, \$5 and 25 per cent. Buggies, costing \$50 and over, also children's carriages, 35 per cent. Window shades, 35 per cent., but not less than 5 cents per yard. Books printed by any Government or by any association for the promotion of science or letters, and official annual reports of religious or benevolent associations, issued in the course of the proceedings of the said association to its members, not for the purpose of sale or trade, free. Books not being printed or reprinted in Canada, which are included in the curriculum of any university or incorporated college in Canada, for the use of the students thereof, books specially imported for the bona fide use of incorporated mechanics' institutes, public free libraries and university and college libraries and law libraries, of every duly organized association or society, for the use of its members, not more than two copies of each book, under regulations to be made by orders-in-Council, and books, bound or unbound, which have been printed and manufactured more than twelve years free. Nets and seines are added to the item of fish-hooks and twines, to be used in making nets and seines and fishing lines not to include sporting tackle or hooks with flies or trolling spoons or threads or twines commonly used for sewing or manufacturing purposes, free. Fire bricks, not to include stove linings, free. Hatters' furs, not on skins, hatters' plush of silk, or cotton, free. Iron, steel, or brass manufactures, which at the time of their importation are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction or equipment of ships or vessels, free. Flax or hemp is added to the item of jute yarn, plain, dyed, or colored, when imported by the manufacturers of carpets, rugs, and mats, and of jute webbing or jute cloth, for use in their own factories, free. Green coffee is added to "tea, except as hereinbefore provided," free. Cyanide of potassium and nitrate of silver, free.

ELECTRICAL MEASURE.

Mr. Wood (Brockville) introduced a bill respecting units of electrical measure. The intention was to establish standards of measurement now in use by electric companies. The bill was in the line of legislation that had already taken place in regard to weights and measures and inspection of gas. It was claimed by the gas companies that there was no argument that made for inspection of gas that did not in like manner make for their competitors—the electric companies. The bill had received the consideration of the best experts that could be consulted, and was thought by the Government to be a measure worthy of introduction, and of being put into practical operation.

Mr. Gibson asked if it was the intention of the Government to employ the same inspectors as were used for the gas companies.

Mr. Wood (Brockville)—Yes. It is not the intention of the Government to make any new appointments. We believe our present inspectors and officers can, with some instructions, do the necessary work.

The bill was read a first time.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTION.

Mr. Wood (Brockville) introduced a bill respecting the inspection of electric light,

which related entirely to the supervision of electric meters.

The bill was read a first time. The House went into Committee of Ways and Means.

LEATHER.

Mr. Foster said that the proposed drop from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent. in black leather was found to be too large, in view of the present competition from the United States. He, therefore, asked the House to make it 17 1-2 per cent., which would be a reduction of 2 1-2 per cent. as compared with the old tariff.

Mr. Mulock said that the duty on sole leather was a burden upon the poorer classes.

Mr. Foster said that the duty of 12 cents per pound and 15 per cent. on that article had been reduced to 15 per cent., and that was a considerable reduction. He did not think it added to the cost of shoes.

The item was passed as amended.

PHOSPHATE ROCK.

Mr. Wallace, answering Mr. Borden, said that phosphate rock would come in free along with fertilizers.

TARIFF CHANGES.

The following items were amended so as to read as follows:—Crucibles, free; shingles, 20 per cent., and free when admitted free by the United States; blasting and mining powder, 2 cents per pound; cannon, musket, rifle, gun, and sporting powder, and canister powder, 3 cents per pound; nitro-glycerine, giant powder, and other explosives, 4 cents per pound; salt, fine, in bulk, and coarse salt, n. e. s., 5 cents per 100 pounds; salt in bags, barrels, or other packages, bags, barrels, or packages to bear the same duty as if imported empty, 7 1-2 cents per 100 pounds.

THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read a third time:—

To incorporate the Welland Power and Supply Canal Company (Limited).

To incorporate the Cariboo Railway Company.

To confirm an agreement between the Ottawa City Passenger Railway Company and the Ottawa Electric Street Railway Company.

For the relief of Caroline Jane Downey.

To incorporate the alliance of the Reformed Baptist Church of Canada and the several churches connected therewith.

To incorporate the Ottawa Electric Light Company.

Respecting the Chaudiere Electric Light and Power Company.

Respecting the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Company (Limited).

The House went into Committee of Ways and Means.

YARNS.

Mr. Henderson took exception to the duty of 30 per cent. on yarns, woolen or worsted, n. e. s. The old tariff was 10 cents per pound and 20 per cent. This was the most remarkable drop of the whole tariff. He hoped there would be some change in this. The duty should be 5 cents per pound and 25 per cent.

Mr. Foster said 30 per cent. seemed a reasonable protection.

The item was carried.

TARIFF CHANGES.

The following items were made to read as follows:—Manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animals, viz., blankets and flannels of every description, cloths, doerings, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, and felt cloths, n. e. s., 5 cents per pound and 25 per cent. All fabrics composed wholly or in part of wools, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animal, n. e. s., 30 per cent. Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal, n. o. p., 5 cents per pound and 30 per cent. Shirts, n. e. s., 35 per cent. Window shades, in piece or cut and hemmed, 35 per cent., but not less than 5 cents per square yard. Socks and stockings, of all kinds, n. e. s., 10 cents per dozen pair and 35 per cent. Two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton, or other material than wool, worsted, hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal, 3 cents per square yard, and 25 per cent. Treble ingrain three-ply and two-ply carpets, composed wholly of wool, 5 cents per square yard and 25 per cent. Enamelled floor, stair, shelf, and table oilcloth, cork matting or carpet, and linoleum, 30 per cent., but not less than 4 cents per square yard. Knitted goods of every description, including knitted underwear, n. e. s., 35 per cent. Oiled silk and cloth, India rubber, blocked or coated with rubber, n. o. p., 27 1-2 per cent. Hogsheds are made free in the item of molasses. Cocoa butter, for confectioners' use, is added to the item of cocoa paste and chocolate paste, 4 cents per pound. Slate, roofing slate, not to exceed 75 cents per square, for black or blue slate, and 90 cents for colored slate, when split or dressed only, and school or writing slates, 30 per cent. Railway spikes are included in the item of cut nails, and spikes of iron or steel 3-4 cents per pound. Steel rails, weighing not less than 45 pounds per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks, free, but this shall not extend to rails for private purposes, nor extend to rails not intended to be used in common carrying of goods or passengers, nor shall it extend to rails to be used in street railways or tramways. Iron or steel railway cars, or rails in any form, punched or not punched, n. e. s., which term for the purpose of this item shall include all kinds of rails, street rails, and tramways, even though the same are used for private purposes only, and although they are not used or intended to be used in connection with the business of common carrying of goods or passengers, 50 per cent. per ton.

Railways in India.

Railway building and railway traveling are greatly increasing in India. Four hundred and eighty-nine miles of new railroad were built during the year ending March 31, 1893, making the total mileage up to that date 20,395. The number of passengers carried during the year was 127,456,913, an increase of 4,601,576, over the previous year, while the aggregate tonnage of freight carried was 26,334,232, an increase of 175,279 tons for the year.

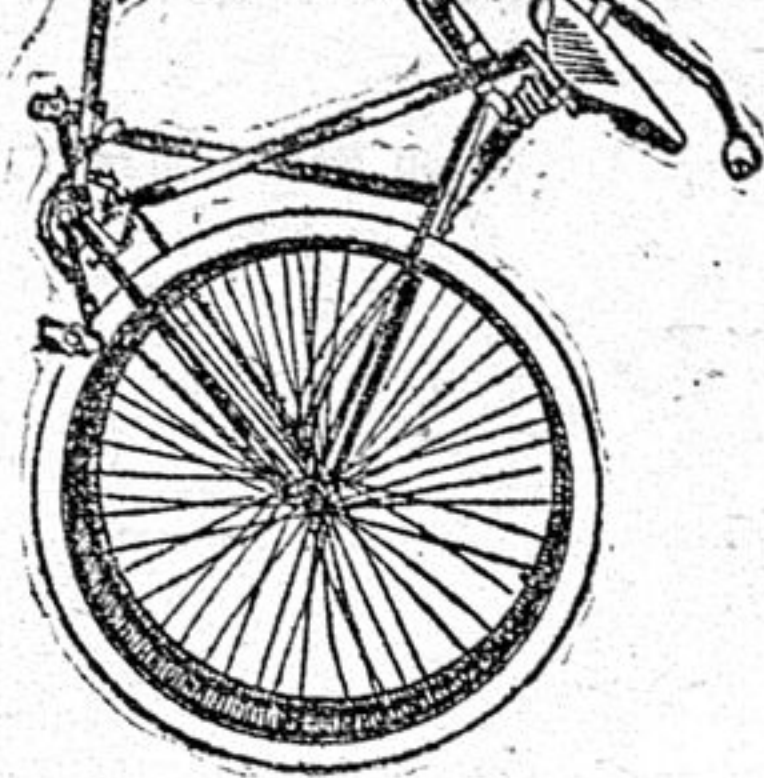
Most remedies for prejudice seem to be fatal.

A FOLDING BICYCLE.

Without Additional Weight This Wheel Can be Put Into a Very Small Compass.

Letters patent have recently been issued upon a new and useful improvement in bicycles which bids fair to revolutionize their construction in the near future. It has been the object of the inventor to produce a bicycle so constructed that it can be easily folded, and thus take up less space when not in use or when being transported. This the inventor has secured by making a fold in the frame, as shown in figure, at N. Y., and locking it at X X.

The frame is strengthened and the several parts fully secured by easily and quickly adjusting locking mechanism. As this improvement has to do wholly with



THE BICYCLE FOLDED.

the frame, all the valuable parts of the ordinary patterns are retained and applied to the folding bicycle. That this invention is right in line with the demands of the times and will tend greatly to popularize cycling can be readily seen. One of the chief objections to the bicycle as at present constructed is the care and bother of it when not in use. When a saving in space is secured without materially affecting the symmetry and beauty of the bicycle as at present constructed, and without adding materially to its weight or cost, one can readily see the value of this invention and what a future it promises to this mode of travel and sport.

Transplanting Human Hair.

In China human hair is actually transplanted; and those who engage in it, find it a remunerative occupation. This hair-planting business owes its prosperity to a superstition. Chinese physiognomists say the eyebrows and whiskers of a man are just as essential in their relations to his success in life, as his other qualifications. If the eyebrows are thin, or his whiskers are sickly, his luck, will be thin and his health will be poor. Therefore, in order to stop the train of bad luck, which Nature has unfortunately ordained for him, he orders his eyebrows changed or replanted by a hair-planting professor.

This is done by first carefully pulling out the rebellious or unlucky hairs in the eyebrows. The next operation is to select a spot of hair on the neck of the patient, or behind his ears, that would suit for a fine eyebrow, and reduce the hairs down to the right length. A fine pair of sharp pincers is picked up with the left hand, and selecting a suitable-sized hair, the operator jerks it out by the root, and with the right hand, he quickly pierces a minute hole in the skin of the bald eyebrow in a slanting direction, and while the point of the needle-like instrument is still on the edge of the hole, the root of the pulled-up hair is carefully inserted. But if blood oozes out of it before the hair is planted, the hole will not be used on that day, for fear of inflammation, and not sufficient nutriment for the hair to take proper root. This operation is repeated until every hair in the eyebrows is replanted or enlarged. The patient usually experiences pain in the eyebrows for about twenty-four hours, after which he goes out and shows himself to his friends.

The professor charges more for planting eyebrows than for planting whiskers, because of the many varied degrees of slanting each hair in order to make the eyebrows look natural to the man, or to suit the ideas of the physiognomist.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S TRAIN.

Two Beautifully Furnished Coaches—They are Used on Her Continental Journeys.

The two railway coaches which the Queen uses on her continental journeys were built for her Majesty in Belgium, and they are her own private property. They are kept at Brussels, at the Gare du Nord, and have just been thoroughly overhauled and renovated.

The day saloon is furnished with two sofas, two arm chairs, one large foot stool, all covered with blue silk, with yellow fringes and tassels. The walls are hung with blue silk for the dado, and pearl gray above, brocaded in pale yellow, with the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The curtains are blue and white, and a dark Indian carpet covers the floor. There is a large centre table and two small ones. The ventilator in the center of the ceiling is of cut glass, and there are four lights in the ceiling. The carriage is lighted at night by four oil lamps fixed in brackets on the walls, while shaded reading lamps are also used. There are electric bells, and one of the Highland attendants travels in a separate small compartment in front of the saloon.

A short covered corridor connects the day saloon with the sleeping carriage, which is divided into a suite of small rooms. The dressing room, which is hung in Japanese style, with bamboo on the floor, contains a white metal bath and a wash hand stand covered with red morocco leather; all of the toilet articles are of the same metal as the bath. The bedroom is decorated in gray and brown. There is a large bed for the Queen and a smaller one for Princess Beatrice, both of which were manufactured in the royal stores at Windsor, and all the bedding is bought fresh for each journey and taken away afterwards. There is also a luggage room in which the two maids sleep on sofas.

GOVERNMENT SALARIES.

ONTARIO'S CABINET MINISTERS AND THEIR ASSISTANTS.

The Annual Pay Roll of the Provincial Ministers and Their Staff of Clerks Who Labor in the Parliament Buildings at Toronto.

Ontario's Cabinet consists of eight members of the Local Legislature. There are but seven portfolios.

Sir Oliver Mowat, Premier and Attorney-General, has a staff of eight assistants, clerks and messengers in his department at the Parliament buildings. Sir Oliver's salary is \$7,000 a year, besides his seasonal allowance of \$600 a year. The total amount of salaries paid to the eight members of his staff is \$10,350. The miscellaneous expense of his office for 1893 was \$2,909.79.

EDUCATION.

Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education has a salary of \$4,000 a year. There are twelve assistants, clerks and messengers in his department, their total yearly salaries being \$13,482.66. The miscellaneous office expenditure for 1893 of Mr. Ross's department was \$2,408.28.

CROWN LANDS.

Hon. A. S. Hardy is Commissioner of Crown Lands, and in the various branches of the department, including the Bureau of Mines, there are thirty-two regular assistants and clerks on salary. The salary list of Mr. Hardy's department for 1893 was \$45,732.25. The office expenses for the same year amounted to \$10,808.22. This includes a sum of \$3,002.10 paid for the services of twelve clerks and writers engaged temporarily during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Hon. C. F. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works, receives a salary of \$1,000, and the assistants, clerks and messengers in his department number twelve, the sum of \$19,250 being paid to the Minister and his staff in 1893. The office expense of this department for the past year was \$2,247.66.

PUBLIC MONIES.

Hon. R. Harcourt, Treasurer of the province, also gets \$4,000 a year. He presides over the audit office, the licensing and judiciary accounts' branch, and is also Registrar-General and chief of the Provincial Board of Health. In all the departments over which Mr. Harcourt presides there is a staff numbering thirty-six. Their total salaries for the past year amounted to \$38,332.67 including the salary of the chief. The miscellaneous expenditure for all the branches for 1893 was \$10,666.64.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

Hon. J. M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary, is also Chief of Public Institutions. Mr. Gibson has fifteen assistants, clerks and messengers in his department, and their salaries for 1893, with \$4,000 for the Minister, amounted to \$28,134.40. The office expenditure for the same period was \$6,464.09.

AGRICULTURE.

Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, has also charge of the immigration office. His salary, \$4,000 and that of his eleven assistants, clerks and messengers, amounted to \$16,000 for the year 1893, whilst his office expenses footed up \$2,371.31.

Hon. E. H. Bronson is a member of the Cabinet Council without portfolio, and does not control any of the departments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are also the Queen's Printer's department, salary bill \$2,600; Registry Inspector's office, salary bill \$1,500; insurance branch, salary bill, \$4,600, and the salary of an investigation clerk, \$1,800, making a total of seven officials with salaries amounting to \$10,500. The office expenses for the year amounted to \$12,184.26.

LEGISLATION.

Hon. Thomas Ballantyne, Speaker of the House, enjoys the privilege of controlling a staff of 16 officials, most of whom are engaged the year round. They come under the head Legislation, and received \$13,293.10 in one year.

Besides these officials, some 125 seasonal writers and messengers, 18 pages, and three attendants were engaged during the progress of the '93 session, at a cost of \$15,579.05.

The total expenses incidental to the thirty-nine days' sitting of the Local Legislature in 1893, including the printing of bills, etc., was \$138,924.82, this including the sum of \$56,102.40, paid to members for seasonal indemnity and traveling mileage.

SUMMARY.

The total salaries and office expenses disbursed for 1893 to Ministers and the officials under their control in the Parliament buildings was as follows:

Department.	No. of Officials.	Salaries.	Office Expenses.
Sir Oliver Mowat	9	\$ 17,350 00	\$ 2,909 79
Hon. G. W. Ross	13	17,482 66	2,408 28
Hon. A. S. Hardy	32	45,732 25	10,808 22
Hon. C. F. Fraser	13	19,250 00	2,247 66
Hon. R. Harcourt	37	38,332 67	10,666 64
Hon. J. M. Gibson	29	28,134 40	6,464 09
Hon. John Dryden	12	16,000 00	2,371 31
Miscellaneous	7	10,500 00	4,984 26
Speakers and Legislation	162	28,872 15	110,662 67
Totals	306	\$221,704 13	\$152,912 32

About one-tenth of the revenue of the entire province is paid out for salaries and office stationary and furnishings in the Parliament buildings in the Queen's Park. There is a regular staff of about 150 at work in the buildings each day.

Long Lost Bullets.

Two extraordinary cases of bullet wounds becoming active after a space of twenty-four years are reported by a German medical paper. One is that of a watchmaker named Kleeman living at Dusseldorf, who was wounded in the Franco-German war. Three years ago, he had a bullet successfully extracted from his right shoulder, and a week ago, after a month's illness, a second bullet was extracted from his left side. The second case is that of a station-master who a few days ago was operated on in a clinic at Bonn, and had a French bullet, which pierced his right shoulder in the war, cut from his right side.